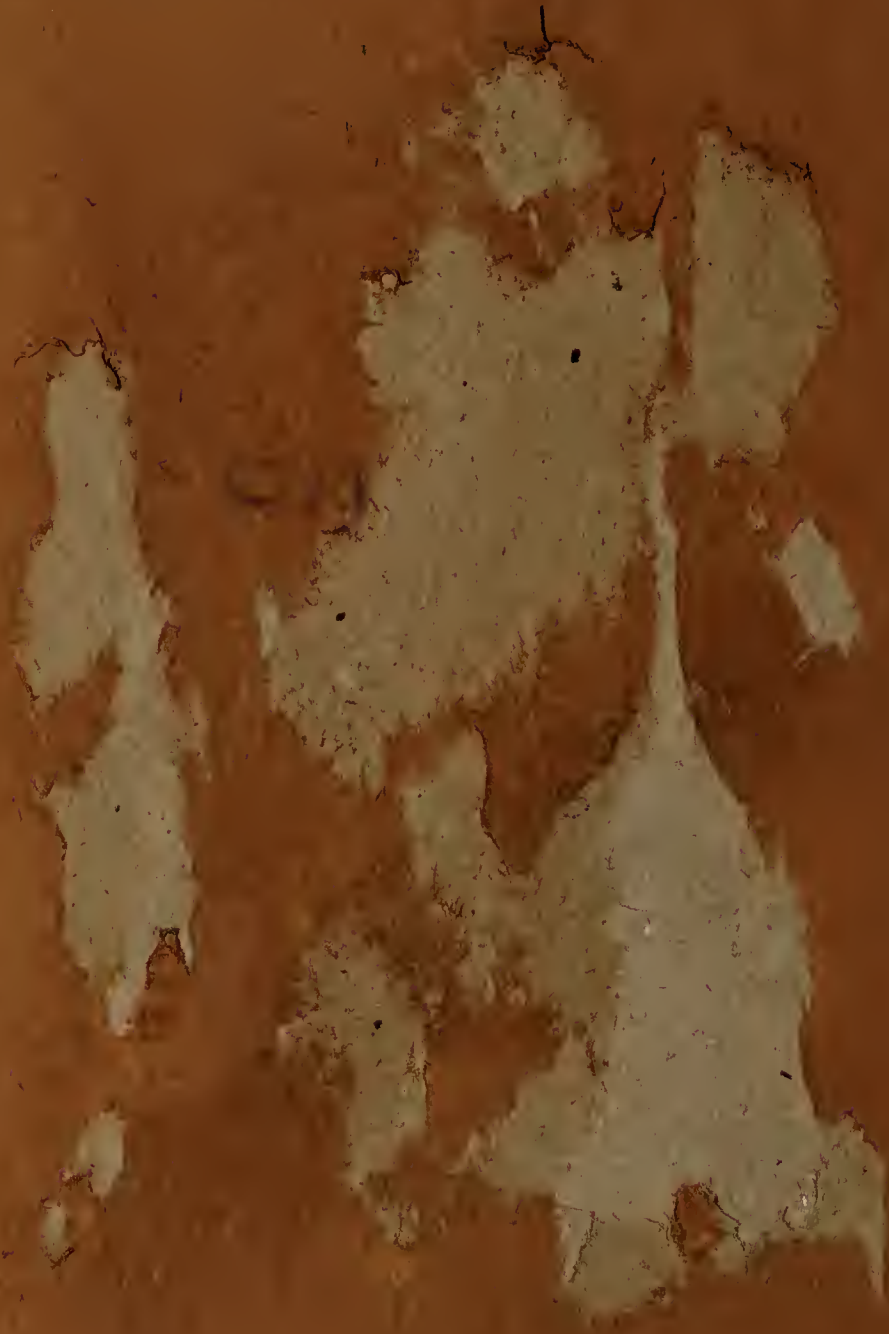


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THE STORY OF
MASSACHUSETTS



Arthur C. Hoff

THE STORY OF MASSACHUSETTS

PERSONAL AND
FAMILY HISTORY

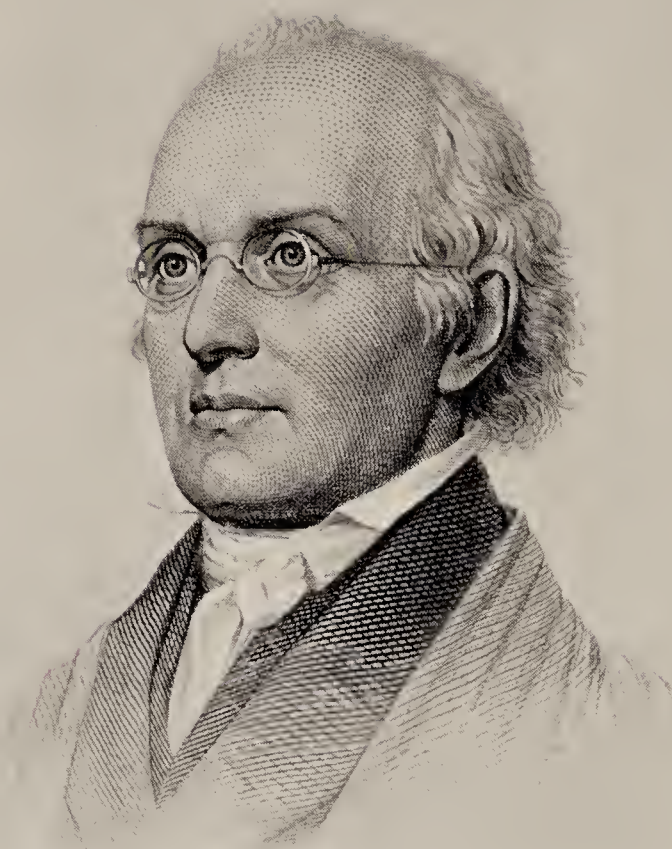
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Joseph Story

STORY OF MASSACHUSETTS

STORY, JOSEPH—Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from 1811 to 1845, and Dane Professor of Law at Harvard University beginning in 1829, Joseph Story—to mention but two particular positions—was one of America's greatest lawyers in the first half of the nineteenth century, as well as being a jurist whose official interpretations of constitutional law and whose passion for jurisprudence profoundly affected the development of his country. Charles Sumner, United States Senator and himself a lawyer of outstanding ability, was also an intimate friend of Judge Story, and, in a tribute to the Judge after his death, wrote a eulogy to his memory in which, evaluating Judge Story's position as a jurist, he said, in part:

The first impression is of astonishment that a single mind, in a single life, should be able to accomplish so much. Independent of the incalculable labors, of which there is no trace, except in the knowledge, happiness, and justice which they helped to secure, the bare amount of his written and printed works is enormous beyond all precedent in the annals of common law. His written judgments on his own circuit, and his various commentaries, occupy twenty-seven volumes, while his judgments in the Supreme Court of the United States form an important part of no less than thirty-four volumes more. . . . We are struck next by the universality of his juridical attainments. . . . His was Universal Empire; and wherever he set his foot, in the wide and various realms of jurisprudence, it was as a sovereign; whether in the ancient and subtle learning of real law; in the criminal law; in the niceties of special pleading; in the more refined doctrines of contracts; in the more rational system of the commercial and maritime law; in the peculiar and interesting principles and practice of courts of admiralty and prize; in the immense range of chancery; in the modern but important jurisdiction over patents; or in that higher region, the great themes of public and constitutional law. There are judgments by him in each of these branches, which will not yield in value to those of any other judge in England or the United States. . . . Many of his judgments will be landmarks in the law . . . to mark the progress in jurisprudence of our age. I know of no single judge who has established so many. . . .

In the history of the English bench, there are but two names with combined eminence as Judge and Author—Coke and Hale. . . . To Mr. Justice Story belongs this double glory. Early in life he compiled an important professional work; but it was only at a comparatively recent period, after his mind had been disciplined by the labors of the bench, that he prepared those elaborate commentaries, which have made his name familiar in foreign countries. . . . His works

have been reviewed with praise in the journals of England, Scotland, Ireland, France and Germany. They have been cited as authorities in all the courts of Westminster Hall. . . . Lord Campbell . . . characterized their author as "The first of living writers on the law."

. . . I should allude to his excellencies as a teacher of law. . . . The numerous pupils reared at his feet, and now scattered throughout the whole country, diffusing, each in his circle, the light which he obtained at Cambridge, as they hear that their beloved master has fallen, will feel that they individually have lost a friend. He had the faculty, rare as it is exquisite, of interesting the young, and winning their affections. . . . In his lectures, and other forms of instruction, he was prodigal of explanation and illustration; his manner . . . was like the open palm, never like the closed fist. His learning was always overflowing, as from the horn of abundance. . . . Above all, he was a living example of a love for the law—supposed by many to be unlovely and repulsive—which seemed to grow warmer under the snows of accumulating winters; and such an example could not fail, with magnetic power, to touch the hearts of the young. Nor should I forget the lofty standard of professional morals which he inculcated, filling his discourse with the charm of goodness.

Joseph Story was born in Marblehead, Essex County, September 18, 1779, son of Elisha Story and Mehitabel (Pedrick) Story. The Judge's parents are briefly described in an autobiographical letter which the Judge wrote to his son, William W. Story, January 23, 1831, which William W. Story uses as the first chapter in his biography of his father. Speaking of his father, Elisha Story, Judge Story writes:

(He) was a native of Boston, and born in 1743, the son of William Story of that place, who held, I believe, the office of Registrar in the Court of Admiralty at the beginning of the Revolution. My grandfather was, in fact, a Whig, but holding office under the British Government, he was subjected to the common odium of the times. His house was assailed by the mob, and considerably injured. My father was a sturdy Whig, and took a very early and active part in all the revolutionary movements. He was one of the Indians who helped to destroy the tea in the famous Boston exploit. He did not receive public education, owing, I believe, to his father's very rigid religious opinions, which would not suffer him to go to Harvard College, lest he should there imbibe those heretical tenets, which, in the form of Arminianism, were then supposed to haunt those venerable shades. He, however, was educated in the Public Latin School in Boston, then under the government of the celebrated master Lovwell. After receiving the usual classical instruction there, he studied

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medicine with a very eminent physician, Dr. Sprague of Boston. He married for his first wife, Ruth Ruddock, daughter of John Ruddock, Esq., a man who had accumulated a considerable property in the ship-building business in Boston. She died in the year 1777, leaving seven children. In the autumn of 1778, my father married Miss Pedrick, whom you know as your grandmother still living, and by her had eleven children, of whom I am the eldest. Your grandmother's father was an opulent merchant of Marblehead, and, indeed, for that day, a very opulent merchant. He inclined, as many men of property did, to the Tory side, but never took any step except in favor of his countrymen. A considerable portion of his property being in shipping, it was lost by rotting at the wharves during the war. . . .

This merchant prince, Mr. Pedrick, W. W. Story adds, was a man of great enterprise and decision of character who "had no fear of anything that the Almighty ever put on this earth." W. W. Story tells of how he saved his family and property during a fire in Marblehead at grave risk and also how, in mid-winter, he leaped into the ice-filled harbor to rescue a child "not in any manner related to him or known by him."

My father [Judge Story's account continues] soon after the commencement of the revolution, entered the army as a surgeon, and continued in it until the close of the year 1777, when he retired, being disgusted with the management, or rather mismanagement of the medical department. . . . He was with General Washington during the campaign of 1777 in the Jerseys. . . . My father was not a man of genius, but of plain, practical sense, and a quick insight into the deeds of men. He possessed great natural tact and sagacity with little pretension to learning. As a physician, he was eminently successful in practice. . . . In one branch of it he was eminent, perhaps more so than any individual in the neighboring towns. I mean in obstetrics. . . .

In 1770, Dr. Story removed from Boston to Marblehead and thereafter was identified with that fishing town as well as remaining, in a sense a Bostonian, as shown by his reported activity in the Tea Party—and also by his activities as a member of the Sons of Liberty which, while not particularly distinguished, were certainly bold and effective.

Mehitable Pedrick, Dr. Story's second wife, and mother of Judge Story, was born in 1759 and was but nineteen years of age at the time of her marriage. W. W. Story describes her as being "slight in her frame, but handsome and vivacious, of a vigorous constitution, very tenacious of purpose, and had in an eminent degree that tact and managing power in which women so much excell men." Dr. Story found her to be an able helpmate for. in his will he speaks of her as "my beloved, faithful and affectionate wife (who) did during the whole time in which I have lived most happily with her, take on her the charge and management

of my children, whom I had by a former wife, and did conduct that trust reposed in her with great patience and prudence, which probably have few examples, and thereby left my mind free to prosecute my professional engagements." However, the real test of Dr. Story's wife came in 1805, when the Doctor died, leaving her with "an exceedingly moderate income and a large family of children solely dependent on her economy and foresight." That she did acquit herself admirably of her responsibilities is shown by the fact that her own eldest son, Judge Story often spoke, in later years "of the shifts to which she was put, and the admirable tact and method with which she conducted her household, and cared for the education of her children."

While in no sense a precocious child, Judge Story very early gave evidence that he was destined for remarkable accomplishment. When W. W. Story gathered the material for his father's biography, he found several men of Marblehead who remembered Joseph Story as a boy "handsome, florid, with long auburn ringlets, which curled down to his shoulders, and a face full of animation, (which) could not fail to attract much notice, and frequently, at the instigation of the barber and the gentlemen, he would mount the table and declaim pieces he had committed to memory. . . . The Judge's brother, William Story, reported that he could remember the future justice when only two or three years of age sitting on the front door steps watching things go by and then coming in-doors and giving a clear account of everything that had passed. One of the boy's favorite haunts was a barber-shop in which the gentlemen of Marblehead, while waiting their turns to have their hair powdered, discussed the affairs of the day. This, to the boy, was meat and drink. Indeed, it is reported that, as he grew into a lad of size, he was always a member of any group engaged in conversation and speculation and "listening with mouth and ears wide open." Had journalism been a profession then, it is possible that Judge Story might not have followed the career which, even thus early was mapped out for him by his mother—at least in her dreams.

The first step on the long road to the bar was, of course, preparation for Harvard College. This Joseph Story obtained at Marblehead Academy, where among other elementary studies, the boy mastered Latin and Greek, according to the standards of the hour, basing the latter study upon perusal of the Gospel of St. John in the original, something of a chore for a boy just entering his 'teens. Of these academy days, Judge Story later commented that "he was early struck with the flexibility, activity and power of the female mind. Girls of the same age were on the average of number quite our equals in their studies and acquirements, and had much greater quickness of per-

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ception and delicacy of feeling than the boys . . . my impression is, that the principal difference in intellectual power, which is marked in after days, results not so much from their original inferiority of mind, as from the fact that education stops with females almost at the time it effectively begins with men; and that neither their habits nor pursuits in life enable them afterward to cultivate science or literature with much diligence or success."

In Joseph Story's fifteenth year occurred an unhappy incident which, by having a fortunate outcome, undoubtedly influenced his entire life, since it gave him an entirely deserved confidence in his superior mental abilities. The lad, still in Marblehead Academy, was following the routine course for admission to Harvard, probably in another year or so. Soon after the Fall term began Joseph fell foul of a schoolmate and their quarrel led to a fist-fight in which the future Justice "chastised the lad"—to use his own words. The lad, however, boarded with the master of the Academy and that teacher, incensed, determined to punish Joseph. Lacking grounds in the fist-fight, a mere nothing, he waited until Joseph was guilty of some little offense in school and then he beat him with a "ferule" about a hundred times. The agony of the punishment caused the lad to quit the Academy since it was unjustly inflicted, although it meant that entrance to Harvard was indefinitely postponed, since there was no other academy in Marblehead and the family purse would not stretch to include schooling in Boston. However, just when things were darkest, Doctor Story found that the Marblehead town schoolmaster was willing to do what he could to help prepare Joseph for Harvard. Thus given new hope, Joseph's elation led him to convince the schoolmaster that he could be prepared not for examinations the following year but that very January. The good teacher was skeptical but he knew that a boy's aroused pride was a powerful stimulant to effort and to accomplishment and so he worked day by day with Joseph, taking him over the studies in a few weeks which ordinarily would have occupied months. In December, Joseph went up to Cambridge only to discover that he would also have to pass an examination in the work that the freshmen had completed during the first term of the academic year, as well as pass the regular entrance tests. Back home, discouraged not a bit with his pride flaming even fiercer, for the next six weeks Joseph labored until after midnight night after night, rising at the first light of dawn to continue his labors. By the time the six-week period of the winter vacation of Harvard was ended, Joseph had, by himself mostly, followed the work of the entire first term of Harvard. Filled with fear lest he fail but too proud to admit defeat that might possibly be made into a victory, he reported

at Harvard again, stood his examinations—and passed!

To the sixteen year old boy, Harvard was a wonderland; he wrote, later:

My college life was inexpressibly delightful to me. I awoke, as it were from a dream. I saw knowledge before me as by enchantment. I formed friendships which have endured to the present hour. I became enamoured of learning, and have never ceased to love it cordially. I studied most intensely while in college, and reaped the fair reward in collegiate honors. . . . Everything was new to me. I seemed to breathe a higher atmosphere, and to look abroad with a wider vision and more comprehensive powers. . . .

During his four years at Harvard, Joseph Story applied himself most heartily in his studies; indeed, he entered at the very bottom of his class, thanks to his late entrance, but soon forged rapidly ahead in scholastic standing and, at graduation narrowly missed standing first, being topped only by his friend, William E. Channing. Joseph Story almost literally consumed the midnight oil over his books. It is reported that often at midnight, when he grew so tired he could hardly bear to continue reading, he would go down into the yard and souse his head at the College pump to gain renewed energy from the cold water. This hard reading seriously affected his health, as he reports himself: "I was most thoroughly devoted to all the college studies, and scarcely wasted a single moment in idleness. I trace back to this cause a serious injury to my health. When I entered college I was robust and muscular, but before I left I had become pale and feeble and was inclining to dyspepsia." However, from this it must not be supposed that Joseph Story was the species of student called today a "grind." Two things indicate this. One was his constant susceptibility to the opposite sex. His heart "was like tinder to the sparkle of every bright eye." One of the belles of the hour he describes as possessing "an angelic form, perfect symmetry of features, eyes that flash lightning, a bosom that heaves with all the divine sentiments of love, a delicacy of thought that starts at the shadow of vice, a mind glowing with all the ardor of genius." The other indication of his spirit was his contest with the faculty over his English oration at the 1798 Commencement, when he was to take his degree as a Bachelor of Arts. This essay, a high honor his scholarship had won for him, was also a part of his work for his degree. In common with the spirit of the hour, he had included some rather vigorous political statements. Fearing that the college might be held responsible for the opinions Joseph Story wished to voice, the faculty censored the address. Whereupon, Joseph Story refused to deliver the emasculated oration. Told that if he did not, he would not be graduated, he remained adamant. At the last hour, wiser coun-

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sel conquered his stubbornness and he did deliver the oration—although he confounded the faculty by plainly speaking of the deleted opinions and being roundly applauded for his striking, if respectful, references to what he would have said, if he had been permitted to do so.

Harvard completed, Joseph Story selected the legal profession as his career and, returning home, sat down to read in the dreary office of Samuel Sewall, then a distinguished member of the Essex bar and member of Congress, and later to be Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Two characteristics of his personality became apparent at this time, two features which he himself made clear in a letter written September 6, 1798 (the favorite studies to which he alluded were poetry and composition—for he had hoped to be a writer): "Conceive, my dear fellow, what is my situation, doomed to spend at least ten years, the best of my life, in the study of law—a profession whose general principles enlighten and enlarge, but whose minutiae contract and distract the mind. Ambition is truly the food of my existence, and for that alone life is desirable. Yet, hard lot! Those favorite studies, those peculiar pursuits by which I have fondly (however vainly) hoped to attain celebrity, are ravished from me, and I must consent to be a plodder in order to be what the world calls a man. Yet it is the part of cowardice to shrink, and of imbecility to hesitate. I have determined, and will execute." Joseph Story repeats the same ideas in another letter to Charles P. Sumner two days later: "I have begun the study of law, and shall continue it with unremitting diligence; but a sigh of regret often accompanies my solitary moments,—a sigh, expressive of my ardent love of literary fame, and the impossibility of devoting my attention to the object of my wishes." However, the same proud spirit and devouring ambition which caused the sixteen year old boy to do in six mid-winter weeks the work that Harvard College freshman class did in some four months, caused Joseph Story to presently master his dejection and to win an increasing love for his profession. Indeed, almost solitary in his law reading, and devoid of congenial companionship in little Marblehead, he devoted all his energy to mastering the law; spending often as many as fourteen hours a day in study. Naturally, as his mastery grew, his interest flamed and by September 15, 1801, he could write a friend: "You well know my love for my profession. The science claims me as a fixed devotee;—it rules me. . . ." But this was not accomplished without severe discipline, as witness his own words: "Soon after his (Mr. Sewall's) departure for Washington, I took up Coke on Littleton (as directed), and after trying it day after day with very little success, I sat myself down and wept bitterly. My tears dropped upon the book and

stained its pages. It was but a momentary irresolution. I went on and on, and began at last to see daylight, ay, and to feel that I could comprehend and reason upon the text and comments. When I had completed the reading of this most formidable work, I felt that I breathed a purer air, and that I had acquired a new power. The critical period was passed; I no longer hesitated. I pressed on . . . and by repeated perusals . . . acquired such a decided relish for this branch of my profession, that it became for several years afterwards my favorite pursuit. . . ." Thus was Justice Story made the lawyer: alone, mourning the profession of letters, by sheer determination to succeed, he won through his problem unaided and found his feet firmly fixed on the path which was to lead to the Supreme Court.

After reading in Sewall's office in Marblehead for a little more than a year, Joseph Story removed to Salem, in 1801, where he entered the office of Samuel Putnam, who followed Sewall to the Massachusetts Supreme Court Bench. Although Joseph Story was not particularly happy in Salem; his Republican tendencies in politics as opposed to the Federalist opinions of most of the town, and his Unitarian views also being opposed to the orthodox majority, forced him into more or less limited company. However, he did manage to enjoy himself more or less and continued to press forward in his studies so rapidly that in July, 1801, he was admitted to the Essex bar.

Although almost alone in his political beliefs and certain to be ignored if not persecuted because of them—for Salem was the den in which wounded Federalism had retired to lick its wound—Joseph Story set himself up to practice in Salem. Indeed, as he himself wrote, "he knew not where to go." Probably he regarded his Salem office as a sort of stop-gap while he determined upon a more favorable location but, as his teacher, Judge Sewall remarked at the time, "It is in vain to attempt to put down young Story. He will rise, and I defy the whole bar and bench to prevent it." Rise Joseph Story did. His own words record the fact: ". . . to my surprise, business (soon) flowed in upon me; and as I was most diligent and laborious in the discharge of my professional duties, I began in a year or two to reap the reward of my fidelity to my clients. From that time to the close of my career at the bar, my business was constantly on the increase, and at the time when I left it, my practice was probably as extensive and as lucrative as that of any gentleman in the country. . . ."

While Story, the attorney, was thus advancing his professional welfare, Story, the poet, was still alive. Indeed in 1804, he published a slender volume of verse, ambitious work indeed, of which it need only be said that, a few years later, Story purchased all the volumes he could find and

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burned them. This same year, Story, the jurist, came into actual being; for, with the publication of his "Selection of Pleadings in Civil Actions," Joseph Story stepped from the rank of an Essex County attorney to that of a nationally known lawyer. His book was very favorably and very widely adopted and it remained a text for more than a generation. And, still in 1804, Story, the man, came to fruition also, for on December 9, he married Mary Lynde Oliver. For a few months, his married life with this lovely and gracious woman was supremely happy but, in the midst of delight, the shadow of illness appeared, a shadow which steadily deepened until on June 22, 1805, scarcely six months after the wedding, Mrs. Story died. The deep grief which this misfortune caused was deepened two months later when his father, after a very brief illness, also died. He records his grief thus: "I never look back upon this period of my life without a feeling of desolation. . . . All my hopes were at once cut down and crushed. I remained for a long time like one in a painful dream, and ever since there has been on my mind at times a dread of gloom, which sorrow probably always gathers, and which even the very sunshine of my life does not wholly dissipate."

Fortunately, his growing reputation as a lawyer did not permit him to brood. In labor, he found a measure of forgetfulness and, when in 1805, a few months after his double loss, he was elected to the General Court as a member from Salem, he had an open opportunity for arduous toil. With characteristic fervor, he threw himself into his duties in Boston and almost immediately took a position of leadership. Indeed, so great was his ability, talents which shone all the brighter because at the time the General Court of Massachusetts listed few professional men as members, he became a marked man and it was no surprise either to himself or to his rapidly increasing hosts of acquaintance when, in January, 1809, he was established in Washington as a Congressman from Massachusetts. The Marblehead boy had become a national figure by the time he was thirty.

Meanwhile, the Massachusetts legislator had not been too busy to accomplish another most important victory. Coming to Boston to take his seat in the very depths of his sorrow, it was impossible for a man so young and so social and demonstrative to remain depressed for an unhealthy period. As his grief dulled, he became interested in society again and, having tasted the happiness of his own home, he found that public office and fame were not enough by themselves to satisfy him. A Miss Sarah Waldo Wetmore began to interest him particularly and, in May, 1808, their engagement was announced and on August 27, at half-past six in the morning, they were married. Miss Wetmore was a prominent Boston lawyer's daughter and related to Joseph Story's father's first wife.

Although Joseph Story was to be a member of Congress but a brief time, he did take an important part in at least two vital problems—the repeal of the embargo and the upbuilding of the Navy. The first he worked for because he knew of his own observation of the disastrous effects of the law upon New England commerce, and although friendly to Jefferson's policies in other respects, Story firmly worked against the embargo until it was repealed. His work for a larger Navy was of the utmost importance because at the time, with war again looming with England, the American Navy was regarded as of slight importance and it was only with the greatest difficulty that any funds for maintenance, let alone for new ships, could be obtained by the few who did see the necessity for an adequate defense of America. Congressman Story did introduce a bill for a better Navy but, because of the opposition of Jefferson, the bill was defeated and Story was forced to be content with less than half of what he had hoped for—although he had the satisfaction of speaking his mind on the subject and of realizing that he had initiated a program which was shortly to flower into a saner naval policy.

However, Story did not care to continue in Congress; disgusted at the chicanery and meanness rampant in Washington, he did not permit himself to stand for election after his term expired in 1809. Instead, he returned home, resumed his law practice and accepted another term from Salem to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. In Boston, Story was greeted as a returned hero and elevated to the Speakership of the House, an honor repeated the following May when the House was reorganized. And then, literally out of the blue sky, great honor came to Story. In 1810, the seat of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States became vacant by the death of Mr. Justice Cushing. President Madison offered the post to Levi Lincoln, who declined, as did John Quincy Adams, then in Russia. To Joseph Story's astonishment, he was offered the position without any solicitation on his part. Since the office offered him the opportunity his entire career had prepared him for, he accepted and was appointed November 18, 1811—although it meant a heavy financial loss; the post paid then but \$3,500; his private income from his law practice, constantly increasing, was almost twice that sum. Story wrote:

Notwithstanding the emoluments of my present business exceed the salary, I have determined to accept the office. The high honor attached to it, the permanence of tenure, the respectability, if I may so say, of the salary, and the opportunity it will allow me to pursue, what of all things I admire, juridical studies, have combined to urge me to this result. It is also no unpleasant thing to be able to look out upon the political world without being engaged in it. . . .

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While Judge Story was thus accomplishing the attainment of his career, he had not neglected his equally important work as a writer on legal subjects. In 1809, in the midst of politics and law practice, somehow he found time to edit and to amend Chitty on Bills of Exchange; in 1810, he edited and amended Abbott on Shipping; in 1811 he similarly treated Lawes on Assumpsit—three professional volumes which, bearing evidence of accuracy, scholarship and legal sense, were well received by the bench and bar of the Nation. His happy family life was also enriched during this time by the birth of his daughter, Caroline, and of a son, Joseph—although the joy in the two children was fated to be shortlived, Caroline dying February 28, 1811, and Joseph in October, 1815, just six months after his third child, Mary, died on March 28.

Between 1811 and 1829, Joseph Story devoted his years to his second career. From the time he first became a member of the General Court of Massachusetts in 1805, until his elevation to the Supreme Bench, he had, more or less been engrossed in political life, as well as in his private law practice. Now all that personal stress and strain was put behind him; he became, in this middle period of his life, a concrete embodiment of the majesty of the United States' legal basis and, as such, personal advancement was forgotten. When he took his appointment he was but thirty-two years of age, the youngest man ever elevated to such a dignity. Because of his youth, his appointment had been criticized and his first years on the bench were jealously scrutinized both by his former political opponents and by worthy men who feared that Justice Story could not of necessity have the objective judgment his position demanded. His political foes he disarmed by utterly removing himself from all political concerns; he remained interested in them, of course, but he took no personal part and never permitted his ideas of policy to influence his legal judgment. As for his ability to reach adequate decisions, he himself was a bit timid at the beginning, but he soon found that he was entirely capable—a view which was shortly shared by everyone as he repeatedly demonstrated his ability to not only weigh considerations but to strike home to the heart of all problems and to express his opinions in such a lucid manner that he actually created law as well as interpreting and applying that which already existed.

To consider the years which Justice Story sat upon the bench would involve a labor of considerable technicality—for his work was always involved with the most intricate and important problems, questions which had been referred, for the most part, to the Supreme Court of the Nation because of this very fact. Thus, in a biography, it is perhaps sufficient to simply review the

years in which Washington was his principal concern, by quoting his son, W. W. Story, who wrote of this second career of his father's:

... Thus far (1829) his judicial life had been uninterrupted. It had been a busy, earnest career, devoted principally to the duties of his office, with such occasional explorations into literature as occasion demanded or leisure permitted. There had been no startling excitements or striking occurrences to break its even tenor, and the results of his labors are to be seen in his recorded judgments and his literary writings. It had been equable, earnest, laborious. He had stamped his mark upon many different departments of the law. His constitutional judgments had placed him beside Marshall. The Patent Law had been laid out and systematized. In Commercial Law he had won enviable distinction, and in Prize Law he stood almost alone. In every branch he had achieved success, and been rewarded at home and abroad by an honorable fame. But fame was not all that he had won. His bland generous manners, free from the frostiness of indifference and the harshness of arrogance—dignified, yet free and luxuriant, had endeared him to the hearts of those who practiced before him. He was surrounded by a troop of loving and admiring friends. His court was filled with a genial atmosphere, and all the bar were *amici curiae*. . . . His home was also happy. Death had not for years entered the household, and he had three children growing up around him. (Mary Oliver, born March 10, 1817; William Wetmore, born February 12, 1819; Louisa, born May, 1821.) In simple fireside pleasures he tasted a pure and fresh delight . . . he moved as simple, natural and unconscious of his eminence as a child. The only interruption to this domestic happiness was his annual visit to Washington, which drew him from his home for the three winter months. . . .

It was in this full tide of accomplishment, happiness and satisfaction that Judge Story received his call to his third field of endeavor—to the politician, to the judge, he was now to add the educator. The first suggestion that he become a teacher an honor unsought like his elevation to the Supreme Bench, came in 1828, a year after he had made himself internationally celebrated by his publication of the "Laws of the United States"—a complete edition which became the standard work and remained such for many years. This suggestion, from an unrecorded source, was that the Royall Professorship of Law at Harvard could be his if he would agree to accept it. Judge Story's own words express the situation, and relate his decision: (February 9, 1828) ". . . I am at this moment a good deal perplexed by an application to me to accept the Royall Professorship of Law at Harvard University, and to remove to Cambridge, and devote my leisure to the advancement of the Law School there. The offer is made unofficially, but in terms of considerable earnestness, and in a pecuniary point of view it is eligible. What to do puzzles me exceedingly, and unfortunately it is precisely the sort of personal case in which the

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judgments of one's friends can be of little assistance. What to decide, I hardly know, there are so many pros and contras. . . ." (Then, March 1, 1828) ". . . I have made up my mind to decline the Royall Professorship. It would require my removal to Cambridge, and such an increase of duties as at my age, and with my present labors, I fear might seriously interfere with my health. On some accounts, it might have been desirable."

However, Harvard was not to be denied. Undoubtedly its Law School would have been developed by others but Judge Story was fated to be the man responsible for its growth and, undoubtedly, to stamp and seal it once and for all, as the institution it came to be. Nathan Dane, of Beverly, a jurist, was the man who finally won Joseph Story over. He conceived the idea of founding a law professorship at Harvard and requested an interview with Judge Story for the purpose of discussing it, only to reveal at the meeting that he intended to found the chair on the express provision that Judge Story consent to be the first incumbent. The Judge, having just refused the Royall chair, refused but, after a series of talks with Mr. Dane, finally agreed to accept the chair if he could continue as a member of the Supreme Court and fit his lectures and other duties at the University in the vacation period of the Court. This was acceptable to Mr. Dane, and to Harvard as well; so Mr. Dane paid over ten thousand dollars as an endowment for the chair, with the tacit understanding that he might later increase his gift; and Judge Story in 1829, at the age of fifty, added the responsibilities of teaching to his burden—already sufficient to crush a less able and less disciplined man. Leaving Salem in September, 1829, Judge Story took up his residence in Cambridge and settled down to work at once. In sharp distinction from the present Law School, from 1817 to 1829 the average maximum number of law students had been only eight, but Judge Story's reputation caused the school to immediately take on new life, and, from a single student in the school in 1828, he greeted twenty-seven when he opened his first class. Shortly, the number became thirty and the Judge found that he had undertaken a considerable task. In January he returned to his duties in Washington and threw himself into his duties there with the customary zeal, although impatient to return to Cambridge. His comment in a letter at the time is illuminating: "I shall be glad to return home, and work with the law students. I am impatient for leisure to prepare some written lectures, for there is a terrible deficiency of good elementary books." This lack he endeavored to correct not only by his own writing but also by altering the traditional method of teaching, which had been compared to the presentation of "bundles of dried faggotts." His lectures were not just the reading of a series of for-

mal lectures; he taught by familiar discourse and by conversational commentary. Thanks to this method, not only did the Judge tap his wide and copious store of learning so that it streamed freely, but he also awakened the interest and kindled the enthusiasm of his students. He took joy in his work; and his classes caught his spirit; he referred to his students as "my boys" and they returned the affection many-fold. The salary attached to his chair, an amount which continued during his life, was one thousand dollars a year, although from this sum, the college deducted four hundred dollars as rent for the house which he occupied. Thus, for six hundred dollars, a man who could have earned many times that amount with much less labor in private life, dedicated the major portion of his time to his tasks at Harvard.

Amid these dual duties of teacher and judge, personal loss again visited Judge Story; after a very short illness, his youngest daughter, Louisa, a lovely child of ten, died on May 10, 1831. As is often the case, the youngest child of a family often grows very close to the hearts of parents and the Judge felt this blow keenly. He was slow in recovering from the blow and his son, William Wetmore Story, remarked that his father carried the sorrow to his death "like an arrow in his heart." While under his deepest sorrow, the Judge wrote a personal prayer in his commonplace-book, of which these are the concluding sentences: ". . . O, preserve, protect, and keep in Thy holy care, the two remaining children who are left to us. May they grow up and become blessings to their parents, and their friends, and their country, and serve Thee with true and devout hearts. Thou art teaching us what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue. O, may we improve this affliction, by more humility, and more love to mankind, and grant us that spirit of gratitude, which shall lead us to Thee, the source of all wisdom and power and goodness, and to adore and bless Thy holy name ever more. Amen."

Very earnestly, Judge Story sought relief from his sorrow in toil. To bury his emotions, he added to his judicial duties, and to his teaching, a considerable interest in the establishment of the now famous Mount Auburn Cemetery in Cambridge. This project became very close to his heart and he served for a time as president of its corporation. Under its turf, he buried his children and at length, prepared for himself his own resting place, beside a monument upon which he had engraved these words: "Sorrow not as those without hope."

Still another great labor for which Judge Story found strength in his sorrow was his writing of his great "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," a work which established him both in America and in Europe as one of the greatest authorities on the Constitution known. The year

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also brought the proffer of another high honor: Chief Justice Parker of the Massachusetts Supreme Court died and Judge Story was earnestly pressed to accept the office. However, although the position would have enabled him to escape his annual sojourn in Washington, he refused.

On July 6, 1835, Chief Justice Marshall died and all America and Europe believed that Judge Story would be elevated to the vacancy. However, President Jackson believed that Judge Story was not in sympathy with the Administration and, so far as is known, Story was not even considered by the President for promotion. The Judge illuminates the situation in a letter written in October of that year:

. . . I have been made quite melancholy by the death of the Chief Justice. I have not even ventured to conjecture who will be his successor. But I confess that I do not think the station an enviable one to any person who does not enjoy the entire confidence of the court, and who does not have also a very high standing in the estimate of the bar. I have always considered it a station of duties peculiarly trying and difficult, and, in the possession of an ordinary man, I am sure it would be apt to disgrace him. I take it for granted that all of us who are on the bench are deemed *hors du combat*. . . .

In Cambridge, where politics did not prevail, Judge Story's star was still climbing, for the new building for the school, which he helped obtain, proved to be commodious, the library, which he helped to create, was rapidly growing, and the student body had increased to fifty. In 1836, also, the Judge added another outstanding volume to his growing list of book titles—"Commentaries upon Equity Jurisprudence." This work, which did for Equity what Blackstone's Commentaries did for the Common Law, was widely praised. Of it, the "London Law Magazine" said: "In this work, the history of Equity Jurisdiction is stated, the principles are developed upon which it is maintained, and the entire system assumes a philosophical character, with which it never had been invested by any preceding author." This same year, Governor Everett of Massachusetts requested the Judge to become a member of a commission to consider a project to codify the Massachusetts Laws. Accepting, and being elected chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Judge Story threw himself into this additional labor and, although he declined to undertake the labor of codification, he had the satisfaction of seeing the General Court adopt his findings on codification.

After this, for a period, Judge Story settled down into his triple duties—teacher, judge and writer on legal subjects. New editions of previous works, new works and his laboriously reasoned decisions flowed steadily from his pen and steadily he climbed higher within the ranks of his three professions. Among the projects of this

period dearest to his heart, although not particularly great in comparison with his legal accomplishments, was the formation of the Alumni Society of Harvard University. Previously, such organizations within the graduate body had been more or less exclusive. The Judge visioned a all inclusive brotherhood of Harvard men "uninfluenced by personal rivalries and jealousies, which, returning annually to the scenes of student life, should there renew the friendships of the past, revivify the memories of visionary hopes and fancies, and join in festal feelings, each with his yearly lessening company that disbanded on the threshold of manhood." This vision Judge Story actually translated into fact and, largely through his efforts, the Alumni Association was formed, composed of all graduates and former students of the University. John Quincy Adams was the first president; Justice Story the first vice-president and the first orator, delivering his address August 23, 1842.

By 1844, however, the Judge's age had begun to exact its toll of his energies; he was sixty-five and no longer physically able to support the demands his triple profession was making. For thirty-three of those sixty-five years, he had been on the Supreme Bench and now, at last, he found the duties beginning to weary him. He yearly found it more and more difficult to quit the peace and quiet of home for his sojourn in Washington and an illness warned him that his strength was not invincible. He felt that he must give up something; not the Law School; that was dearest to his heart. He had built the institution up to a point at which it had become the outstanding institution of its kind in America. Besides, he found the labor of teaching merely a stimulation to his mind: in lighting the enthusiasm of youth and in giving the attorneys of the coming years a sound basis in their profession, he considered he was of the utmost value to his country. To his personal desires, were added the counsel of his family and his friends. Everyone urged him to give over his place on the Bench and to enjoy in comparative leisure his laurels and his work at Harvard. Accordingly, he privately announced on April 2, 1845, that he had determined to resign from the Supreme Court.

However, no public announcement was made for the Judge first wished to adjust his position at Harvard. He felt, for one thing, that if he was to devote all his time to teaching, his salary should be increased. The Harvard Corporation anticipated him, however, and offered any sum as salary that he should care to designate—such was his value to the University. Ultimately, the salary was fixed at four thousand dollars, but he never received it. Before he actually resigned from the Supreme Court, he wished, as a duty, to clear his docket completely. This entailed pro-

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longed and serious labor, and that too, in the heat of the summer, when most of officialdom was relaxing in comfort. By September first, all cases were heard and all were drawn up in writing but the price was still to be exacted. Weakened by his labor, he contracted what seemed to be a slight cold which, to the consternation of everyone, developed complications and he was prostrated in great pain. Thanks to the best medical attention, his pain was at length eased and hopes were held for his eventual recovery. However, the Judge failed to display any signs of strength. When a nurse did a slight service for him, he looked up, smiled and said, "Well, David, they are trying to patch up this good-for-nothing body, but I think it scarcely worth while." Indeed, from the first he understood that his illness was fatal; to his wife he said, "I think it my duty to say to you, that I have no belief that I can recover; it is vain to hope it; but I shall die content, and with a firm faith in the goodness of God. We shall meet again." This resignation seemed to ease his mind and he lay, as if in prayer, for about two days, rousing only once to remark, "If I were not thus ill, my letter of resignation would now have been on its way to Washington. I should have completed my official life." On Wednesday, September 9, 1845, he seemed to change visibly, his strength had completely failed. All day he lost ground constantly although, at eleven that night, when his son, William Wetmore, asked him a question, he opened his eyes and smiled feebly—and then sank peacefully into unconsciousness, breathing the name of God as he slipped away. Without pain, seeming as if peacefully asleep, his spirit lingered into Thursday but his breath came slower and ever slower until at nine o'clock at night, the tenth, he went away, full of honors and years, ending as he would have chosen, before age had dimmed his powers or robbed him of happiness. His work had been nearly completed—only a single half page of his final court decision remained undone. His last work had been published; although he had projected ambitious plans, he had not actually begun another book.

Funeral services, which took place on September 12, 1845, were, in compliance with his wishes, strictly private. But a large assembly of friends, numbering many of the most distinguished men in the Commonwealth, attended his hearse to Mount Auburn and stood bareheaded beside the grave. Cambridge shop-keepers and business men suspended business and, from all over the country soon came private and official tributes to the man, the judge, the teacher, and the writer. America has had many beloved sons, whom in death it chose to honor; seldom, however, has any man who elected to walk not in the bright sun of political life, but in the shaded calm of the courts and the severe twilight of a university, been so universally

honored. In death, men seldom speak but good of the departed, forgetting criticism and blame; of Judge Joseph Story there could be no forgetfulness—men, courts, states and the Nation had only to remember the past and give voice to it, finding in recital of his virtues and his accomplishments ample reason for sincere grief and honor. "His works were his best monument."

As to the manner of man he was in person, his son, William Wetmore, wrote this description:

. . . He was about five feet eight inches in height, solid and square in build, with a well knit and active figure. In his movements he was restless and impulsive, walking very rapidly, and with a quick, short step, and glancing vivaciously about him. In his youth his hair was auburn, and clustered about his head in thick ringlets. By the time he became a judge, it began to wear away from his temples and crown, and during the latter portion of his life his head, in the front and upper part, was bald, saving a slight tuft of hair on the forehead, and was surrounded behind by a thick mass of fine, silvery hair. His forehead was smooth and round, rising domelike over his prominent and flexible eyebrows, beneath which glanced two eager blue eyes. His mouth was large and full of sensibility. The muscular action of his face was very great, and its flexibility and variety of expression remarkable. Its outward form and feature seemed like a visible text, into which every thought and emotion translated themselves, a luminous veil, which moved with every vibration of the inward life. His face was a benediction. Through it shone a benign light, whose flame was fed by happy thoughts and gentle desires. His laugh was hearty, clear, ringing, and exhilarating. His voice was of medium pitch, of great variety of intonation, and rising in the scale as he became earnest and impassioned, and while he spoke, his face was haunted by a changeful smile, which played around it, and flashed across it was auroral light.

STORY, WILLIAM WETMORE—Lawyer, sculptor, essayist and poet, William Wetmore Story, son of Judge Joseph Story of the United States Supreme Court, fulfilled in his long and happy life the dream that had always haunted his father. Even amid the judge's brightest hours, when he stood on triple peaks of accomplishment as a jurist, as a justice and as a teacher, Joseph Story remembered that, long before, when he left Harvard he had found it necessary to abandon his hope of a literary life to become a lawyer. It is true that Judge Story did write, ably, abundantly and authoritatively all his life, that he did become one of the greatest writers on legal subjects of the English-speaking world, and his heart was completely in it—but that first published book of his, a slender volume of verse, published in Salem while he was still a law student, typified, however imperfectly, the path in which Joseph Story would have walked, if he could. That his son failed of reaching first rank in literature, that he was more successful as a sculptor than as an author, is beside

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the point. What matters is that, although the son like the father placed his feet in the law office and the courts, the son did manage to abandon the legal profession and to spend more than forty years in the creative work for which he thirsted. That the world places the father on a much higher pedestal than the son, that the father undoubtedly accomplished more for the good of his country, matters not, either. Duty to family and country have their rewards—so also has creative toil, whether with stone or words, and William Wetmore Story by having the courage and the opportunity to step out of his father's profession for the sake of the intellectual and spiritual urge which he inherited from the father, doubtless justified the lives of both as he completed in his life the things which his father had visioned but had never had the opportunity to attempt. To the present, William Wetmore Story's work is not ranked with that of such of his contemporaries as have enjoyed better fortunes with posterity than was his fate. However, his many statues in Washington, Boston, London, Paris and Italy remain to fix his memory as one of the leading sculptors of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Of his writings little more need be said than that they have suffered the oblivion of most works unsupported by genius; historians of literature read them and value them as typical of their day and school but that is about all. As for his essays, since they reflected his charming personality, his keen judgments, and his memories of his hosts of friends, they remained more alive than his fiction; indeed, some of them have become of historical importance, since W. W. Story knew many of the great and near-great of his generation. Of his poetry, much of what he wrote is buried, because not only was he overwhelmed by the influence of Browning—with whom he was intimate—but he chose to be foreign in theme, neglecting his native background for the more polished and polite ideas of Italy and France. Of course, this was a common fault of the times; several American writers were similarly affected, although a few, like Longfellow rose out of their inferiority complex by finally returning home. Story, since he found Italy more congenial than Boston, did not make this final growth and thus his verse is now dusty on library shelves, with the exception of a few pieces which, having found their way into anthologies, are now permanently made a part of American Literature—witness his "Cleopatra" and his "Praxiteles and Phryne," poetry in which he escaped from Italy and spoke naturally and therefore, eternally.

William Wetmore Story was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 12, 1819, son of Joseph and Sarah Waldo (Wetmore) Story. He was the sixth child of the marriage; four older children had died and only his sister, Mary Oliver, born March 10, 1817, had remained to brighten the household

when the son arrived. Two years later another daughter came, Louisa, born in May, 1821, and the Salem home became the center of as happy a family life as any man has enjoyed. The Story house, still standing within its high-walled garden bordering upon historic Washington Square, is a large, squarish, red-brick house, its three stories overhung by great elms which give pleasant shade in summer and break the winds off the bleak northern hills in winter. For ten years, until Judge Story removed to Cambridge to take up his duties as Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University, this gracious house sheltered the family and became the center about which the growing boy wove his fondest memories. Later, in his verses, "Childhood," he recalls his boyish happiness:

Then every morning brought a sweet surprise,

When I was young;

Even as a lark that carols to the skies

My spirit sung.

Dear were those thoughtless hours, whose sunny change
Had gleams of heaven! . . .

In Cambridge, William Story was given the added advantage of growing up in a more diversified circle than would have been possible if he had remained in Salem. That city, it is true, was then in full flower as a great seaport. Its ships, then trading throughout the entire world, brought home the wealth of the Orient, the spices of the Indies, the furs of the North and the manufactures of Europe, heaped them on its wharves and piled them on its shelves—but not for the sake of culture, only for the sake of profit. In Cambridge, then a quiet village with but a single stagecoach a day to Boston, the atmosphere was utterly different; commerce and trade did not exist, save as a background. Ideas, studies, dreams, pleasures—that was the atmosphere into which the ten-year-old boy was thrust. Thanks to his father's position as a member of the United States Supreme Court, and even more to his rank as a professor at Harvard, all doors were open to William, the son, and his friends were all of the same privileged, happy, ambitious and studious sort as himself. From the pages of Spenser's "Fairy Queen," Story and his constant companion, James Russell Lowell, named their muddy swimming hole in the then lovely Charles River and, as the boys played after school they lived not as cowboys and Indians of later generations but as characters in mythology, romance and history. Of course, William Story was destined for Harvard and, to prepare for his examinations, he was sent to the private class of William Wells. To this school, with Story and Lowell, also went Thomas Wentworth Higginson who speaks of the days in these terms: ". . . . My older brother was of Story's age, and I often trudged along beside the older boys. William Story was the wit of the school, and also already a favorite with girls,

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so a good deal of their talk went above my head” It was during this secondary schooling that Story also encountered an influence which must have been of tremendous importance in determining his after life. One cold, bright morning, when he was embarking upon the stage to go to Boston for his music lesson, he encountered Washington Allston, the artist, then a very famous man. Mr. Allston was impressed by the boy’s face and bearing and, placing his hand on the boy’s fair head, remarked, kindly, “You will make a name for yourself some of these days; it is not difficult; it will be easy for you.” Speaking of this incident later, Story said, “. . . . And in the dark days that came afterwards the memory of this incident seemed almost a prophecy and an inspiration to me.” And, at another time, Story wrote: “. . . . (I) always had the highest admiration for him (Allston), gazing at him with wonder, delighted whenever he came across my path, and now and then being admitted to his studio where he delighted me with his charming conversation and his reminiscences of poets and artists whom he had known. He inflamed my spirit with many a noble utterance. He looked upon art from the highest point of view possible. There was nothing in his spirit or ambition but what was lofty. A sketch on canvas by him hangs over my bed, so that I see it every morning”

By the time William Story was fifteen he was ready for college and he made his way through the examinations easily and gracefully. And, as his four years at the Cambridge institution flew away, he apparently continued to move on with the regular routine without difficulty or particular distinction. Indeed, William seems to have thought more of pleasure than of study. Lowell, his friend, laughed at him as wishing to be an Admirable Crichton, and Higginson reports that while Judge Story, with his high position and international reputation was easily the leading citizen of Cambridge, “William took a wholly different line, and people predicted that he was too frivolous to make a lawyer” Higginson, writing further, said: “Lowell and Story went to college soon, leaving me at school; but they were stars in my boyhood zenith still They were intimate friends, but Story was the leader and the more admired. He was very musical, which Lowell was not. He dabbled in painting too (not yet sculpture), and was a capital mimic and actor in private theatricals. I dare say he was a good deal spoiled; I know the older people then called him conceited and irreverent. In his youth he was sometimes led by those overflowing spirits into doing fantastic things; thus I remember his going to early morning prayers once wearing a camlet cloak torn up behind, in the middle, to the very collar, making it into two detached flaps. . . . he was one of a brilliant set of young people who called themselves

the ‘Brothers and Sisters’ They constantly had meetings at each other’s houses, picnics, etc.” Emelyn Eldredge, of Boston, whom he (Story) finally married, was an occasional member of the “Brothers and Sisters.” Of William’s college days, Judge Story once wrote: “. . . . William is in college, hale and cheerful and flushed with hope, loving music, drawing, and study, as far as study suits the buoyancy of young men.” Another view of William Story is given by a classmate, S. L. Abbott, of Boston: “My college recollections of ‘Bill Story’ as we used to call him I remember him as a very good-looking, pleasant, popular, young fellow, unusually bright, but not very much given to study Story had a beautiful bass voice, and was a member of the only college glee club existing at that time. He was also, one of a cricket club of which I was a member. I think he had some talent for drawing. . . . many years after our graduation he returned to Cambridge and was one of a procession of graduates on some special occasion and I happened to walk beside him. I remember speaking to some classmates saying ‘there’s Bill Story’ and, as they turned toward him, his cordial exclamation, ‘Bill Story. How good it is to be called Bill Story once more.’”

By the time Story was nineteen, he was through with his college studies and, in the fall entered the law school where his father was teaching with Professor Greenleaf as an able and intimate associate. Story himself is content to dismiss the three years he spent in the law school with these few words “. . . . I then studied the law for three years under my father” Behind this comment, suspicious in its brevity, however lies considerable unrest and even more doubt; already in the lad, just leaving his ’teens, creative urges were fermenting and to turn from the fresh, green world of music and painting to the dusty, dead black letters of law texts was a difficult business. Story’s mother was adamant in her determination that her son should follow his father; the father was far from being willing to take a position; perhaps he remembered the tears he himself spilled on his law texts back in those dreary days in Marblehead. The position Judge Story took is demonstrated in a letter which he wrote to his son from Washington, January 27, 1839, when William Story was just beginning his second half year in the law school: “. . . . I agree entirely in the view suggested in it (William’s previous letter). My opinion is that every man should have one great object in life, to which he should devote his main, but not his exclusive attention. Without keeping constantly in view one main object or purpose, a man never can hope for eminence, and not even success. On the other hand, an exclusive devotion to a single aim generally makes a man narrow in his

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views, vulgar in his prejudices, and illiberal in his opinions. I think every man should widen his learning and literature, and vary his tastes as far as he may, by comprehensive examinations not inconsistent with nor superseding his main pursuit. . . . So you may perceive that I am not yet so old as not to believe that there are other things besides law which are worth trying one's mind in grappling with, and improving one's taste and perceptions by mastering" This sympathy and absence of firmness had the effect of causing Story to complete his law studies; if the judge had ordered his son to become a lawyer, William might have refused, that cannot be determined. However, it left the door open to the boy to continue his interests in art and music; indeed, as he relates in an autobiographical letter: "I had begun to model and paint while in college." And, again, "I had . . . amused myself, in hours of leisure, with modelling, but more with painting, and I used to get up early in the morning to work at these before going to the office" An illuminating picture of Story as a law student is given by his classmate, William I. Bowditch, of Boston. ". . . although he showed proficiency as a law student, his tastes were evidently toward art. It so happened that he sat immediately behind me at the lectures given by his father, and he would frequently pass round in front of me a sketch of his father made on the spot on a slip of paper, or on the blank leaf of the book we were studying. The sketches were always good and life-like. . . . he really was one of the most distinguished members of our class."

In 1840, in his twenty-first year, William Story took his Bachelor of Laws degree from Harvard and, entering the office of Hilliard and Sumner in Boston, began to read for his bar examinations, which he passed in 1841. Of this final study period, Edward L. Pierce, also reading in the Hilliard and Sumner office with Story, wrote: ". . . Hilliard and he (Story) and I used to talk infinitely, not only of law, but of poetry and general literature and authors, when business would allow—nay, sometimes when it would not allow; but who can resist temptation with such tastes as we all had?" Judge Story evidently knew what his son was experiencing, as witness the following letter from father to son, February 9, 1841: "I am glad that you are at length quietly settled in Boston. It is, exactly as I expected, a striking transition from the literary world and the home department. It reminds me strongly of my own case, when, escaping from the walls of college, of a sudden I found myself in a lawyer's office among the dusty rubbish of former ages. I could say with Spellman, that my heart sank within me. But it was only the first plunge. I paddled along, and became encouraged with the hope of success."

To please his father and his mother, William Story began to practice law seriously after passing the bar and, in association with George Ticknor Curtis, he labored at his profession for six years. Undoubtedly his accomplishments gladdened his father's heart and they must have delighted his mother's. William Story writes, in his autobiographical letter, now in the possession of Mrs. Edward H. Eldredge, of Boston, a granddaughter, "I practiced in all the courts . . . and was engaged in several most important cases . . . was appointed commissioner in bankruptcy and commissioner of the United States Courts for Massachusetts, Maine and Pennsylvania; also was reporter for the United States Circuit Courts. I practiced my profession for six years; and during this time wrote a 'Treatise on the Law of Contracts,' 2 vols. octavo, of about 1,000 pages each (now in its 6th or 7th edition); a 'Treatise on Sales of Personal Property,' 1 vol. (now in its 6th edition). Both were adopted as textbooks in the law school, and I also published 3 vols. of reports of Law Cases (all in their third edition now)." On the face of things, William Wetmore Story had made a sharp about face and was "not too frivolous to make a lawyer."

But, in the very next sentence after those reciting his successes as a lawyer, Story writes: "Further, I published, at twenty-two, a first volume of poems. During the six years of my legal career I produced, sometimes under a feigned name, sometimes under my own, a good deal of poetry and criticism." Much of this last, it may be added, were published as "contributions" to the "Boston Miscellany," then edited by Nathan Hale, older brother of Rev. E. E. Hale, and to the "Pioneer," James Russell Lowell's short-lived journal. In one of these pieces there occurred two lines, which may or may not be self-revealing: Story wrote, as part of an essay titled, "Artist in Music": ". . . But I cannot give it up. O, heavens! how can I give up what is the life of my life?" Was Story speaking for himself—or was he just imagining a character in revolt against circumstance?

However, during these six years, Story was not merely the slave of his profession, but the writer employing his spare time in compensatory scribbling. His unrest doubtless made him difficult at times but he continued to enjoy a wide number of social contacts, chief of which, probably, was the "Brothers and Sisters" already referred to by Colonel Higginson. This is fact beyond doubt because Emelyn Eldredge, of Boston, "was an occasional member" of the group, and William Story was more than interested in Miss Eldredge. A member of one of Boston's most prominent families, and described as being "very beautiful and of queenly presence," Story sought her company more and more and on October 31, 1843, they were married

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by the Rev. Charles Lowell. Of Emelyn Eldredge Story, the following was written, years later, but still descriptive: "Every good man will trace his success to the influence of a woman. It is either his mother, his wife, or some woman he loves. The career of W. W. Story, the sculptor of Rome, is a striking example. For the tranquillity of his everyday life, and to his reputation as an artist and man of letters, he is largely indebted to his wife, who recently died. This remarkable woman was the most conspicuous element in the American and English social life of the Eternal City for almost half a century. Her departure closes the book of a past generation." On August 23, 1844, a daughter, Edith M., was born to Mr. and Mrs. Story, the only daughter of their house, who became, in 1876, the wife of Commendatore Simone Peruzzi dei Medici, a retired naval officer, then master of ceremonies at The Court of King Humbert of Italy.

Married when twenty-three, a father at twenty-four, and even then well established as a lawyer of great promise, William Story was fast approaching the crisis of his career; the crisis which came in 1845, when his father died. Naturally, Judge Story having been a most distinguished son of Massachusetts, a spontaneous movement to erect a statue to his memory shortly appeared. Funds were raised and, to the astonishment of the son, he was invited to accept the commission. His autobiographical letter, referred to previously, tells the story:

On the death of my father in 1845 a public monument and statue were decreed to him, and to my great surprise, I was requested to make them. I had hitherto amused myself, in hours of leisure, with modelling, but more with painting . . . on receiving the commission I have mentioned I declined it, from a sense of my incapacity—I didn't think I could carry it out. But I was so strongly urged to try that I finally consented on condition that I should come abroad first and see what had been done in these ways. I accordingly, in October, 1847, sailed for Italy, and thence traveled over the Continent and England; afterwards, on my return, making my sketch, which was accepted. I remained at home for eight months, working very hard all day at the law, and wrote an additional volume to "Contracts," and a biography in two volumes, of my father. I was haunted, however, by dreams of art and Italy, and every night fancied I was again in Rome and at work in my studio. At last I found my heart had gone over from the law to art, and I determined to go back to Rome. I came, and here modelled and executed the statue of my father, now in Cambridge, and another. I then once more returned to America and the law, but at last, after another year of them, I definitely decided to give up everything for art. My mother thought me mad and urged me to pursue my legal career, in which everything was open to me, rather than to take such a leap in the dark. But I had chosen, and I came to Italy, where I have lived nearly ever since.

Thus succinctly W. W. Story relates the tale of years of travail. Joy and grief both came to him at

the time in his family: the joy of the birth of a son, Joseph Story, May 3, 1847; grief in the death of his only sister, Mary, the wife of George Ticknor Curtis, a few weeks before. Supposing that one balanced the other, there was the great personal struggle against his family and his friends, as well as the sacrifice of quitting an established and remunerative practice in law for new ways and the uncertain support of an artistic career. His mother, indeed, when he told of what was in his mind, exclaimed, "William, you are a fool!" Then, too, Story was almost thirty years old; he was a mature man, no adolescent fancies of an artist's life weighed his decision. He knew that the road to success in any creative career is not strewn with flowers; that every flower has a liberal endowment of thorns which must be grasped; and that it was only to the laborer that any success could come. But, his mind was set. He wrote:

No time can ever be too late for him
Whose will is firm, whose trust is never dim,

And gathering up his wife and his two little children, sailed for Italy in 1848. No praise can be too great for his wife. That her husband might put his fortune to the touch at the fountain-head of art, she abandoned her home and risked herself and her children to the crude, rough and uncertain transports of the day. Of her in this junction, it was written: "It was the hope-inspiring confidence of his wife which encouraged Mr. Story to persevere in a profession which was almost new to him. She had a practical side which supplemented the studious bent of the sculptor. She understood the art of winning the sympathies of her visitors who, thereupon, had an opportunity to study her husband's talent. She was his critic. No wonder he called her 'My light, my love, my life.'"

This support of his wife, her sympathy and understanding were put straitly to the test; for, established in Italy, Story found the path even more difficult than he had feared. He worked away faithfully, producing among other things, his figure of Nero, his Cleopatra and his Libyan Sibyl. But, let him tell his own story, quoting again from his autobiographical letter:

These (the above works) in marble, but no one would buy them; so that, disappointed, I determined on a new rupture, a break with art and Rome, and a return to my old profession. This was in 1862. But it so happened that the London universal exhibition was to take place and that I was requested to allow these two statues to go into the Roman Court, the Roman Government taking charge of them and paying all expenses. I gave them; I never wrote a word to any one about them; but shortly after they arrived, before the exhibition was open, I received a copy of the "Times" with a most flattering notice of them, declaring them the most remarkable and original works there, and, at the same time, by letter, an offer of 3,000 pounds for them,

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by which I was quite astounded. I had offered them only two months before for their mere cost, and yet had failed to sell them. This gave me confidence; I continued to work; and since then my life has been dedicated to art. This was long ago, but, as there is no end to art, I am as hard at work as ever.

However, while W. W. Story's own words show graphically the difficulty of success experienced, he does not, in the letter, report upon the domestic happiness which was his. First domiciled at Rome in the Piazza di Spagna, the family shortly afterward was established within the famous gates and walls of the Palazzo Barberini. There above trees, flowers and fountains, up a flight of stone stairs, past niched statues, was the Story home. Upon a modest doorway was inscribed "W. W. Story"—but behind that door was the gracious establishment in which Story and his family lived for forty-five years, endured their defeats and sorrows, and rejoiced in their many triumphs. As for the immediate family, the following description, from a letter of a friend home to Boston, reveals an idyllic circle: "Mrs. Story, as an American lady abroad, took special pains with her children. Only those who have lived on the Continent can appreciate this responsibility. The task of the mother is most difficult. What is not supplied in the schoolroom, and that means the principal part of education, must be made up at home. After they lost their little 'Joe-Joe' in 1853, two more sons were born to them, Waldo and Julian, and they, with their sister, Edith, made a merry household. Many were the frolics and gay doings of these little folk, Mr. Story often writing verse after verse amid their wildest pranks, and frequently joining in their sport." To this happy home, as if drawn by a magnet, hosts of friends centered their leisure. Not only were Italian gentlefolk numerous, but visiting Americans and British men and women of distinction learned that they were always welcome in the Story home. The catalogue of friends thus entertained would be an endless list, for, during the scant half century, few if any distinguished visitors of Rome neglected to visit the poet sculptor. But, more particularly, the Story family drew to themselves many warm, vivid and delightful friendships: Browning and Mrs. Browning, Walter Savage Landor, William Makepeace Thackeray, John Lothrop Motley—the list could go on and on, testimony to the qualities and hospitality and talents of Story and his wife. One friend has written as follows of the home: "It is original; some portions resemble an oriental bazaar, while others are so classical that one would imagine himself in the atrium of a Roman patrician. Through it are noticed a sculptor's conceptions in marble, besides the marks of a literary man; works of art, bric-a-brac, and trophies of travel in all parts of the world. One of the chiefest pleasures in receiving an invitation

to the Story home was the opportunity it afforded of drinking in this atmosphere of beauty and artistic taste." One of the chiefest of these pleasures, in the long suite of rooms which made up the apartment was the theatre, one of the largest rooms which Mr. Story fitted with foot-lights, drop curtain and scenery. With Mrs. Story as stage director, manager, and prompter, and Mr. Story as one of the actors, groups of friends presented to other friends not only the standard French, Italian, British and American plays of the day, but also original dramas, comedies and the like, which were given their first airing. Musical compositions were frequently heard for the first time, too—for the Story family was very musical. Mr. Story himself frequently wrote plays and acted in them for the entertainment of the group. Another amateur playwright and actor was Sir Edmund Mallet, an attache of the British Embassy at one time; his "The Ordeal," later well known, was first presented in Story's theatre with Sir Edmund playing a rôle. And of course, American diplomats made the Story home their headquarters while in Rome, meeting there, as on neutral ground, the dignitaries of the clashing Italian factions, the representatives of Britain and France and, indeed, all the world of politics, art, literature and religion. While the Brownings were probably the friends of longest standing and of the greatest influence, Thackeray also became a very warm friend. Indeed, during one visit, he became an idol of the Story children. Of this, a friend relates:

When he (Thackeray) was not engaged in his own literary work, or occupied with the father and mother, he was ever ready with his kindly look to surprise the eager imaginations of the little Storys—for they, too, had their share in everybody's pleasure, and made him their own particular story-teller. What made them gather round him for a purpose even more entertaining than this, was his readiness to make pictures for them. This was second nature to him. Fly-leaves of books, scraps of paper, in fact all things brought to him were turned immediately, to the children's delight, into miniature picture galleries. "The Rose and the Ring" . . . was written by Thackeray for Mr. Story's little daughter, Edith, and read to her chapter by chapter.

While always keenly interested in writing, W. W. Story was principally the sculptor and this serious work he carried on out of the home. His first studio, on the Via Sistina, was not satisfactory and he soon established himself in a second work-shop on the Via San Nicolo di Tolentino, near the Piazza Barberini. Here Hawthorne spent long hours with Story and this description of Kenyon's studio in "The Marble Faun" is doubtless a picture of Story's shop:

The studio of a sculptor is generally a dreary looking place, with a good deal of the aspect, indeed, of a stonemason's work-shop. Bare floors of brick or plank

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and plastered walls, an old chair or two, or perhaps only a block of marble . . . to sit down upon, some hastily scrambled sketches of nude figures on the white-wash of the walls: . . . Next there are a few very roughly modeled little figures in clay or plaster, exhibiting the second stage of the idea as it advances toward a marble immortality; and then is seen the exquisitely designed shape of clay, more interesting than even the final marble as being the intimate production of the sculptor himself, modeled throughout with his loving hands, and nearest to his imagination and heart. In the plaster-cast from this clay model, the beauty of the statue strangely disappears, to shine forth again with pure white radiance in the precious marble of Carrara. Works in all these stages of advancement might be found in Kenyon's studio.

During the first period of Story's work, typical statues were "The Arcadian Shepherd Boy," presented to the Boston Public Library. The work is a happy expression of simple, careless youth, seated upon the slender laureled trunk of a tree, playing on his shepherd's pipe. "He seems only to know it is joy to live"; and "Hero"—". . . almost faultless in its representations of anxious, doubtful search . . . The timid, beautiful girl, overmastered by one sentiment . . ."; and "Marguerite"—"the embodiment of simplicity and innocence." However, the work which gave the sculptor the most satisfaction was the statue of his father, delivered and accepted by the trustees of Mount Auburn Cemetery, and now in the Boston Athenæum. His happiness, in this statue was not only that of his first commission, the assignment which switched his life from a Boston law office to a sculptor's studio in Rome, but also that his mother saw the statue accepted just a few months before her death, August 22, 1855.

Late in 1853, however, tragedy struck into the happy family circle; Robert Browning tells of it:

In the morning, before breakfast, little Edith (Story) was brought over to us by a manservant, with a message, "the boy was in convulsions; there was danger." We hurried to the house, of course, leaving Edith with Wilson. Too true! All that day we spent beside a death-bed, for the child never rallied, never opened his eyes in consciousness, and by eight in the evening was gone. In the meantime Edith was taken ill at our house, could not be moved, said the physician, and within two days her life was despaired of, exactly the same malady as her brother's. To pass over the dreary time, I will tell you at once, in poor little Edith's case Roman fever followed the gastric. She is (now) very pale and thin. Roman fever is not dangerous to life, but it is exhausting . . . to the cemetery where poor little Joe is laid close to Shelley's heart (*cor cordium*, says the epitaph) and where the mother insisted on going when she and I went out in the carriage together. . . . So that it was a struggle with me to sit upright in that carriage, in which the poor mother sat so calmly, and not to drop from my seat. . . .

However, in lovely Edith, the Storys still had consolation and a year after "Joe-Joe" died, No-

vember 23, 1853, another son, Thomas Waldo came, December 9, 1854. And then, on September 8, 1856, a third son came, Julian Russell.

It was during this period also that Story, having completed his "Judith," was commissioned by the Harvard Alumni to make a statue of President Quincy, and followed that work with his "Venus Anadyomene" and his "Little Red Riding Hood." And, in 1860, just as he was on the threshold of fame, thanks to the London Exposition, Story finished his "The First Cleopatra." His Libyan Sibyl was "concerned with intellect; his Cleopatra with the heart." Of Cleopatra, Hawthorne wrote: "Her face was a miraculous success. The sculptor had not shunned to give the full Nubian lips, and other characteristics of the Egyptian physiognomy. His courage and integrity had been abundantly rewarded, for Cleopatra's beauty shone out richer, warmer, more triumphantly beyond comparison than if he had chosen the tame Grecian type. In a word, all Cleopatra—voluptuous, passionate, tender, wicked, terrible, and full of poisonous and rapturous enchantment—was kneaded into what only a week or two before had been a lump of wet clay from the Tiber." This compares with Story's own lines from his poem "Cleopatra" (1868):

Come to my arms, my hero!
The shadows of twilight grow,
And the tiger's ancient fierceness
In my veins begins to flow.
Come not cringing to sue me!
Take me with triumph and power,
As a warrior storms a fortress!
I will not shrink or cower.
Come as you came in the desert,
Ere we were women and men,
When the tiger passions were in us,
And love as you loved me then!

As the success at the London Exposition, as previously related by his autobiographical letter, established him as a world famous sculptor, and he leaped vigorously, re-animated into the life of his adopted home. That Rome, that warm, vivid, happy Rome has gone; it can scarce be reestablished by history today; only a glimpse of it can be caught in the pages of Henry James, Hawthorne and other writers of the generation—and Story, himself, for, in 1863, his book, "Roba di Roma" appeared to paint the picture of the Eternal City he had come to love. First published serially in the "Atlantic Monthly," then brought out in book form in London, and finally in an American edition by Houghton, Mifflin and Company in Boston. The book proved a better success than his previous volume of poems, brought out by Little, Brown and Company of Boston, and encouraged Story to continue his writing but he did not neglect his statues. In 1863-64 three great figures appeared, "Sappho," "Saul" and "Medea"; of them, the "New York

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Times" wrote in part: "Mr. Story is one of the gifted few possessing in equal perfection the eye of the painter and the pen of an accomplished writer, in addition to the mastery over the most arduous materials of art. This combination of the literary and the artistic is rare in any age, and it has raised him to a position of great eminence among the first living sculptors of the age." These statues were followed in 1855-56 by two others: that of Edward Everett and of "Delilah." Of this second masterpiece, a newspaper notice reads, in part: ". . . In his happiest mood he (Story) has seized the moment when the siren is commencing to feel the Nemesis which has her in its grasp forever. Deep gloom is seated upon that brow, the heir of a deed of black treachery committed upon her sleeping husband, and there it will sit for all time. The sun in heaven has no brightness for her, and happiness has sighed 'Farewell'."

By now W. W. Story was in the flood tide of his powers. He worked from eight in the morning fully eight hours every day for at least eight months in the year, actually grudging the months he spent on vacation-travels through Europe and to America. Books flowed from his pen and statues formed under his gifted fingers. He was supremely happy: friends were his in legion, and success only stimulated him to go on to greater triumphs. The "Cupid and the Sphinx," the "Salome," the "Canidia," the "Helen," the "Cumæan Sibyl," the "Phryne Before the Tribunal," the "Alcestis," the "Lear"—these were but a few of the more outstanding figures that Story shaped. It was during this period also that Story had the pleasure of seeing his son, Waldo, become a sculptor, too. In 1871, Story built for himself the studio at 7 Via San Martino a Macao, the studio in which he was to work for another twenty-four years. The first floor he retained for his own use and that of his workmen; the second floor he gave to his son, Waldo, who was presently seriously and successfully at work. A newspaper piece of the time refers to the family as follows: "It is pleasing to see families perpetuating the qualities which made their founders eminent. The hope of improvement in the race rests upon the possibility of such reproduction. Mr. Story's two sons are distinguished, one as a sculptor and the other as a painter." Julian Story, the son who was painting, had married Emma Eames, the American singer, and was busy with his brush; his painting of his father in the Oxonian cap and gown, and his "Mlle. Sembreuil" (in Philadelphia) are but two of his better known canvases. The continuing maturity of his family advanced another step shortly thereafter, when his beloved daughter, Edith M., married the Marquis Simone Peruzzi dei Medici. A concrete demonstration of Story's honorable estate came to him when, in 1877, he visited America. The respect and applause of old friends is always the sweetest species

of praise and in Boston, New York, Washington and Philadelphia, Story received them in overflowing measure. The "Boston Herald" said, in part: ". . . With some he is known as the poet who sings sweetly, with others he is proudly remembered as one of the first American sculptors. His judgment and ability as a musician are excellent. He is, as it were, a modern Michael Angelo." In Washington, he was asked by the Senate for advice on the Washington Monument; in New York he filled Chickering Hall to overflowing when he lectured on Art—indeed, America outdid itself to invite him to receive homage, he could have spent a year doing nothing but visiting the cities which requested him to be their guest.

But, Rome and his studio were calling, and he sailed for home and his family, although pleased beyond measure that he had not been wrong in abandoning his safe career as a lawyer almost a generation before. Hardly had he settled himself to work upon his books, and such statues as "Sardanapalus" and "Lord Byron," than he was named the American Commissioner of Art to the Paris Exposition of 1878 and made, by the French Government, an officer of the Legion of Honor.

In 1881 his daughter, the Marchesa Peruzzi, persuaded him to vacation from his toil and to visit her family-seat in Vallombrosa, a lovely woodland retreat where the sculptor-writer-artist was delighted, not only creating the book by that name brought out by Blackwood and Sons, but also making the acquaintance of a future haunt that was to be very dear to him.

One of the fruits of his American visit was the commission for a statue, colossal in size, of Chief Justice Marshall. This great man, a friend and associate of Story's father, was an ideal subject and he did his opportunity full justice—as the figure, now in Washington, demonstrates. While he was engaged in this work, the news came to him that he was made, December 31, 1882, an honorary Fellow for life of the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New York City. From this work, pausing only to delight in the marriage of his son, Waldo, with Maud Broadwood, Story went on to model his reclining "Cleopatra" and his "Miriam." But still, although now well advanced into middle age, the man was not weary. He said, sometime in 1885-1886 to a visitor who was curious about his incessant toil:

. . . I could not live without work. During my four months' vacation I am away from Rome in the country, but in all that time I am busy with my pen. For my part I never had to learn application—perhaps that is the reason I talk of it so glibly. I really don't know which time is my vacation—whether that which I spend in the city with my marble, or that which I spend in the country with my foolscap. I love both occupations. They are both play and work, too, for me; that is the way we should always construct our

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employments. Have them half work and half play—work to give them earnestness and to drive them through, and play to make them graceful and fill them with attractions.

This decade of the 'eighties was filled with accomplishment. Of them all, perhaps his "Christ" was his greatest work, a figure which he shaped from the same block of marble as gave birth to another "Cleopatra." He commented upon this fact to a visitor one day, who replied:

Close company, sir, for such character, but not so strange, since this coincidence has its prototype . . . in the uncrowned "Magdalen" centuries ago; but what is strange, sir, is that two such characters could be summoned from this little marble world by the same human brain, and by it endowed; the one speaking with the supremacy of the Spirit Divine, the other with the supremacy of human flesh and blood.

It was also in this decade that two of his better known books were written: "Conversations in a Studio" and "Excursions in Arts and Letters." His work still was not done, but as the closing in of the century came with 1891, Story's final period can be considered as having arrived.

One of the first blows was the death of his friend, Robert Browning, December 12, 1889. Story took charge of his friend's affairs and felt that the passing of the Great Poet was a forecast of his own departure. The second blow was the death of his wife. On October 31, 1893, Mr. and Mrs. Story celebrated their golden wedding at Vallombrosa, Italy; on January 7, 1894, she died. Although by choice secondary to her husband in all things, her passing was mourned wherever the English language was spoken; and Italy, France and other foreign nations united in expressions of sympathy to the bereaved artist. Of her, this was written:

It was as a brilliant hostess and sincere friend that Americans and English in Italy knew Mrs. Story. For many years her position in this respect was the highest in Italy. She was born to shine in society, just as her husband was to excel in sculpture and literature. She held her position, too, because of the good that she did. She was full of resources for entertaining her guests. She was as ready to entertain the poor, struggling artist as the man of accomplished fame. She was an earnest church communicant.

At the suggestion of his family and friends, Story sought relief from his sorrow in a monument to his wife—without whom he felt as if he was but a shadow. This piece, his last work, was thus a labor of love, representing the Angel of Grief bitterly weeping over the dismantled altar of his life. Thus, it was truly symbolical, for Story never did anything without his wife's advice. They worked together, side by side, the wife watching her husband's pen or chisel and guiding his mind, if not his hand. Her sister wrote: "He and my sister lived the two happiest lives I know; he could not

live without her, and that they are together now is my great comfort."

Though these words were written after Story's death, they could have been written before—because it was clearly evident that Story's driving power had been destroyed. He attempted to continue; he recreated his home, in a sense, by having his son, Waldo, his wife, and their two lovely children, Gwendoly Marion and Vivien Waldo come to live with him in the palazzo Barberini. They were an unmeasurable blessing to the bereaved old man but they could not fill the place of the wife. Gradually, the spring of 1895, the sculptor's health failed. With the coming of summer, some measure of strength returned and he was soon strong enough to go once more to his daughter's summer home at Vallombrosa. There, in that wooded Eden, where he had spent so many happy, industrious summers with his pen, the improvement soon passed and he gradually declined and, as the leaves began to fall in October, he went away also, giving his last words to his daughter, "Oh, dear, I am so glad to have you with me."

On October 16, 1895, the Roman "Times" carried the news of his death, together with a letter from his granddaughter, (Mrs. Edward H. Eldredge of Boston) child of Edith, Marchesa Peruzzi.

. . . My dear grandfather, W. W. Story, died this morning quite suddenly at four o'clock. He had been so very well of late that he had been able to occupy himself in looking over some of his manuscripts for publication, and took great interest in everything about him. He was so happy to be up in these lovely woods of Vallombrosa, having always had the greatest affection for the place, and he was able to sit out of doors the greater part of the day, reading and being read to. Yesterday, being a glorious day, he was able to take a longer drive than usual in his bath-chair, and was full of his old spirit and talk, more than he had been for a long time. In the evening we all sat talking, as usual, in the old drawing-room he liked so much, and when we went to bed we were not anxious about him. My mother's room is next to his, and hearing him moan, she went in to him at three o'clock, and arranged his pillows with the aid of a maid. While she was arranging them he suddenly passed away, without any suffering, in her arms, and the doctor was summoned, but, of course, too late. He died of paralysis of the heart.

Two days later, funeral services were held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church and at the Protestant cemetery near Porta San Paolo, with not only his family and friends attending but many members of the British and American Colonies in Rome, Italian Society, and the charges d'affaires of America, England and Russia.

The services concluded, William Wetmore Story was placed beside his wife and their first born son—and there they sleep, walled away from

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modern Rome by ancient masonry. Following the services, a friend wrote these words:

Who was a more perfect embodiment of unselfish, loving interest in others, of largeness of soul and purity of sentiment, of conscientious—I almost say spontaneous—devotion to the realization of lofty and noble ideals, than our dead poet-artist, William Wetmore Story? The Psalm of Life, which is really Mr. Story's "Ode to Nemesis," is only one of many stanzas of his life, which was indeed "a rare, sweet song." As I stood with those who so loved this man, who was as great in his goodness as in his genius, it seemed almost impossible to realize that pen and chisel were both laid away forever. But memory, which is one of the sweetest and most priceless gifts God ever gave—memory of him will always live and always inspire. Memory is immortal; so is the influence of such a man as he, and it is sweet and moving as the breath of the flowers that joined their tribute about his grave that day.

ELDREDGE, COLONEL EDWARD H.—

A man of versatile abilities and activities, Colonel Edward H. Eldredge held an important place in the life and affairs of Boston. His military title reflected service rendered his country in the Spanish-American War, the only major war of the United States in which he was eligible to the army. His identification with business, long continued, was in itself an important contribution to the better development of the metropolitan area. Withal he found time to enter prominently into humanitarian, civic, club and social circles, where he was a highly esteemed figure. He was especially popular as a sportsman and lover of wild life and nature.

Colonel Eldredge was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 13, 1866, son of James T. and Ellen B. (Williams) Eldredge. His father was a prominent realtor with whom the son eventually became associated in business. Edward H. Eldredge was a lad of about sixteen when the urge for adventure, inherited no doubt from some pioneer ancestor, took him to the Southwest at a period when the section he chose was no easy place for the young or inexperienced. He started from Boston with one hundred dollars in his pocket, a gift from his father, and for nearly five years not only maintained himself, but did it in the cattle country. A tenderfoot, the best occupation he could find, at first, was as a cook for a range outfit. He learned to ride and rope and shoot in Western style, and made good as a cowboy, a man able to take care of himself, all before he had reached his majority. Incidentally, but of more import, during these impressionable years, he acquired that love of nature and of all living things of the outdoors from the most insignificant animal to big game.

The failing health of his father caused his quitting the cattle industry to return to Boston where, in 1887, he became associated with the firm of James T. Eldredge and Company, founded by his father, in 1858 to deal in real estate and the usual

allied activities. He was a member of this firm in 1889, when its name was changed to Sargent and Eldredge, and upon the death of Mr. Sargent, in 1892, Colonel Eldredge became the senior member of Edward H. Eldredge and Company, realtors. From 1912 he was directly connected in business with Colonel William J. Kelville, although they had been closely affiliated in a variety of activities for thirty-eight years prior to the death of Colonel Eldredge.

It is probably inevitable that Edward H. Eldredge, upon his return from the West, should center his non-business interest upon military affairs, and he compiled a noteworthy record in the only great war of the nation that occurred during the period in which he was neither too young or too old to enter active service. On December 15, 1886, he entered the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, in the First Corps Cadet, serving until December 15, 1889. He became a member of the Second Brigade non-commissioned staff, April 21, 1891, and served there until July 12, 1895, when he was appointed and commissioned inspector of the rifle practice of the 8th Regiment, being promoted to adjutant November 21, of the same year. He went into the United States volunteer service with the regiment as adjutant on April 28, 1898, and upon its arrival at South Framingham, May 5, was detached and detailed as assistant adjutant general of the brigade, remaining in that capacity until May 14, when he was appointed and mustered in as major. He was assigned to the command of the 3d Battalion, consisting of the Salem, Danvers and Beverly companies. He was detailed as inspector of the rifle practice of the 2d Brigade, 3d Division, First Army Corps at Chickamauga, and qualified many men while on that duty.

Later Colonel Eldredge was attached to the staff of General Sanger, and in Cuba was detailed to organize the police force of the Province of Matanzas. He returned with the regiment and was mustered out as major, April 28, 1899, going back to the State Militia as adjutant of the regiment, and was elected major, October 31, 1899. April 6, 1905, he was elected to the position of lieutenant-colonel of the 8th Regiment.

Colonel Eldredge was a member of the Board of Tax Appeals of Boston for seven years and was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, of which at one time he was a director. He was once a director of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. He was a member of the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, of which he had been commander; the Society of Military Order of Foreign Wars, of which he had been registrar; Sons of the American Revolution, United States War Veterans and the Military Historical Society. He was a member of the Masonic Order, and had belonged to the Somerset Club, the Boston Athletic Associ-



American Historical Society

Steel Engraving by M.J. Conn

Edward H. Edwards



Thos. Leighton Sr.

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ation, Boston City Club, New England Kennel Club, and the Army and Navy Club of New York.

A recital of the various important activities and associations of a man often fail to reveal his character. This is particularly true of Colonel Eldredge, and what some would call his "hobbies" or non-essential interests, are intrinsic elements of his personality. Youthful days and nights in the range country along the Mexican border left an indelible impression on his mentality and affections and later disclosed themselves in an unusual type of sportsmanship that, while it found pleasure in hunting and fishing, was combined with a keen love of the denizens of the forest, the prairies and the lakes. There were many trophies in his home which attested to the skill of both himself and his wife whom he taught to shoot. As a young man he traveled extensively after big game, but it was characteristic of him that he cared little for hunting in private small preserves. His idea was that game should have a fair chance, and that he must not make his shot until certain that it would be effective—there must be no suffering by animals escaping with wounds he had inflicted. Prowess with gun and rod was only a part of his outdoor liking, for he was a student of wild life in its various habitats, whether the small rodent in the desert or the largest creature roaming the forest. Under different circumstances, Colonel Eldredge might well have been a creative artist in one of several fields. He collected good pictures, fine bits of furniture, and unusual and beautiful objects. He was fortunate in having a wife who not only enjoyed his hobbies and was his constant companion, but was adept both as pupil and teacher so that there existed an extraordinary blending of interests between them, a mutual enjoyment of all worth while things.

An event which stirred Boston society was the marriage, in 1900, at Florence, Italy, of Colonel Eldredge to Marquise Cressida Peruzzi dei Medici, daughter of Marquis Simone Peruzzi dei Medici and Edith Marion Story. Her father was a prominent figure in the Italian Royal Court, being Master of Ceremonies to King Humbert. When able to escape from court functions, he spent a great deal of time at Vallombrosa, in the Apennines, near Florence. It was in Rome that he met Miss Story, the daughter of the famous American sculptor, William Wetmore Story, who made Italy his home for many years prior to his death in Vallombrosa, in 1895. Mrs. Eldredge grew up in an atmosphere of cosmopolitan culture, where her parents and grandparents were the intimates of the outstanding personages of a time when the Italian royal circle was highly notable in brilliance and importance in world affairs. She enjoyed many unique privileges because of her father's position, and from childhood knew the wealthy and socially prominent diplomats and scholars, leaders in all

forms of the arts, all of which no doubt influenced her tastes in literature, music and art, and her lifelong interest in humanitarian activities. If the winters in Rome brought contacts with the great of the world, her summers gave opportunity to know the peasants of her country. Even as a small girl she manifested a keen desire to help the poor, and, despite her exalted position, then and later was a frequent visitor to peasant homes, carrying to them the necessities of life and the means of health. She learned something of medicine and surgery, and was not afraid to use her knowledge in emergencies. This early experience was probably one of the sources of her humanitarian and philanthropic activities in Boston, especially those in connection with the Massachusetts General Hospital and similar institutions. As indicated she became an outdoor woman in America, a good sport. She continues annual trips to the wilds of Maine and New Hampshire, where she not only proves her expertness with gun and rifle, but engages in personal help of the underprivileged. A library in an isolated section of Maine was started and is supported by her. As the charming chate-laine of the Eldredge establishment, she not only made and held friends, but collected for the home art objects and pieces that are of museum quality. Perhaps the most illuminating appraisal of Mrs. Eldredge, by one who knows her in all the versatile interests and helpful activities, is this: "She is the only one of her kind."

Colonel Eldredge died on April 2, 1936, and was interred in Mt. Auburn Cemetery with full military honors. He will long be remembered and esteemed for his contributions to the development of the Metropolitan Boston area, to the cultural and military organizations of the city, to a definite, if unostentatious, betterment of the world in which he lived. His name will go down in the history of the New England chief center as a progressive and valuable member of the body politic.

LEIGHTON, THOMAS, Sr.—The able, early glass maker, Thomas Leighton, Sr., son of James Leighton, Jr., and Margaret (Turnbull) Leighton, was born March 8, 1786, in the famous old Borough Town of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Northumberland, England. His father, James Leighton, Jr., having learned the trade of glass-making in the South of Scotland, returned home to the North of England for permanent residence after the death of his father, James Leighton, Sr., who was killed in one of the Scottish Highland wars.

Thomas Leighton, Sr., was educated in England and began there his career as a glassmaker. When he was about seventeen years of age, he married Ann Irwin, born in Newcastle-upon-the-River Tyne, and his senior by a few months. In 1804 Thomas Leighton accepted, as a skilled workman,

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a call to a glass factory in Belfast, Ireland, where, with his wife and two young sons, James and Thomas, he spent the following year. A third son, William Leighton, Sr., was born in Belfast, Ireland, during this year of residence there by his parents. The following spring an offer of a responsible position came to Thomas Leighton, Sr., from Samuel Ford, proprietor of the Caledonian Glass Works of Edinburgh, Scotland, which offer young Leighton accepted and moved, with his family, that year to Edinburgh. During the following seventeen years Thomas Leighton remained with the factories of this firm becoming their superintendent and glass scientist, the firm having built a second factory in Edinburgh call the Midlothian Glass Works.

Thomas Leighton became widely known during these years as an expert maker of glass from his own experiments and formulæ. In 1826 the New England Glass Factory of Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America, sent Joseph Wing to Edinburgh, Scotland, to offer the superintendence of their factory to Thomas Leighton, Sr., who accepted the offer and came to the United States, his family joining him there a year later. Under the superintendence of Thomas Leighton as glass scientist, factory manager and maker of the glass the New England Glass Company at Cambridge became for some years the leading factory of the country. The seven sons of Thomas Leighton also entered the employ of the company, becoming expert in the production of artistic glass and heads of departments.

Thomas Leighton, Sr., remained superintendent of the factory until his death, twenty-three years later—1849—when he was succeeded by his son, William Leighton, Sr., and on the retirement of William Leighton, Sr., nine years later (1858) from serious illness, the position of superintendent was given by the firm to his brother, John Hamilton Leighton, Sr., another of the able sons of Thomas Leighton.

The death of Thomas Leighton, Sr., occurred at Cambridge, September 21, 1849, in his sixty-fourth year; his wife, Ann (Irwin) Leighton, having passed away a year earlier. They were buried at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge. A letter by William Leighton, Sr., written after his father's death, follows: "My father, Thomas Leighton, Sr., was fortunate in many respects, being blessed with a cheerful disposition, uniform good health, a handsome person and fine physique. He had a large capacity for enjoyment, was liberal hearted and possessed much sound sense. He was successful in his business and accumulated a competence."

William Leighton, Jr., grandson of Thomas Leighton, Sr., wrote of him:

Grandfather Thomas Leighton, Sr., was one of the heroes of my youth and will always remain a treasured

memory. He was both scientist and artist. Though masterful in character, every boy knowing—both in the factory and we in our home—that each must do as he was told or receive a flogging, knew also that Grandfather was kind, awarding good behavior with approval and kindness. Grandfather's speaking voice was rich in tone and had a spontaneity that captivated, so he was both an agreeable companion and excellent after dinner speaker. On one occasion, a dinner given in Boston to commemorate the anniversary of Robert Burns, the Scotch poet, Thomas Leighton found himself on his feet, in an "after dinner speech," that rivalled in applause the finished address of Professor Lord, one of Harvard's able professors.

Thomas Leighton, Sr., and his wife, Ann (Irwin) Leighton, had a family of twelve children, the sons inheriting their father's ability and becoming proficient in the various departments of glass-making and artistic glass production. All of the children were gifted, either as musicians—in song, violin and in playing upon "musical glasses"—or in drawing, painting, modelling and in the production of artistic creations in glass.

A list of the twelve children of Thomas Leighton, Sr., follows: 1. James Hamilton Leighton, Sr., eldest son of Thomas Leighton, Sr., born April 21, 1803, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England; died November 13, 1830, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. 2. Thomas Leighton, Jr., second son of Thomas Leighton, Sr., was born September 4, 1806, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, Northumberland, England; married Emily Butler; no children; died October 24, 1863, at Cambridge, Massachusetts. 3. William Leighton, Sr., third son of Thomas Leighton, Sr., of whom a full biography follows in this "Story of Massachusetts." 4. Margaret Leighton, eldest daughter of Thomas Leighton, Sr., was born October 26, 1810, in Edinburgh, Scotland; married Thomas Thompson, an artist; no children; died May 3, 1883, at St. Louis, Missouri. 5. Ann Louise Leighton, second daughter of Thomas Leighton, Sr., was born August 10, 1812, at Edinburgh, Scotland, who died young. 6. John Hamilton Leighton, Sr., fourth son and sixth child of Thomas Leighton, Sr., was born February 28, 1814, at Edinburgh, Scotland; married Jane Barnes, a woman of exceptionally fine mind and character; died May 26, 1889. He had five children and succeeded his brother, William Leighton, Sr., in 1858, as superintendent of the New England Glass Factory at East Cambridge, thus being the third Leighton superintendent of the factory. 7. George Charles Leighton, artist, seventh child and fifth son of Thomas Leighton, Sr., was born February 14, 1816, at Edinburgh, Scotland; died March 5, 1839, at Paris, France. Following experimental work at the New England Glass Factory at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, in staining glass and painting glass for windows, George Charles Leighton went to France by sailboat, the only means at



Mr. & Mrs. Wm. Leighton

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that time of crossing the Atlantic, to study art in Paris. He made there several fine copies of the Old Masters, but death, within two years, of pneumonia, resulted from his intensive work in the then unheated galleries of the Louvre, the great museum of France. Several fine pieces of his work were sent home to his parents. 8. Mary Ann Leighton, eighth child and third daughter of Thomas Leighton, Sr., was born December 6, 1818, at Edinburgh, Scotland; married, James Wallace; died July 18, 1877, at St. Louis, Missouri. She was the mother of five children. 9. Catherine Leighton, ninth child and fourth daughter of Thomas Leighton, Sr., was born February 10, 1821, at Edinburgh, Scotland; "A woman of brilliant wit and fine singing voice"; married James Carr; died September 29, 1856, at New York City; mother of three children. 10. Robert Enbark Leighton, tenth child and sixth son of Thomas Leighton, Sr., was born October 14, 1822; married Sarah Sanderson; no children; died June 8, 1881, at East Cambridge, Massachusetts. He was engaged in work at the New England Glass Factory, as were his brothers, and was also a skilled violinist and ready wit. 11. Peter Hill Leighton, eleventh child and seventh son of Thomas Leighton, Sr., was born September 10, 1824, at Edinburgh, Scotland; married Mary Cecelia Day; died in 1895, at Wheeling, West Virginia; he had ten children; was a skilled workman at Hobbs, Brocunier and Company's Glass Factory, South Wheeling, West Virginia. 12. James Eagle Leighton, adopted son of Thomas Leighton, Sr., was born September 15, 1829, at Cambridge, Massachusetts; married; one son. This branch of the family is now extinct.

✓ **LEIGHTON, WILLIAM, Sr.**—William Leighton, Sr., the glass genius of the descendants of Thomas Leighton, Sr., was born in Belfast, Ireland, September 30, 1808, during a year's residence there by his English parents, Thomas Leighton, Sr., and Ann (Irwin) Leighton, his wife. William Leighton, Sr., came to the United States from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1826, when his mother came with his brothers and sisters to join his father at Cambridge, Massachusetts, where Thomas Leighton, Sr., had gone some months earlier to fill the position of factory superintendent and glass scientist at the New England Glass Company. Young William Leighton soon entered the employ of the firm, as did also his six brothers. William being especially interested in the chemistry of glass making, was given every opportunity to experiment and to develop his ideas and new methods in producing handsome glass.

As a result he originated, about 1848, the formula for the famous New England ruby glass: the first made in the United States of America, which was never excelled elsewhere. His formula

involved the use of gold, with tin and lead oxide added to the mix. Previous to this discovery by William Leighton, Sr., through his experiments, all red glass had been imported in bulk and melted in American factories. Upon the death of Thomas Leighton, Sr., his father, in 1849, William Leighton succeeded him as superintendent of the New England Glass Company's factory at the earnest wish of the owners of the factory. While holding this position he continued, with great success, his experiments in glass chemistry. During this period he produced the first peach blow glass, also the first silvered glass made in the United States, and organized at the factory the first glass-silvering department established in America.

In 1858, nine years after the death of his father, he was obliged to resign from The New England Glass Company on account of ill health and at his doctor's advice, retired to Concord, to rest and regain his health. He was succeeded as superintendent of the factory by his brother, John Hamilton Leighton, Sr., the third Leighton to hold this position. William Leighton recovered his health after five years of rest at Concord at his large country home beyond Miriam's Corner, on the Lexington Road. Then, receiving urgent letters from two friends to join them in buying a vacant factory, with a coal mine at its back-door at Wheeling, West Virginia, he decided to do so and went there as a partner of the firm, its glass scientist and superintendent. The company was incorporated under the name of Hobbs, Brocunier and Company, and here William Leighton originated other important contributions to the manufacture of glass, notably a perfected lime-glass for tableware, one of the most important developments in modern glass manufacture. Up to that time glassware for table use, had been made of lead-flint glass, a heavy, handsome, more expensive glass still necessary for cutting and engraving. William Leighton's achievement, through his experimental work, was a clear, brilliant lime-glass, light in weight, which could be produced at less than half the cost of lead-flint glass and was its equal in every way except that of lacking the charming, bell-like ringing tone, when struck, of lead-flint glass. William Leighton's lime-glass also took brilliantly the colors then coming into vogue for tableware, vases, lamp-shades, ornamental pieces and other articles, some of the earliest and handsomest of which were produced by him. In addition to working out this new formula for glass he also developed new mechanical processes for quicker production of glass.

In his younger years Leighton had taken pleasure in leisure hours, devising at the blow pipe artistic articles of which he chanced to think, including glass boxes, imitation cameos, and ornamental pieces in handsome colored enamels which

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he executed with an artistic touch. A contemporary glassmaker, Deming Jarves, in his "Reminiscences of Glass Making," wrote that the Leightons "besides possessing the best practical knowledge, had also artistic taste, which enabled them to give elegant finish to their workmanship, and to introduce new and beautiful patterns in it. Also their richly gilded, colored and ornamental glass is considered equal to European work." William Leighton, Sr., continued as a member of the firm of Hobbs, Brocunier and Company until 1868, when he retired to Concord and was succeeded by his son, William Leighton, Jr.

William Leighton, Sr., married, on March 8, 1829, at twenty years of age, Mary Needham, daughter of Thomas Needham, of early Puritan stock, and had six children, two of whom lived to maturity, *viz.*: William Leighton, Jr., and Eliza Leighton, later wife of Dr. Henry A. Barrett, of Concord.

William Leighton, Sr., and his wife, Mary (Needham) Leighton, celebrated their golden wedding, March 8, 1879, in the historic "Block House of Concord," No. 1 Main Street, the home of their daughter and Dr. Barrett. William Leighton, Sr., reached the hale and hearty age of eighty-three years. His wife and he are buried in his father's (Thomas Leighton, Sr.) family lot at Mt. Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge.

LEIGHTON, WILLIAM, Jr.—William Leighton, Jr., glass scientist and glass manufacturer, Shakespearean authority and author, was born at Cambridge, Massachusetts, June 22, 1833, son of William Leighton, Sr., and Mary (Needham) Leighton, his wife, the latter of early New England ancestry. Young Leighton was graduated, *cum laude*, in Civil Engineering from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University in 1855, Professor Louis John R. Agassiz being one of the professors of his class. Leighton later entered the silvering department of the New England Glass Factory at East Cambridge, Massachusetts, established by his father as the first glass-silvering department in our country. His father also took him into his private sanctum, the glass-mixing room, and taught him the chemistry and the art of glass-making. William Leighton, Sr., his father, was at this time superintendent of the plant, having succeeded his father, Thomas Leighton, Sr., who for twenty-three years had filled this position with masterly ability and success. Young Leighton soon learned the art of silvering glass and of glass-making, and was associated with his father in experimental work that resulted in the development of new types of richly colored glass, then much in demand.

William Leighton, Jr., remained in Cambridge, Massachusetts, until 1869, although not at the glass

factory, then going to Wheeling, West Virginia, as a partner in the firm of Hobbs, Brocunier and Company, glass manufacturers, also as its glass scientist and the superintendent of the factory, succeeding his father who had spent several preceding years there. Young Leighton now produced additional shades of color in glass, while continuing to make those developed by his father, and bringing them all to the public in his father's highly perfected lime-glass, one of the most important developments in glass in modern times, which replaced lead-flint glass as tableware, except when cut and engraved glass were used. William Leighton, Jr., also made the drawings of a number of handsome designs for the cut glass of Hobbs, Brocunier and Company's factory. The financial success attained by this Wheeling glass factory made it possible for William Leighton, Jr., and his partners to retire from business in 1887, and Leighton devoted his remaining years to literary work, which was to him a major interest, and to travel for some years, at home and abroad, with his wife, daughter and sister.

Much of the youth of William Leighton, Jr., had been spent at Concord, Massachusetts, where his father had a summer residence. The influence of the famous Concord group of writers, then alive and whom he saw in the town, stirred the inherent literary ability of young Leighton, who later dedicated to them, and to Concord, a group of fourteen sonnets, which are among his short poems in a volume, published in 1906 by Donnelly and Sons, Chicago, under the title, "A Scrap-Book of Pictures and Fancies." In early manhood he wrote verse for the Boston newspapers, and at a meeting of The Literary Club of Concord at the home of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and in his presence, read an original essay on the philosophic theme, "Change," which later formed the basis of his most important work. His earliest book, "Kormac," an Icelandic romance of the tenth century, was published in 1861 by Walker, Wise and Company, of Boston. His first wide recognition in the literary world came in 1877, the publication of his fine dramatic poem, "The Sons of Godwin," Lippincott and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Of this work "The Literary World" said, in review:

A more beautiful volume of dramatic verse we have rarely seen, its measure is melodious and absolutely faultless. Aside from its literary merit the work has attracted wide attention by the fact that it came from the press six weeks before Alfred Tennyson, poet laureate of England, published his "Harold"; both writers having used the same story, characters and events, but without knowledge of the work of the other until both dramatic poems were before the public. This coincidence has been called the most remarkable in literary annals.



William Leighton Jr.





George William Leighton

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Leighton's "The Sons of Godwin" was followed a year later (1878) by his second historic drama of early English history, "At the Court of King Edwin," published by J. B. Lippincott and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Twelve months later, Leighton's book-length philosophic poems, "Change, the Whisper of the Sphinx," appeared, published by Lippincott and Company, 1879. It, and his historic drama of the previous year, "At the Court of King Edwin," were highly praised by the reviewers. A second edition of "Change," under the title, "Whisperings of the Sphinx," came out in 1906 from the press of Donnelly and Sons, Chicago, with a companion volume of short poems, as mentioned earlier, "A Scrap-Book of Pictures and Fancies." Among William Leighton's other valuable contributions to literature are his three Shakespearian books; also his letters and articles of the Shakespearian-Bacon controversy; all of which (both books and letters) are preserved in the Folgar Shakespearian Library at Washington, District of Columbia. The first of these three Shakespearian books, "A Sketch of Shakespeare," appeared in 1879, and consists of three addresses delivered by him to The Shakespeare Club of Wheeling, West Virginia, which club he founded. His second Shakespearian book, "Shakespeare's Dream," published in 1881 by Lippincott and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a masque in the Elizabethan spirit. His third book of this group, "The Subjection of Hamlet," a study of the mental condition of the Prince of Denmark, appeared in 1882, published by Lippincott and Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. To quote a review: "William Leighton's book, 'The Subjection of Hamlet,' presents his analysis with insight, sound scholarship and an artistic touch that places it among his most notable works."

Among his other work is an English translation of a group of "The Merry Tales of Hans Sachs," the sixteenth century meistersinger of Nuremberg; the translation being made with the able assistance of his sister, Eliza Leighton, widow of Dr. Henry A. Barrett, of Concord, who also lent the aid of her love of languages in his English translation of the difficult mediæval German edition of "The History of Oliver and Arthur," an early French romance, which Houghton, Mifflin and Company, Boston, Massachusetts, published as an edition *de luxe*, and which The Boston Public Library placed on exhibition at the library for three months. The book was a quaint, interesting story with a large number of illustrations of its early engravings. During the winters of several years spent in Italy, William Leighton wrote two books, published there: "Florentine Sonnets" in 1906, and "Roman Sonnets" in 1907, each sonnet in the books being illustrated by a photogravure made from one of his carefully taken negatives, after study and selection of the best effects in light

and shade on statues, buildings and landscapes. The books appeared in several attractive Italian bindings, the handsomest being of vellum, hand-painted and hand-bound. The books had a considerable sale.

In his American home, William Leighton enjoyed a library of rare books and first editions, to which he was constantly adding; and he was an honorary member of an English Book Club. Although not a churchman, he was a man of deep religious feeling, which showed in his writings and in his life. His artistic taste was highly developed: he drew well, did fine lettering and took great pleasure in his large collection of fine engravings and his library of handsomely illustrated, bound and decorated works of the great writers of the world.

He married, July 20, 1857, Marietta B. Melvin, daughter of Nathan Melvin, of Bradford, New Hampshire, who died, with her baby, in childbirth in 1858. Three years later, January 1, 1861, he married (second) Mary Jane Reed, daughter of Joel Reed, of Cambridge, by whom he had two children: George William Leighton, Esq., and Mary Leighton, whose biographies appear in this work. William Leighton's second marriage, an unusually happy one, was crowned by a golden wedding, as his father's also had been. He died March 10, 1911, of pneumonia in Wiesbaden, Germany, where his wife had become a bed-ridden invalid through an accident. His cinerary urn, and that of his wife, were brought home in 1920, and rest in the Barrett-Leighton lot in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord.

LEIGHTON, GEORGE WILLIAM—George William Leighton, lawyer, born June 10, 1863, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, brother of Mary Leighton, was the son of William Leighton, Jr., and his second wife, Mary Jane (Reed) Leighton, both of Cambridge.

At the age of five years, he went with his parents and infant sister, Mary, to Wheeling, West Virginia, where at a suitable age he attended The Lindsley Institute, a private military academy, and at nineteen entered the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, where he was graduated four years later as Bachelor of Science, *magna cum laude*. The summer of his graduation, he joined Professor William J. Rolfe's group of graduate students in a summer tour of Great Britain, Switzerland and the near-continental countries. He then joined Clinton Scollard, the poet, in a visit to Switzerland and France, finally settling in Paris for a year's study at the world-known art school, L'Ecole des Beaux Art.

In 1887 he returned to America and secured a position, during several months, as a teacher of night classes at one of the Chicago public schools.

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He then entered the employ of A. C. McClurg and Company, book publishers.

In the autumn of 1889 he joined The Dalzell and Gilmore Company, glass manufacturers of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in building and operating a glass factory at Findlay, Ohio, the name being changed to Dalzell, Gilmore and Leighton Company. There, as chemist and maker of glass, he originated his own formulæ for colored glassware. He also invented certain combinations and technical processes for which he secured United States patents. In one of these, which he called "Silver Leaf," the metallic silvery deposit was produced during the making of the article by a chemical process of reducing some of the constituents of the glass by treating it with certain gases in the flame of a furnace. Each article was kept in plastic condition while being made and shaped, after developing the metallic deposit in the raised design. He produced other handsome glass with similar raised design, in clear colors, ranging through different shades of yellow, orange and ruby on an opaque white background. He also produced the design in alabaster on a background of clear colored glass.

In 1891 large investments in Chicago land by the father of George William Leighton made it necessary for him to assist in the management of his father's affairs and The United States Glass Company bought the Findlay plant. In order to familiarize himself with the real estate business, Leighton entered the office of William A. Merigold and Company as collector of rents, and was made manager of one of the company's branch offices. Finding a knowledge of law necessary in the care of real estate, he studied in the law office of John Barton Payne, later mayor of Chicago, and attended night classes in the law department of The Northwestern University, being elected president of his class. He was admitted to the Illinois bar in 1893 and, forming a partnership with Charles Babcock, under the title, Babcock and Leighton, he engaged in a general law practice for several years. He then, for further information, entered the Chicago Title and Trust Company, as an examiner of real estate titles. He retired from this position in 1913 to devote his time fully to the care of the real estate and business affairs of his family and himself.

George William Leighton early became interested in amateur photography as a hobby and developed an individual technique in gum bichromate printing for salon exhibition purposes. For commercial purposes he perfected formulæ for a new form of photographic printing paper. He was at one time president of the Chicago Society of Amateur Photographers. He is a member of the Harvard Association of Chemists, of The Illinois State Bar Association, The Chicago Athletic Associa-

tion, The Chicago South Shore Country Club, The Harbor Point Country and Au Sable clubs of Michigan.

He married at Indianapolis, Indiana, October 9, 1894, Minnie Elizabeth, daughter of William Haerle, of that city, and has four children: 1. Frederick William. 2. Harold Haerle Leighton. 3. Mary Elizabeth, wife of Hugh A. Doney. 4. William Leighton.

BARRETT, ELIZA LEIGHTON—The wife of Dr. Henry Augustus Barrett, of Concord, Massachusetts, the former Eliza Leighton, was born June 25, 1840, one of six children of William Leighton, Sr., and his wife, Mary Needham, of early Puritan ancestry; of these children, Eliza and an elder brother, William, reached maturity. Her birth took place at the summer residence of the family, just beyond Miriam's Corner, on the outskirts of Concord, their winter home being in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

"The Farm," as the summer residence of the family was familiarly called, included a house of thirteen rooms of the New England type, square, with long ell and painted white, which stood on the rising hillside of Lexington Road. An enormous Baldwin apple tree, beneath whose spread of branches a score of people might sit, stood on one side of the house entrance. The estate also included some eighty acres of farmland, orchards and meadows, which extended on either side of Lexington Road. The overseer's house and barns were well set back on the side opposite the family residence. The land reached also down the hill to a pleasant brook, which was a source of water advantage to the farm and a delight to the children, who waded, bathed and found pretty pebbles in its flow.

When Eliza Leighton was sixteen years of age and her elder, only surviving brother, William, had graduated as a Civil Engineer, *cum laude*, at Harvard University, her father sold "The Farm" and bought a house in Concord on the corner of Main and Belknap streets, the family now having a number of friends in charming, historic Concord.

In 1863 Eliza Leighton married Dr. Henry Augustus Barrett, M. D., of Concord, great-grandson of Colonel James Barrett, commander of the Concord Colonial forces in 1775, when the English troops marched on Lexington and Concord, and were successfully repulsed by our brave, uprising Colonial settlers.

Dr. Barrett took his young bride to one of Concord's most historic landmarks, The Old Block House of Concord, No. 1 Main Street, in which an early colonist (possibly Humphrey Barrett, one of the founders of Concord in 1635) had incorporated in a typical New England residence, as a ground-floor, right-hand, large, corner room, an



Eliza Barrett



THE OLD BLOCK HOUSE OF CONCORD
NUMBER ONE-MAIN STREET



Mary Leighton

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amazing bit of Concord's historic past. The walls of this historic room were three feet in thickness, and into them Dr. Barrett had bookshelves set, making the room a commodious family library. The room was low studded, with a wide bracing beam extending the length of the ceiling. Beneath the floor, in a cellar, was a spring of constantly bubbling, clear, cold water; this spring was doubtless the reason of this particular choice of location for the early Block House structure, in which the early Puritans of this location might seek shelter in time of unrest or of uprising of hostile Indian tribes.

Within the last three years of this present writing—1937—this historical residence has been moved, without disaster to the Old Block House room, to Lowell Road, where it bears the numerical number—13—having given place in the center of Concord's growing town to a third bank building.

Eliza (Leighton) Barrett was a woman of rare intellectual ability, who read widely, wrote well both verse and prose, and became a member of The Concord Literary Society, which met at Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson's house in Concord.

On the death of her husband, Dr. Henry A. Barrett, in 1889, Eliza Barrett decided to join her husband's niece, Mrs. Arthur Mills, who, with her two daughters and Mrs. Barrett, were accompanied abroad by Mr. Mills, who, after some travel abroad, left the ladies in Munich, Germany, for a year's study of music and the languages. After an interesting winter in Munich of study of art, with her niece and her niece's daughters, Eliza Barrett joined her brother, William Leighton, Jr., his wife and daughter, in England, where they arrived in June and spent several years with them in European travel, including Norway and the North Cape in summer, and in the winter, Italy, Northern Africa, and Biskra, one of the most northern oases in the great desert stretches.

Many months, and even following years, were spent in literary work by Eliza Barrett, as she was fond of languages and assisted her brother, William Leighton, Jr., in the difficult translation of a mediæval group of "The Merry Tales" and "Three Shrovetide Plays," by Hans Sachs of Nuremberg, done for the first time in English verse by William Leighton, Jr., and published in 1910 by David Nutt, at the sign of the Phoenix, Long Acres, London, England.

She also assisted her brother in an exceptionally difficult English translation of an early German rendition by Wilhelm Liely, of an early French romance, under title of "Oliver and Arthur," which Houghton, Mifflin and Company, of Boston, published in 1903, with reproductions of its many wood cuts, as an edition *de luxe*, the book later being placed on exhibition for three months by The Boston Public Library, as an edition of unique interest.

Eliza (Leighton) Barrett returned to Boston from abroad in the spring of 1914 to visit an ill cousin, Mrs. Lucius Hilton, *née* Louise Leighton, at their home in Lowell.

The World War then broke suddenly, making it impossible for Eliza (Leighton) Barrett to rejoin as planned, her bed-ridden sister-in-law and her niece in Germany. The war seizure of all ships proved a happy circumstance in the case of Eliza (Leighton) Barrett, as at her age she would probably not have been able to survive the war scarcity of food and discomfort abroad.

She remained with her cousins, Mr. and Mrs. Lucius Hilton, who were as dear to her as a sister and brother until after their deaths some two years later. She was then invited to the home of another cousin, *née* Helen Shedd, wife of William Channing Holder, of Lynn, and remained with these dear cousins until the end of the war, when her niece, Mary Leighton, who had lost her father a short time before the war, and her mother at the close of the war years, returned home.

Eliza (Leighton) Barrett stopped at The Vendome, in Boston, accompanied by her niece, Mary Leighton, for several years, reaching the age of ninety-four years and retaining her splendid faculties and physical alertness under the able medical advice and care of her physician, Dr. S. Chase Tucker, of Peabody.

Her death occurred at The Vendome, July 23, 1934. She rests beside her husband and infant daughter, Mary, in Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Concord, Massachusetts.

✓ **LEIGHTON, MARY**—Mary Leighton, descendant of a line of noted glass scientists and only daughter of William Leighton, Jr., glass scientist, Shakespearean scholar, poet and author, and of his wife, *née* Mary Jane Reed, a woman lovely in person and character, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, home of the family of English ancestry. In early infancy the child was taken to Wheeling, West Virginia, where her father, at the age of thirty-five years, moved with his family in order to succeed his father, William Leighton, Sr., as earlier noted, glass scientist, and for nine years superintendent of The New England Glass Factory at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and for a half-dozen years glass scientist, superintendent and partner of Hobbs, Brocunier and Company, glass manufacturers of Wheeling, West Virginia.

During the six-year connection of the elder William Leighton with the Wheeling firm, he made, through his experiments, a clear, brilliant lime glass; the first clear, perfected lime glass produced in the United States. Using his father's process for making this handsome, cheaper lime glass and also producing in it the fine colors developed by his father's and his own experimentations, he made

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the handsome colors in glass for table use, lamp shades, vases, etc., then much in demand.

William Leighton, Jr., thus was able to capture, and hold for a time, a large portion of the glass market of our country. His success as a glass-maker during fifteen years in Wheeling, with his culture and reputation as an author, reflected happily upon himself and family—New Englanders—among cultured families of the South during years when sectional feeling still existed. His little daughter, Mary Leighton, on reaching suitable age, was sent to a children's school, then to public school in a good neighborhood, and, later, for two years, to The Wheeling Female College, where, from among a group of Southern girl friends, she was elected president of her class.

Her father, now financially independent and wishing to devote his time to literary work and travel, retired to private life. Accompanied by his family, he went to Chicago, where Wheeling friends had settled and, becoming interested in the real estate of that rapidly growing city, acquired considerable property there. Soon he and his family again found themselves in an increasing circle of friends. His son, George William Leighton, a young graduate of Harvard University, Bachelor of Science, *magna cum laude*, on returning from a year of travel and study in Europe, joined his parents and sister in Chicago, and, deciding to remain there, studied law; was elected president of his class; admitted to the Illinois bar, and later entered a real estate office to make himself familiar with the land which so greatly interested his father.

Little Mary Leighton had grown into an active, joyous-hearted girl, with a song and smile on her lips and a vivid imagination. She attended Mrs. Stella Dyer Loring's School for Young Ladies in Chicago and was considered the best essay writer of her class. During this time of Chicago school study, she received vocal training for a parlor, mezzo-soprano voice, and, for a short period, lessons in drawing at The Chicago Art Institute.

Mr. Leighton now planned, with his wife and daughter, extensive travels at home, some weeks in Old Mexico and two years in Europe. These plans were carried out, the two years in Europe, however, being lengthened from year to year by the interest and charm of the older countries beyond the sea; by William Leighton's literary work—six of his dozen books being published at home and abroad during these European years—and by the serious invalidism of his wife. Descriptive letters of foreign travel by Mary Leighton, written to a Chicago friend, were shown to Victor Lawson, former owner and editor of "The Chicago Daily News," with the result of an offer to Miss Leighton of the position of special foreign correspondent of his paper, which position she filled for several years (1894 to 1899).

A fall from a swing changed for some time the active life of Mary Leighton. Her position as special correspondent of "The Chicago Daily News" had to be given up, but the habit formed of jotting down thoughts and experiences led to her writing short stories, in prose and verse, the incidents and adventures, being drawn from her own youth. These stories, in chapter form, she frequently sent to her brother's children, but made no effort to publish. In Munich her German teacher, Fraulein Hummel, a person of some influence, induced Miss Leighton to put one of these short stories into German and then saw to its publication, with illustrations, in a German magazine of the Munich public schools.

Restored health came to Mary Leighton in time to meet a nine-year, bed-ridden invalidism of her mother, which followed closely the death from pneumonia of her father in 1911, at Wiesbaden, a famous German spa—water cure of mineral springs. Previous to the death of William Leighton, Jr., his sister, Mrs. Eliza (Leighton) Barrett, then a widow, had for some years been a member of their family group abroad. She was a woman of unusual culture, born and raised in Concord, Massachusetts, widow of Dr. Henry A. Barrett, of Concord, great-grandson of Colonel James Barrett, commander of the Concord Colonial forces in 1775. Until fifty years of age, Eliza (Leighton) Barrett had been a neighbor and friend of the families of Emerson, Thoreau, Alcott, Hosmer, and other of the cultured residents of historic, literary Concord. In the early summer of 1914, three years after the death of her brother, Eliza Barrett was called home by the illness of a dear cousin, the mother of Henry Hoyt Hilton (chairman of Ginn and Company, America's most important publishers of school books) and of James Hilton (its vice-president).

Mary Leighton and her mother looked eagerly for the return of Mrs. Barrett, when, like a bolt from the blue, word came of the 1914 declaration of World War! Excitement prevailed everywhere. Men, horses, automobiles, city provisions disappeared, being taken for war purposes. A rapid exodus of visitors was followed at once by prompt order of the German Government for all non-residents to be beyond the city limits of Wiesbaden within twenty-four hours, as the city lies within the territorial district of the German Fortress of Mainz.

Miss Leighton knew that her mother could not be moved and that they must face whatever was to come. Permission to remain was only secured by the kindness of Mrs. Leighton's German physician and the German officer husband of an American friend, who signed before the police and government officials a personal guaranty of responsibility for the conduct of the two ladies while held as prisoners of war.

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Four years of world distress followed, with no word from America, tense anxiety, restriction and privation in many ways shared by all the nations involved. Mrs. Leighton lived until the spring of 1920, when peace touched with healing hand a shaken world. American troops were then quartered at Coblenz and John Q. Wood, United States Consul, was with them waiting the signing of peace between America and Germany to use, for Americans, his consular seal. Miss Leighton was able to reach him with word of her mother's death, to which he responded with kindness and every possible assistance, both to her personally and in arrangement for the sending home to America of the cinerary urns of her parents.

Six weeks later, when Miss Leighton sailed for home, United States Consul Wood was able to place at her service the courtesy of his secretary, who was returning to New York on the same ship. Rest in her stateroom during the voyage, with the joy that followed in the welcome of dear ones and in being at home among her own people, brought to Miss Leighton restored health after the strain of war years.

Her first winter at home was spent in Winter Park, Florida, where a friend was living. Through her friend, Mrs. John K. List, president of The Women's Club of Winter Park, she became a member of the club, and at Christmas was induced to act as substitute for one of the choristers of the Episcopal Church Boy Choir, which as a body had been given a midwinter holiday. She also was urged to address The Women's Club on the subject of the four-year experience of her mother and herself as prisoners of war in Germany, which address she repeated at request of The Rosilande Club of Orlando, a neighboring city. During this winter she met a number of the cultured residents of lovely Winter Park, seat of Rollins College, and was invited, with her friends, to dine with the author, Irving Bacheller, and his wife, at their recently completed handsome villa.

The three following winters—1922-23-24—Miss Leighton spent at Palm Beach, Florida, where her father had bought property in earlier years and where several friends had luxurious winter homes. She was introduced into Palm Beach society and became a member of its Society of Arts, the meetings of which were held in an artistic, circular, pillared music hall, with a fine organ, built for the purpose in the grounds of his villa by Joseph Riter wealthy musical member of The Society of Arts and of Palm Beach society. He also used this charming music hall for "Sunday Evening Song," where his friends and those of Dr. George Morgan Ward (beloved minister of The Royal Poinciana Chapel at Palm Beach, and of Billerica, Massachusetts, in the summer months), gathered, and Mr. Riter, himself, played the organ.

"A Tribute in Verse," to Joseph Riter, was one of eleven poems written by Miss Leighton at Palm Beach, dedicated to The Society of Arts, and privately printed, in artistic booklet form, under the title "Portrait Poems of Palm Beach," by the Castlen Ervin Company, of West Palm Beach.

The two Palm Beaches, the resort lying between ocean and lake, and the town of that name on the opposite shore of Lake Worth, finding themselves in need of funds for the betterment of their hospitals, inaugurated, in 1924, a drive, with artistic entertainment. The wife of the mayor, Mrs. Cooper C. Lightbown, was chosen as head of the musical program and induced Miss Leighton to have her poem, "Moonbeams," written at Palm Beach, set to music by Shafter Howard, a composer of operetta, then a visitor at Palm Beach. "A Spanish Shawl Ball" was arranged for the hospital drive entertainment," the ladies of Palm Beach, in a stately grand polonaise, wearing, over evening gowns, picturesquely draped Spanish shawls; the second feature of the evening being Miss Leighton's "Moonbeams," sung by a finely-trained, professional voice, to full orchestral accompaniment. After the singing of the song and during the evening, copies of "Moonbeams," with picture cover, were sold by young ladies in Spanish costume and netted over two hundred dollars—Miss Leighton's gift to the hospital drive.

The song, "Moonbeams," was repeated, with full orchestral accompaniment, at an afternoon, outdoor concert, given by The Society of Arts. The music of the song also became a popular part of the daily orchestral programs of the several large Palm Beach hotels. During this winter Miss Leighton was chosen president of The Sewing Circle of Bethesda by the Sea, the Episcopal Church of Palm Beach.

This was Miss Leighton's last visit to Florida, as her aunt, widow of Dr. Henry A. Barrett, of Concord, being no longer physically able to travel, needed a quiet life and the companionship of her niece. In the congenial atmosphere and rare culture of her aunt, Mary Leighton continued to write. In 1927 her long poem, "The First Harvest," poetic story of "The Garden of Eden," with two illustrations by John S. Sargent, from his mural paintings at The Boston Public Library, and used by Miss Leighton, with the courtesy of the library, was published in a handsome book edition of two thousand copies, by The Four Seas Company, Stuart Street, Boston, Massachusetts, Bruce Humphries, Incorporated, successor.

A synopsis and three reviews of this work is herewith reprinted:

THE FIRST HARVEST BY MARY LEIGHTON

Illustrated by Reproductions of "The Messianic Era" and "Eve" Paintings by John S. Sargent Courtesy of the Boston Public Library.

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The pictures of John S. Sargent, gift of a great American genius to the world, are held with national pride.

The story in which these reproductions appear is of outstanding beauty, alight with the marvel and thrill of awaking life.

SYNOPSIS

The world's first great love story, placed by tradition in the Garden of Eden, is approached by Miss Leighton in a spirit of tender reverence, illumined by the intuition of a woman's heart.

Poets and artists of all time have been stirred, in imagination, by the vision of this ancient human drama, enacted in a setting of rich beauty, where universal joy thrilled in the voice of birds, leaped in young life, and rippled in dancing streams. Nature, at the command of her Creator, was broadcasting, then as now, waves of intense energy, expansion, growth, to be received by subconscious nerve centers of man's heart and brain.

The story of Adam and Eve comes down to us only in outline, but within it is a picture of more incisive life and taut struggle than we are wont to realize. It is a tale of especial appeal, this of the first parents of the human race, whether we hold it reverently, as revealed through the voice of Divine Illumination, or if regarded in its wealth of poetic imagery.

Miss Leighton has freed the classic, biblical figures in the Garden of Eden from the misty overlay of centuries, and shows them as living, and loving, in eager search for knowledge and truth, among the mysteries of their surroundings, and has expressed her theme with delicate simplicity.

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Professor S. C. Hart, Professor of Literature at Wellesley College, writes: "I have had deep delight in reading *The First Harvest*, by Mary Leighton. It is an original and fascinating presentation of the old Bible story, with depth of poetical implication and imagination that makes the old story new. The sensitiveness, the insight and the fine realization make it a noteworthy piece of work."

Professor E. H. Griggs, author of *American Statesmen* and master interpreter of, and lecturer on, the world's great poets—Shakespeare, Dante, Goethe, writes: "The verses of *The First Harvest* are beautiful in melody and imagery, and flawless. The interpretation of the temptation and fall, and especially of Adam's yielding is original and modern. Altogether I found the poem charming. It is also a joy to have the edition issued in so lovely a form."

John Clair Minot's review in the "Boston Herald" says: "Miss Leighton confines her chronicle to the love of Adam and Eve and makes it a work of beauty throughout. The wondrous Eden setting, the eternal goodness of God, the instinctive faith of man, his yearning for truth, and the sweetness of dawning love—are the threads woven into the poem, which is marked by delicacy and lucidity, by a simplicity that never ceases to be poetic and noble."

In Boston Miss Leighton became a member of the following clubs: The Harvard Women's Club (Harvard having been the college of her father

and brother; her father graduated *cum laude* as a Bachelor of Science; her brother, *magna cum laude* as a Bachelor of Science); the Women's Republican Club; the National Early American Glass Club; the Warren and Prescott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the New England Women's Club (her father, grandfather and great-grandfather having been distinguished glass scientists); the Wednesday Morning Club; the Lantern League (an association for preservation of the Old North Church of Boston, in whose tower was hung the lantern as a signal to Paul Revere of the march of the British troops on Lexington and Concord).

Miss Leighton was urged to hold office in several of these clubs, but compromised by promising to read selections of her verse, when requested, on occasions of special club day programs. This promise she filled on several occasions for The New England Women's Club, when she found herself placed at the president's luncheon table. The poetry class of this club entertained her, through the courtesy of its able leader, poet and honorary president of the club, Mrs. Robert M. Reed, as guest of honor and reader of original verse, at its May program and luncheon, 1936. A Sunday afternoon tea was arranged by Lucy Wheelock at her School for Young Ladies, Roxbury, Massachusetts, that Miss Leighton might read selections of her verse to the graduating class of 1934.

As a member of The Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, Miss Leighton was one of a group of Boston women writers at a luncheon given in honor of its author members by the club in 1934, and again in 1935, at its handsome club house on Beacon Street, Boston; the guests of honor reading selections from their writings at the coffee hour of the luncheon.

"A May Day Author's Luncheon" was privately given in 1934 by Mrs. Willis Roberts Russ, author of "The Log of a Forty-Niner," at the Vendome Hotel, her guests being a number of Boston women authors of fiction, verse and music; each guest being asked to provide an original contribution when coffee was served. Miss Leighton's response was a set of verses written for the occasion, under title, "May Day in Florence, the Lily of the Arno."

At the time of The Concord, Massachusetts, Tercentenary Celebration, in the autumn of 1935, the Selectmen of Concord included Miss Leighton in its list of invited guests of honor on a day appointed by the town for its welcome and entertainment of special guests.

Miss Leighton is now preparing for publication in book form a true story of child life, jotted down at times during many years and now taking definite form, for which she is fortunate in having four illustrations by the magic brush of Margaret Terrant, gifted delineator of child life and fairy scenes.

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Miss Leighton has also in preparation a short love story, a magazine article and a large number of short poems as yet unpublished.

ANDREWS, EDWIN GASPER—During much of his career, Edwin Gasper Andrews was connected with the shoe industry of New England as a manufacturer. Both before and after his retirement from active business he was a public-spirited citizen constructively associated with civic affairs, humanitarian movements, and was a popular figure in Masonic circles.

Mr. Andrews was a native of Essex, Massachusetts, born July 22, 1858, son of Frederic Plummer and Cyrena M. (Haskell) Andrews. His father, who long was associated with the shipping industry, was born June 12, 1815, and died April 11, 1888. His mother was born September 15, 1817, and died March 23, 1880.

After receiving a public school education, Edwin Gasper Andrews began making his own livelihood, and ultimately was identified with shoe manufacturing for many years. For seventeen years he was associated with the William Porter Shoe Company. At the time of his retirement in 1925 he was vice-president of the Thayer-Osborne Shoe Company.

Mr. Andrews was a Republican in his political allegiance. During the last decade of his life he was fraternally affiliated with Columbian Lodge (Boston) Free and Accepted Masons; St. Paul's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and the Boston Commandery, Knights Templar. He was devoted to Masonic work; lived according to the creed of the order; and wielded an unusual and beneficent influence over his Masonic brothers, a fact reflected in many letters received by both Mr. and Mrs. Andrews from officials and members of Columbian Lodge. Shortly before his demise, Mr. Andrews presented the lodge with a fine gavel, carved with the Masonic square and compass, which he had brought from Jerusalem many years before. No other gift and possession is more highly valued by the body.

The community of interests between Mr. and Mrs. Andrews was remarkable. He sustained her in her studies and overwhelming activities. They both were fond of sports, the camp, and journeys afoot. Like many New Englanders from the coastal sections, they enjoyed boating and fishing. Mrs. Andrews held her own in these and other recreations, and often led when it came to taking the denizens of the river, lake and sea. In his later years, Mr. Andrews accompanied his wife, Dr. Fannie Fern (Phillips) Andrews, to various parts of the world, while she was seeking material for several of her notable books. Columbian Lodge was especially appreciative of the gift of her major work, "The Holy Land Under Mandate," inscribed

in her own handwriting, of which it said: "We shall always have it before our eyes to remind us of his happy home life and his friendly interest in old Columbian Lodge." The inscription read:

This book is inscribed to Columbian Lodge as a joint gift from the author and her husband, Edwin Gasper Andrews, who participated in the elaborate investigations into the life and conditions of the Holy Land, which form the substance of the book, and who from the first to the last, even to the reading of the proof, remained a constant help and inspiration.

Mr. Andrews was twice married, and of the first marriage there was a son, Thomas Plummer Andrews. On July 16, 1890, Edwin Gasper Andrews married (second) Fannie Fern Phillips, daughter of William Wallace and Anna Mariah (Brown) Phillips, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and Nova Scotia, Canada. Mr. Phillips was long engaged in the shoe industry. Dr. Fannie Fern (Phillips) Andrews was internationally known as a lecturer and writer, and an authority on international law and the international aspects of education. A biography of Dr. Andrews accompanies this.

Edwin Gasper Andrews died at Boston, Massachusetts, on May 2, 1935. The obsequies were conducted by Columbian Lodge, and something of their beauty and dignity is reflected, and a revelation of his personality, in the following letter of gratitude to the lodge by Mrs. Andrews:

May 27, 1935.

To the Officers and Members of Columbian Lodge:

For the beautiful Masonic Service given at the funeral of my husband, Edwin G. Andrews, I wish to extend my deepest thanks. It was a fine exemplification of the high principles of Masonry, appreciated both by fraternal Brothers and by those who witnessed the rites for the first time. Such was the express wish of Mr. Andrews, which he reiterated again and again during his long illness. There was nothing personal in his conception of his own funeral; it was pure devotion to the essence of Masonry. That was his religion. At the same time, his affection for Columbian Lodge and for the individual members as well, governed his thoughts and directed his plans for the final ceremony which was to mark the end of his earthly career. Nothing was more touching than to see his face light with joy when, in innumerable ways, he experienced the proof of affectionate response from his Brothers of Columbian Lodge. At the funeral, the beautiful wreath, bearing the inscription, "Our Worthy Brother," gave visible manifestation of the culmination of his desires. The beautiful and effective rendition of the audible parts of the service, and the bearing of each and every Mason participating, even to those who knew only slightly the signification of Mr. Andrews' affiliations, conveyed the clear idea of affectionate respect. It is, as many have said, a sweet memory of Mr. Andrews. And, for myself it will always remain a happy remembrance of Columbian Lodge.

Fraternally yours,

MRS. EDWIN GASPER ANDREWS.

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ANDREWS, FANNIE FERN, Ph. D., International Lecturer and Author—Internationally known as a lecturer and author, Fannie Fern Andrews, Ph. D., receives even wider acclaim as an authority on international law and the international aspects of education. While her interests and activities penetrate almost every phase of social life, she is chiefly identified with world relationships and has been, both before and after the World War. Dr. Andrews is extraordinarily well equipped for the multifarious tasks she undertakes as a representative of her country abroad. She has the background of natural gifts, and as an official at home, in an infinite variety of breadth of scholarship, extensive travels and contact with great minds and outstanding personalities. What she says or writes receives world-wide attention, for, to paraphrase one of hundreds of comments made upon the recent publication of two of her most important volumes—she is distinctly interesting, comprehensive, open-minded, and fundamentally impartial. "Personal observations never descend to the trivial. On the other hand, attention to judicial and administrative questions never loses itself in technicality. While straining always for complete authenticity and accuracy, the author maintains a high note of literary expression." (Prof. Albert Howe Lybyer.)

Dr. Fannie Fern (Phillips) Andrews was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, the daughter of William Wallace and Anna Mariah (Brown) Phillips, the former a native of Auburn, Maine, and the latter of Nova Scotia. She married, on July 16, 1890 Edwin Gasper Andrews (see accompanying biography). The marriage was ideal, and there was an affinity of interests throughout Mr. Andrews' life. He approved her renewal of collegiate studies; collaborated in many of her activities, and they were mutually fond of the out-of-doors, hiking, camping and fishing together and with friends with keen enjoyment. As mentioned in the biography of her husband, she presented to Columbian Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Boston, her greatest work, "The Holy Land Under Mandate," beautifully inscribed by herself.

Graduated from the Salem Normal School (State Teachers' College), of Salem, Massachusetts, in 1884, Mrs. Andrews was a student in the Harvard University Summer School during two sessions, 1895 and 1896. She then matriculated at Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, from which she received, in 1902, her Bachelor's degree in Arts, majoring in education and psychology. In 1920 she was granted her Master's degree in Arts, and in 1923 earned the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, both of the latter-named degrees having been gained in the field of international law and diplomacy. In view of the fact that her most famous work, published in two volumes, nearly a

decade later, was entitled "The Holy Land Under Mandate," it is pertinent to note that the mandatory system was the subject of her doctor's thesis, which she presented in part for the Harvard University Doctor of Philosophy degree. The book, to which further consideration is given in this review, was written only after a prolonged stay in the mandated territories of Palestine, Syria and Iraq, investigating the legal basis and consequences of the mandatory system.

In 1908 Dr. Andrews began her noted career as a champion of the theory that education is an important and vital element in creating international friendliness and in shaping national and international progress. She made extensive researches into this subject, both in the United States and in Europe, working under the auspices of the American School Citizenship League, which she organized in 1908. During this period she was the author of many important works written to assist teachers and school officials in the practical application in the schools of the principles which she had established in her research studies.

As special collaborator of the United States Bureau of Education, a position which she held from 1912 to 1921, she prepared two noteworthy government bulletins, containing information of world-wide import to the thesis of international friendliness through education. These were distributed to the extent of several hundred thousands, at a nominal price, by the Bureau of Education to the schools of the United States; and they were also transmitted to the Foreign Offices of Europe. The research studies of Dr. Andrews led her directly to Europe, where she investigated foreign educational systems, primarily from the international angle. She discussed the international aspects of education with government officials, outstanding educators and international publicists. Dr. Andrews numbers among her friends many of the leading minds of the Old World.

In 1911 she propounded the plan for a world diplomatic conference on education whose purpose was to establish an International Bureau of Education which would act as a world clearance on information pertaining to education. At the solicitation of Dr. Andrews, the United States Government sponsored this conference, first under President Taft, and later under President Wilson. And it was at the suggestion of Dr. Andrews that the United States requested the Government of the Netherlands to issue the call for the conference. Both governments invited Dr. Andrews to visit the Foreign Offices of Europe for the purpose of explaining the object of the conference. The result hoped for was the adoption of statutes, agreed upon by a committee appointed by the Netherlands Government working jointly with a United States committee, providing for the setting up of an



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International Bureau of Education which was intended to function as Dr. Andrews had originally conceived the idea. Eighteen countries accepted the invitation of the Dutch Government and appointed delegates to the conference which was called to meet at The Hague in September, 1914, but because of the war was never held. Dr. Andrews was appointed by President Wilson to represent the United States at this conference.

In 1915 Dr. Andrews accepted by cable the invitation from an international group of law professors and publicists, representing the neutrals of the war and also the Allies and the Central Powers, to discuss at The Hague the principles and conditions of a durable peace. This remarkable conference, held almost within hearing of the raging conflict, composed of such outstanding figures in world affairs, four of whom having later been appointed to the permanent Court of International Justice, resolved itself into what was called the Central Organization for a Durable Peace. And it was through the skillful efforts of Dr. Andrews, who became the International Corresponding Secretary, that the famous nine-point minimum program became discussed in the United States and in many centers of Europe as well as Central and South America. The Central Organization for a Durable Peace produced a series of publications, written by well known authorities, on all the points in the minimum program. In 1917, Nijhoff, at The Hague, published Dr. Andrews' monograph on "The Freedom of the Seas."

After the war was over, and because of her intelligent and tactful approach in her interviews with ministers of foreign affairs and ministers of education in explaining the purpose of an International Bureau of Education, Dr. Andrews was appointed by the Department of the Interior, with the approval of President Wilson, to represent the United States Bureau of Education at the Peace Conference of 1919. While in Paris, Dr. Andrews was called upon to assist the Army Educational Commission in preparing material for the teaching of the foreign relations of the United States in the American Army schools in France which were set up after the Armistice. She wrote a book of some three hundred pages, and she also went out to the forwarding camps of the American soldiers to talk to them on foreign relations.

As one of the representatives of the League to Enforce Peace, appointed by Mr. Taft to serve in the Conference of Allied Societies, Dr. Andrews submitted a resolution, recommending the organization of an international bureau of education within the framework of the League of Nations. This was not only adopted by the group, but was carried directly to the Council of Ten. During this same period she represented the National Council of Women of the United States in the

International Council of Women and the Conference of Women Suffragists of Allied Countries, a delegation from which was received by the League of Nations Commission, of which President Wilson was chairman. On this occasion Dr. Andrews presented the bureau plan in the form of a draft article for the covenant, which, among other projects presented by the women of ten other countries, became registered in the official proceedings of the Peace Conference.

Being also accredited to the American Press Bureau, Dr. Andrews attended the plenary sessions and the special conferences, where she became acquainted with the official backstage of the peace negotiations. And it was during these experiences that she became interested in the mandatory system, which, she believed, was the "most impressive bit of idealism in the whole war settlement." She approached the subject with her characteristic ability for research, and became thoroughly informed on this unique method of governing conquered territories.

Although reference has already been made to "The Holy Land Under Mandate," which has received acclaim by authorities in America and Europe, as "the best book on modern Palestine that has yet been issued," it is doubtful whether appreciation of this rich fruition of Dr. Andrews' mental qualifications, mature scholarship, and almost unique knowledge of the subject and people discussed, can be over emphasized. These volumes, to quote but a sentence or two from the introduction by Professor James T. Shotwell, "supply with great wealth of detail the story of this last chapter in the history of the Holy Land. Based as it is upon first-hand information of the land and its administrators, documented with scrupulous, scholarly care, Dr. Andrews' narrative of the complex problems of race, religion, and politics should furnish the material for an objective judgment upon the part of those interested in Palestine and its people." There was a universal amplification of this cautious statement by reviewers of this work after its publication.

While the temptation is great to quote at length from the appraisals and critiques of such notables as Professors Albert Howe Lybyer, William E. Hocking, James T. Shotwell, William Langer, and many others high in university circles, and from reviews in the "London Morning Post," "The Scotsman," of Edinburgh; "The New York Times," "The New York Herald-Tribune," and other New York newspapers; "The Boston Herald," "Boston Transcript," and other journals of the "Hub," and such magazines as "Foreign Affairs," "Current History," "Bulletin of the International Bureau of Education," Geneva, Switzerland, "The Arbitrator," of London, "Journal of American Association of University Women," "World Fed-

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eration News," "School and Society," "The American Journal of International Law," "The Geographical Review," and others, space will be given only to our beloved American, William Allen White, and sentences from his comments in his "Gazette" under the heading, "A Statesman-like Book on an Important Problem":

Here is an intelligent book on Zionism. Mrs. Andrews is particularly well equipped to write it. . . . The book is the result of ten years of earnest, conscientious study and research by a trained mind. . . . It is bound to be a source book, for this decade at least, and probably for this century. . . . To her book must go any historian, any lawyer, or any statesman who is inquiring about the problems made by Zionism in the modern world. She has set forth the claims of the Jews and the Arabs most temperately, fairly, with a scholar's detachment, with a lawyer's judicial temperament. Probably no one from the western world writing of Arab civilization has set forth so powerfully the claims of Arab life to expression and development as Dr. Andrews. . . . Her book will remain a model of fairness and consideration. . . . It is a statesmanlike contribution to the problem. To know it is the first step in any solution.

In 1934 President Roosevelt appointed Dr. Andrews a delegate to the Third International Conference on Public Instruction, which was called by the Swiss Government. She received a warm welcome by the International Bureau of Education, in whose name the conference was convoked, and also by the delegates at the conference, who represented forty nations. This bureau is the direct outcome of the pre-war activities of Dr. Andrews for an International Bureau of Education, which was noted by Dr. Marcel Nyns, General Secretary of the Belgian Ministry of Public Instruction, the president of the conference. "This conference," he said, "whose initiative was taken by Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews in 1914, but which had not been able to meet because of the Great War, is reunited here in Geneva just twenty years after. . . . Great ideas," he declared, "can never die."

At the request of the United States Consulate at Geneva, Dr. Andrews wrote the report of the 1934 conference, which was transmitted to the State Department at Washington. This report is a valuable educational document, since it not only gives an account of the actual proceedings of the conference, but also presents a detailed history of the events which form its background. Dr. Andrews had a rich and scholarly foundation for her special mission in Geneva in the summer of 1934. Her numerous writings and her practical experience in the lines of education and diplomacy attest the unique qualifications necessary for successful achievement.

For purposes of record and as reflecting the manifold interests of Dr. Andrews, the following

list of organizations of which she is a member or official, together with the names of the various works of which she is the author or compiler, are given: A Phi Beta Kappa, of 1923, Radcliffe, she was president of Radcliffe College Chapter (Iota of Massachusetts), in 1929-32; chairman of the Committee on the Encouragement of Scholarship (Iota of Massachusetts), 1925-29; and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Association of Greater Boston, 1933. She was the organizer and president of Sherwin-Hyde Parents' Association (Boston), the first parents' association connected with the schools to be organized anywhere, April 23, 1905; organizer of Boston Home and School Association, 1907; president of Boston Home and School Association, 1914-18; founder and secretary of the American School Citizenship League, 1908—; member of the Council of International Peace Bureau, Geneva, Switzerland; 1911—; special collaborator of the United States Bureau of Education, 1912-21; represented the United States officially at the conference at The Hague, composed of leading international lawyers and publicists, representing the neutrals in the war and also the Allies and the Central Powers, which organized the Central Organization for a Durable Peace, 1915; member of the executive committee of the Central Organization for a Durable Peace, The Hague, 1915-23; International Corresponding Secretary of the Central Organization for a Durable Peace, 1915-23; representative of the New England Women's Press Association at the Peace Conference, Paris, 1919; member of the Board of Directors and chairman of the International Relations Committee of the Boston League of Women Voters, 1922-29; president of the Boston Branch, American Association of University Women, 1923-25; chairman of the International Relations Committee, Boston Branch, American Association of University Women, 1925-32; member of the Program Committee, Foreign Policy Association, Boston Branch, 1926-27; member of the Council, Foreign Policy Association, Boston Branch, 1927—; member of the International Advisory Committee, International Bureau of Education, Geneva, Switzerland, 1927—; trustee of Radcliffe College, 1927-33; member of the Standing Committee on the Radcliffe Library, 1927-33; member of the Standing Committee on the Radcliffe Graduate School, 1927-33; member of the Committee on Anniversary Publications, 1929; chairman of the Activities Committee of the Women's City Club of Boston, 1927-28; member of the International Relations Committee, American Association of University Women, Washington, District of Columbia, 1930-35; member of the American Woman's Association, New York, 1931-1934; member of the editorial staff of the A. W. A. "Bulletin," 1931-32; member of the Foreign Rela-

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tions Committee of the National Education Association (annual appointment); and is a Fellow of the American Geographical Society.

Dr. Andrews was appointed by President Wilson to represent the United States at the International Conference on Education, at The Hague, September, 1914; appointed by the Department of the Interior, approved by President Wilson, to represent the United States Bureau of Education at the Peace Conference at Paris, 1918-19; appointed by Mr. Taft to represent the League to Enforce Peace in the Conference of Allied Societies, Paris, 1919; appointed by the National Council of Women of the United States a delegate of that body to the conference of women in Paris who represented the International Council of Women and the Conference of Women Suffragists of Allied Countries; presented to the League of Nations Commission, of which President Wilson was chairman, a resolution on behalf of the conference, calling for the insertion of an article in the covenant, providing for the establishment of an International Bureau of Education, 1919. She was also appointed by President Roosevelt to represent the United States at the Third International Conference on Public Instruction, July, 1934, at Geneva, Switzerland. In connection with the new line of work undertaken by Mrs. Andrews growing out of this Geneva conference, note must be taken of her appointment as a member of the Committee on International Aspects of Education, established by the American Council on Education. She is a member of the American Political Science Association, National Institute of Social Science, National Education Association, American Society of International Law, Academy of Political and Social Science, International Law Association, The Radcliffe Alumnae Association, National Council of Social Studies, National Economic League, National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, Woman's Advisory Committee of the National Conference of Jews and Christians, and Advisory Council of "The Living Age." Among her clubs are the following: Radcliffe Club, Boston; National Clubhouse, American Association of University Women, Washington, District of Columbia; American University Women's Paris Club (Reid Hall); Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; The Boston Author's Club; and The College Club, of Boston.

Included among the publications of Dr. Andrews are: "Peace Day Bulletin," No. 8, 1912; and the "Promotion of Peace Bulletin," No. 12, 1912, which she compiled for the Department of the Interior (United States Bureau of Education); "The War, What Should Be Said About It in the Schools?" 1914 (brochure); "Freedom of the Seas," published in *Recueil de Rapports*, Nijhoff, The Hague, 1917, reprinted (brochure); "The

Central Organization for a Durable Peace," "Journal of the National Institute of Social Sciences," 1917; "The United States and the World, and the World Family" (two chapters in "A Course in Citizenship and Patriotism"), Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston, 1918; "A Course in Foreign Relations" (a book prepared for the Army Education Commission, Paris), 1919; editor, "American Citizenship Course in United States History," five volumes, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1921; "American Rights and Interests in the Mandatory System," "The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science," July, 1921; "The Mandatory System After the World War" (Doctor's thesis, Radcliffe College), 1923; "Influence of the League of Nations on the Development of International Law," "The American Political Science Review," May, 1924, reprinted (brochure); "What the Public Schools Are Doing to Educate for World Peace and How the Teaching of Patriotism is Related Thereto," "Religious Education," October, 1924; "Instruction of Children and Youth in the Existence and Aims of the League of Nations," League of Nations Documents A. 10, 1925, XII. Supplement, A. 10 (a), 1925, XII; "The Teacher an Agent of International Good Will," "School and Society," July, 1927, reprinted (brochure); "The Holy Land Under Mandate," two volumes, 1931, Houghton-Mifflin Company, Boston; "Education of the Jewish and Arab Population in Palestine," "Bulletin," International Bureau of Education, Geneva, Switzerland, January, 1932, "The Mandates," "The American Scholar" (published by Phi Beta Kappa), May, 1932, reprinted (brochure); "Official Report of the Third International Conference on Public Instruction at Geneva, Switzerland," called by the Swiss Government, at the request of the International Bureau of Education, Geneva. (Prepared by Dr. Andrews at the request of the United States Consulate at Geneva for the State Department 1934.)

Nineteen hundred and thirty-six was a climactic year for Dr. Andrews. During the latter part of the year, Dr. Andrews engaged in an investigation of the "danger zones" of Europe. Her program consisted of visiting Foreign Offices, supplemented by interviews with persons in various walks of life. This was the method which she had pursued in writing "The Holy Land Under Mandate," and which to her satisfaction, was well-known in several of the Foreign Offices. She returned to the United States in November, 1936. Her investigation covered Paris, Munich, Prague, Warsaw, Danzig, Berlin, Cracow, Vienna, Budapest, Trieste, Rome, Milan and the session of the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva.

Dr. Andrews is a skilled observer and a master in interpreting what she sees and hears. She is an

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experienced diplomat, having been appointed to represent the United States on five different occasions. The "Boston Transcript" interviewer reported that "Dr. Andrews found the European scene a thrilling drama of conflicts." He might well have added that, to make proper deductions from the melee, one must be acquainted with the subject. One of the foremost diplomats of Europe, in writing an introduction for Dr. Andrews, said: Dr. Andrews is a trained and talented student of international affairs. You will find her very thorough in her inquiries and very balanced in her judgments.

Dr. Andrews numbers among her friends many of the leading minds of Europe.

Dr. Andrews is now (1937) recording her unusual experiences of 1936 as later chapters of her autobiography of which several hundred pages have already been written. Other information concerning Dr. Fannie Fern (Phillips) Andrews may be found in "Who's Who in America," and other biographical publications, both in the United States and Europe.

EDGETT, EDWIN FRANCIS—Author, editor, journalist, and critic, Edwin Francis Edgett, for years a member of the editorial staff of the "Boston Transcript," has won note and distinction for his literary achievements and the contributions he has made to the advancement of drama.

Mr. Edgett was born in Boston, January 12, 1867, the son of Reuben and Eveline (Pray) Edgett. He was educated in the schools of this city and attended Harvard University from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1894. He began his journalistic career while a member of the senior class in college, serving as Harvard correspondent for the "New York Times." Directly after leaving college he joined the "Boston Transcript," where he was dramatic editor from 1894 to 1899. During the latter year he went to England to assume a position as assistant editor of "The King," a London publication with which he was associated until 1900, when he returned to the United States and resumed his association with the "Transcript" as literary editor, a capacity in which he is still serving.

During his long and distinguished career he has been the author and co-author of several works dealing with literature and drama, notably "Plays of the Present," which he wrote with J. B. Clapp in 1901; "Players of the Present," also published in 1901 and by the same authors; "The Life of Edward L. Davenport," which appeared during the aforementioned year, and "Slings and Arrows,"

which appeared in 1922. He now resides in Arlington.

In 1896, Mr. Edgett married Evelyn Torrey of Wellesley, Massachusetts.

BACON, JUDGE WILLIAM F.—Judge of the Newton District Court since 1917, president of the Newton Savings Bank for many years, and a prominent figure in other business, social and financial institutions of this section of the State, William F. Bacon was one of the most highly respected and esteemed citizens of this community.

Judge Bacon was born in Newton, November 27, 1863, son of Joseph N. and Sarah A. (Woodward) Bacon and a descendant of two of Newton's oldest families. Judge Bacon received his elementary education in the schools of this community and after completing his studies here matriculated at Harvard College, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1885. He then attended Harvard Law School and received the Bachelor and Master degrees in Laws, in 1889. At this time he was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar and established himself in a general practice of law in the city of Boston which he conducted with distinction and success for many years. His judicial experience can be traced back to 1902, at which time he was appointed Associate Justice of the Newton District Court, a post he maintained until 1917, when he was named judge of this court. In the former position he was honored as one of the judges chosen by Chief Justice Rugg of the Supreme Judicial Court, to serve as a member of the Appellate Division of the District Courts, and remained to his death one of the District Court judges appointed by the Chief Justice of the Superior Court to hold sessions in the Superior Court from time to time.

A prominent jurist, he was identified with the leading professional organizations of this vicinity, including the Bar Association of the City of Boston, the American Bar Association, the Association of Justices of the District Courts of Massachusetts. His talents also found expression in the business and financial life of this community. For many years he was counsel in Boston, for the Canadian National Railways. He was president of the Newton Cemetery Corporation, served as a member of the board of directors for the Newton Trust Company since its incorporation, succeeding the old Newton National Bank, of which his father was founder and president; and from 1915 to 1937 was president of the Newton Savings Bank.

Judge Bacon was widely known socially and was a member of the Middlesex Club, the Hunnewell Club, the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Megantic Fish and Game Club of Maine, the Eight O'Clock Club of Newton, the Charles River Coun-



William F Burr.

try Club, the Phi Delta Phi Fraternity and the Phi Beta Kappa honorary society. In a civic capacity he served at one time as a member of the City Board of Health and during the World War was chairman of the exemption board for the city of Newton. Fond of outdoor sports he found his main recreations in motoring and fishing.

On June 17, 1891, Judge William F. Bacon married Bessie E. Sayford, and they were the parents of two children: Frederick Sayford and Margaret.

Judge Bacon died at his summer home at Gloucester, Massachusetts, on September 12, 1937, after an illness of several months. As attorney, jurist, financier, and public-spirited citizen, he compiled a notable record, and won a place among the notables of Massachusetts.

LAWRENCE, WILLIAM, D. D., LL. D.—

Few men have occupied a more influential place in the religious history of New England, and few have been more highly esteemed for their contributions, than Dr. William Lawrence, bishop of the Massachusetts Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church for over thirty years, and now living in retirement in Boston, scene of his greatest triumphs as a clergyman, author, educator and civic leader.

Dr. Lawrence was born in Boston, May 30, 1850, the son of Amos Adams and Sarah E. (Appleton) Lawrence. After a general education he attended Harvard University, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1871. He then entered the Episcopal Theological School, where he received his degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology in 1875, and many years later, in 1923, was awarded an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity. He has been the recipient of numerous honors, including a degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology, which was conferred upon him by Hobart College in 1890, and by Harvard in 1893. Other institutions which have recognized his achievements by conferring upon him an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws include Princeton University, from which he received the award in 1904; Cambridge, 1908; Lawrence, 1910; Boston University, 1923; and Harvard in 1931. He received his first degree as Doctor of Divinity from Durham, in 1908, and was to be so honored by Yale University in 1909, Columbia University in 1911, Trinity College in 1925, and Williams College in 1930.

Dr. Lawrence became a ministers' deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1875, and a priest in 1876. During the latter year he was appointed rector of Grace Church in Lawrence and continued here until 1884, when he became professor of homiletics and pastoral theology at the Episcopal Theological School, which he was to head as dean from 1888 to 1893. On October 5, 1893, he was

consecrated bishop of Massachusetts and so continued until he resigned both his office and title on May 30, 1926.

Since that time he has devoted much of his time to writing, an art of which he has been a lifelong devotee. In this connection he is the author of a number of books, among them the following: "Life of Amos A. Lawrence," published in 1889; "Proportional Representation in the House of Clerical and Lay Delegates"; "Visions and Service," 1896; "Life of Roger Wolcott, Governor of Massachusetts," 1902; "Study of Phillips Brooks," 1903; "The American Cathedral," 1921; "Fifty Years," 1923; "Life of Henry Cabot Lodge, U. S. Senator," 1925; "Memories of a Happy Life," 1926; "The New American," 1929; and the "Life of Phillips Brooks," 1930.

In addition to this interest he has also been active as trustee of the Church Pension Fund, and chairman of the board of trustees of the Groton School. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, life member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and belongs to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In 1874, Dr. Lawrence married Julia Cunningham, of Boston, who died on September 6, 1927. They were the parents of the following children: 1. Marian, now Mrs. Harold Peabody. 2. Julia, now Mrs. Morton Fearey. 3. Sarah, now Mrs. Charles L. Slattery. 4. Rosamond, deceased. 5. Ruth, now Mrs. Lansing P. Reed. 6. William Appleton. 7. Eleanor, now Mrs. Lewis Hunt Mills. 8. Frederic Cunningham.

POUND, ROSCOE—In his accomplishments Dr. Roscoe Pound is ranked as one of the most celebrated teachers of law in the history of American jurisprudence. For twenty years he was dean of the Harvard Law School, and prior to assuming this post had served on the law faculties of the University of Nebraska, Northwestern University and the University of Chicago. Through his scholarly knowledge, his broad interpretation of legal principles and his writings, he has exerted a profound influence on the profession.

Roscoe Pound was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, October 27, 1870, the son of Judge Stephen Bosworth and Laura (Biddlecombe) Pound. After a general education he matriculated at the University of Nebraska, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1888, received a Master of Arts degree in 1889, and was awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1897. In the meantime he had attended Harvard Law School, where he studied between 1889 and 1890. The latter year he was admitted to the Nebraska Bar and established himself in practice at Lincoln, carrying on his work between 1890 and 1901, and from 1903

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to 1907. He began his teaching career in 1899, serving as assistant professor of law until 1903, when he was appointed dean of the law department, an office he maintained until 1907. He then served successively as professor of law at Northwestern University, where he was a member of the faculty from 1907 to 1909, and the University of Chicago, where he taught between 1909 and 1910. At this time he came to the Harvard Law School, beginning his career as Story professor of law, and becoming Carter professor of jurisprudence in 1913. He served in this capacity until 1916, when he was appointed dean of the Law School, a position he was to occupy with characteristic distinction and success for twenty years.

In addition to teaching he has been called upon to serve in numerous other important capacities bearing on public welfare and the advancement of his profession. His career in public life began as early as 1901, when he was named Commissioner of Appeals of the Nebraska Supreme Court, which he was identified with until 1903. The following year he was Commissioner on Uniform State Laws, served as chairman of the section of legal education of the American Bar Association in 1907, was secretary of the Nebraska State Bar Association from 1901 to 1907, was president of the American Law Schools in 1911, was appointed a delegate to the International Congress of Lawyers and Jurists in 1904, and served in the same capacity at the National Divorce Congress in 1906. On May 20, 1929, Dr. Pound was appointed a member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement by President Herbert Hoover.

During his long and distinguished career, Dr. Pound has been the author of many books, among them the following: "Phytogeography of Nebraska," with Dr. F. E. Clements (1898, revised and enlarged, 1900); "Readings on the History and System of the Common Law" (1904, second edition, 1913); "Readings on Roman Law" (1906); "Lectures on the Philosophy of Freemasonry" (1915); "The Spirit of the Common Law" (1921); "Introduction to the Philosophy of Law" (1922); "Interpretation of Legal History" (1923); "Law and Morals" (1924 and 1926); and "Criminal Justice in America" (1930).

He has been the recipient of numerous degrees, among them an honorary degree of Master of Laws, awarded to him by Northwestern University in 1908; an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters of Humanity, conferred upon him by Boston University in 1933; and an honorary degree of Doctor of both Canon and Civil Laws, which was awarded to him by the University of Berlin in 1934. He also was presented degrees of Doctor of Laws by the University of Michigan in 1913, the University of Nebraska, the same year, the University of

Missouri, and the University of Chicago in 1916, Brown University in 1919, Harvard University in 1920, Cambridge University in 1922, Union College in 1923, the University of Pittsburgh in 1926, the University of Colorado in 1927, George Washington University in 1928, the University of California in 1929, and the University of Cincinnati in 1933.

As a hobby Dr. Pound has found his main interest in the science of botany and contributed to its advancement through monographs and articles which have appeared in the leading botanical journals of this country and Europe. He has also demonstrated his interest in a practical manner, which is evidenced by the fact that between 1892 and 1903 he served as director of the Botanical Survey of Nebraska, conducting this work in conjunction with his teaching activities. He also was one of the editors of the "Reports of the Botanical Survey of Nebraska" and the "Flora of Nebraska."

Dr. Pound is a member and former president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, is a Fellow in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and belongs to the Nebraska Academy of Sciences, the American Microscopic Society, and the International Academy of Botanic Geography. He also belongs to the Botanical Society of America, the Socio Straniero dell' Accademia delle Scienze Morali e Politiche, the Societa Reale de Napoli, and is an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Palermo, Italy. He is a Republican in politics and his clubs include the Union of Boston, the Colonial of Cambridge, and the Union of Chicago. He has been actively and prominently identified with the Masonic Order for a number of years and is a member of numerous Masonic bodies up to and including the thirty-third degree.

On June 17, 1899, Dean Pound married Grace Gerrard, of Columbus, Nebraska, who died in 1928. He married (second) June 30, 1931, Mrs. Lucy Miller.

CONVERSE, MYRON FREDERICK—

Banker and president of the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, Myron Frederick Converse is a familiar figure in American banking and a man of many activities in the civic affairs of Worcester, Massachusetts. Its citizens, public and private organizations, have honored him upon numerous occasions for his contributions to the progress both of Worcester and the State at large.

Mr. Converse was born in Worcester on November 27, 1876, a son of Frederick Samuel and Mary Chapin (Bond) Converse. Through both parents he was descended from well known families of France and England, transplanted to this country in the early days of the Colonies, where they have

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taken a leading part in their respective communities. The present head of the house belongs to those office boys who began literally at the bottom and now direct large affairs. Mr. Converse went from the Worcester public schools to the Worcester Five Cents Savings Bank, where he began work on May 14, 1894. In a short while the new boy was advanced to clerk, and in successive years elected to the offices of clerk of the corporation, assistant treasurer, treasurer, trustee and vice-president. Then, on June 28, 1927, the trustees named him president. In this position he has conducted the bank through the period of its greatest growth, coincident with an unequalled economic crisis.

Mr. Converse has served three different State banking organizations as president, in order as follows: 1923, Massachusetts Savings Bank Officers Club; 1925, Massachusetts Bankers Association; then as head of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts in 1923-33, during an unprecedented financial crisis, Mr. Converse administered the operation of a banking group holding more than \$2,000,000,000 of deposits, without loss to the 3,000,000 depositors. In his administration the Mutual Savings Central Fund, Inc., was established, corresponding to a statewide clearing house for all mutual savings banks of Massachusetts. It is looked upon as one of the principal contributions to American banking in recent years.

Mr. Converse has extensive interests in other directions, being president of the Worcester Street Railway Company; president of the Worcester Morris Plan Company; director and member of the Finance Committee of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company; director and member of the executive committee, Worcester Mutual Fire Insurance Company; director of the Mechanics National Bank, Worcester, and of the Worcester County Trust Company; member of the executive committee of M. J. Whittall Associates, Ltd., Worcester, and chairman of the Mutual Savings Bank Group Committee on New Haven Railroad Bonds. The committee is serving in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings of said railroad, instituted under date of October 23, 1935.

Aside from his part in business affairs, Mr. Converse is best known for, and perhaps finds, his principal interest in the civic enterprises of Worcester. He is chairman of the Trustees of Trust Funds of the City of Worcester, and of the Worcester County Retirement Fund; a director of Worcester Hahnemann Hospital; a trustee of the Worcester Natural History Society and for twenty-five years has been a trustee of the Worcester County Mechanics Association and formerly served as its clerk and treasurer. As a trustee of the Proprietors of the Rural Cemetery in Worcester, he has rendered service as a member of its execu-

tive committee and, in 1929, as chairman of the committee charged with the responsibility of building the Ellen Rogers Kennedy Memorial Chapel, immediately within the cemetery gates. The Worcester County Horticultural Society for more than twenty years has engaged the attention of Mr. Converse as a trustee and chairman of the finance committee. Since December 5, 1923, he has served as president of this organization. In 1927 a suitable building with appropriate equipment—the handiwork of his thought and attention—was constructed by the society whose flower shows and lectures are among the events of first importance in the community.

His other affiliations include several fraternal organizations. He is a member of Morning Star Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and of Worcester Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; a trustee of the Worcester County Commandery, Knights Templar, and trustee of the Masonic Education and Charity Trust of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. Turning to a second fraternal group, Mr. Converse is included in the membership and is a trustee of Worcester Lodge, No. 56, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a director of the Odd Fellows Charitable Association, of which he was treasurer. Another of his affiliations is the Worcester Club, being a past treasurer. He likewise has filled that post for the Worcester Country Club and is a charter member and past president of the Worcester Rotary Club; a member of the Worcester Economic Club, the Tatnuck Country Club, and the Bohemians, Incorporated. He is a communicant of the Pleasant Street Baptist Church and likewise was treasurer of that body.

On October 15, 1932, Mr. Converse was married to Anna Woodbury Shattuck, daughter of the late Josiah Brittan Shattuck and Mrs. Shattuck. Their marriage brought together two of the oldest of Worcester families, both of them with rich legends formed about Brittan Square, where the Brittan homestead stands. Their own home, on Lincoln Street nearby, once the estate of Mr. Converse's maternal ancestor, retains the atmosphere of early New England. Mrs. Converse is active in Junior League and welfare activities of the city.

The Converse family brought to America a heritage of accomplishment. Originally this house sprang from Navarre, then a kingdom, but now a part of France. It was staunchly Huguenot and figured in events immediately concerned with the massacre of St. Bartholomew on August 24, 1572. In the midst of this tragic scene, a few members of the Converse family escaped across the Channel, where they established the English branch and continued to live until the settlement of America. Then moved by a spirit of enterprise, Deacon Edward Convers, as the name was spelled, started for the new land. There is evidence that he lived in

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Wakerly, County of Northampton. He was one of the Puritans who came to this country in the fleet of Governor Winthrop. Sarah, the wife of Convers, accompanied him with their three children, Josiah, James and Mary. They reached Salem on June 12, 1630, and soon afterward settled in Charlestown.

There are numerous records of Deacon Convers. In the beginning he adhered to the First Church of Boston, but joined with thirty-three other members to establish the First Church of Charlestown, which they agreed to do the second of November, 1632. The deacon opened the first ferry from Charlestown to Boston, which he operated until 1640, when the lease was set aside for the support of Harvard College. The same year it was proposed to found a new town that became Woburn, and Deacon Convers retired as selectman of Charlestown, a post which he had held five years, to join in the plan. At first the community was known as Charlestown Village, two miles square. Later the area was increased to four miles and embraced the latter day territory of Woburn, Winchester, Wilmington and Burlington. There the deacon built the first house, prior to January 4, 1641. Another church was founded, under his direction, and Woburn was incorporated in 1642. Next the deacon proceeded to build a mill and to organize the community. He was one of the first selectmen, elected in 1644, and continued in that capacity until May, 1663, and served as a deputy to the General Court. Among other honors, he was a tithing man and one of the two deacons originally elected by the Woburn Church.

The deacon lived until August 10, 1663, and in his will mentioned his sons, Josiah, James and Samuel; Edward, the son of James; his daughter Mary and the children by her first marriage; a "kinsman, Allen Convers"; another "kinsman, John Parker" and his "kinsman, Sarah Smith." Nothing is known concerning Allen Convers except that he lived in Salem, where land was granted to him in 1639. Three years later he was in Woburn and died there on April 19, 1679. Meanwhile, Joseph Convers appeared in Bedford and various other members were active throughout the colony. The name was prominent in the Revolution and the formation of the new nation. Just when the present-day spelling of Converse was substituted for the old form cannot be positively stated, but usage brought about this change some time before the nineteenth century.

Brigham Converse, who descended through James, son of Deacon Edward Convers, was born in Charlton, Massachusetts, February 25, 1815, and died in Worcester, December 16, 1890. One son, Frederick Samuel Converse, was born in Worcester, August 5, 1849, and died May 13,

1901. He married Mary Chapin Bond. They were the parents of Myron F. Converse.

Another old New England family on his paternal side is that of the Putnams, and also on the maternal side are found the Bond and Barber families, all closely connected with the history of Worcester, both city and county.

ELY, JOSEPH BUELL—Twice Governor of the State, one of the outstanding members of the Massachusetts bar, and a prominent financier, Joseph Buell Ely, senior member of the Boston law firm of Ely, Bradford, Thompson and Brown, has won national recognition for his public service political activities.

Mr. Ely was born in Westfield, February 22, 1881, the son of Henry Wilson and Sarah N. (Buell) Ely. After a general education he matriculated at Williams College from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1902. He entered the Harvard Law School from which he received the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1905, and that same year established himself in a general practice of law at Westfield as a member of the firm of Ely and Ely, which later became Ely, Giles and Ely, with offices in the aforementioned community and Springfield. Eventually he became associated with the Boston law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins, and in 1935 became senior partner of Ely, Bradford, Thompson and Brown, which he has been associated with since. He was honored with the Doctor of Laws degree in 1931.

He began his career of public service in 1915, when he was appointed district attorney for Berkshire and Hampden counties, an office to which he was elected in 1916. Fourteen years later, on November 4, 1930, he was elected Governor of the State and in 1932 was reelected for a second term which expired in January, 1935. During the latter year he resumed practice. Politically, Mr. Ely is a member of the Democratic party and a leader of this organization in the State. His convictions concerning certain national policies of the party brought him Nation-wide recognition in recent years. He is aligned with the more conservative element of this political entity.

Aside from his political and professional pursuits Mr. Ely has found time to devote to the business, social and civic life of his surroundings. He is a member of the board of directors of the Hampden National Bank and Trust Company of Westfield; fraternizes with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the Kiwanis Club, the Tekoa Country Club of Westfield, and the Union City clubs of Boston. He worships at the Congregational Church and as a student at Williams College was elected a member of

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the Phi Delta Fraternity. Mr. Ely maintains offices at No. 49 Federal Street in Boston, and resides at No. 66 Broad Street in Westfield.

On May 1, 1906, Mr. Ely married Harriet Z. Dyson, and they are the parents of one son, Richard.

✓ **RUGG, JUDGE ARTHUR PRENTICE—**

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts is notable for its eminent jurists, of whom Arthur Prentice Rugg, present Chief Justice of its Supreme Court, lives up to the traditions of the past. A lawyer of exceptional gifts and achievements, for a period of nearly four decades he has been a public servant, and during the last quarter century has sat upon the Supreme Court bench. He is a native New Englander, born at Sterling, Massachusetts, August 20, 1862, son of Prentice Mason and Cynthia (Ross) Rugg. The American progenitors of both the Ross and the Rugg families arrived in this country in the third quarter of the sixteen hundreds.

The young man was given the best schooling the public institutions afforded, but it was mainly because of personal qualities of mind and ambition that he made his way to Amherst College, Massachusetts, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1883. Matriculating at Boston University, he was graduated from its law department in 1886 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Over a period of years he has been honored with the degree of Doctor of Laws, by Amherst in 1908, Harvard in 1914, Boston University in 1923, and Williams in 1924.

Mr. Rugg, his collegiate training over, and duly admitted to the bar, 1886, hung out his shingle and began the practice of his profession in association with the Hon. John R. Thayer, with whom he was later a partner. Always the student, these early days were days of accumulation of further legal knowledge of the understanding of humanity, of experience. A Republican in his political allegiance, he was active in the campaigns of his party, and came to have standing as a party worker. He had identified himself with the various activities of Worcester as a normal young lawyer and a genuinely civic-minded citizen. In 1895 he was chosen by his city to serve on the Common Council. From 1895 to 1897 he served as Assistant District Attorney; from 1897 to 1906, he was City Solicitor of Worcester. On September 27, 1906, he was installed Associate Judge of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and so continued until September 20, 1911, when he was made Chief Justice of this court. Such in brief is the record of Judge Rugg's career as public servant and jurist. Only the judge himself can clothe this outline with flesh and blood and make alive the years which brought about the development of an unfledged lawyer to a jurist of high

standing, esteemed of his colleagues, a recognized authority in law and jurisprudence. Judge Rugg is inclined to say that his achievements are simply the result of work and good fortune.

No single sphere of activity has been enough to engage all of Judge Rugg's interest and attention. His civic services of young manhood have never been discontinued. He is ever ready to lend a hand in any worthy welfare or humanitarian movement. In an unostentatious way, he is a philanthropist, however much he might object to so large a word for deeds done personally and without show. He has been prominent in the affairs of New England institutions of higher education as a trustee of Boston University, 1909 to 1922, and of Clark University since 1909, and of Amherst College since 1917. He is, or has been, a member, and some time official, of the local, State and American Law associations, and is a member of the American Law Institute. Judge Rugg is a member of the Council of the American Antiquarian Society, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. He is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

On April 10, 1889, Judge Rugg married Florence May Belcher, of Worcester, Massachusetts. Judge and Mrs. Rugg are the parents of four children: Charles Belcher, Arthur Prentice, Esther Cynthia, and Donald Sterling, now deceased.

COMERFORD, FRANK DOWD—

To the presidency of the New England Power Association, one of the largest organizations in the East in the public utilities field, the directors called, in 1927, Frank D. Comerford, of Boston, who stands in the front rank of executives in this phase of commercial activity and is a well-known member of the Massachusetts bar. He is also officially or in a directorial capacity connected with numerous other corporations of a public service or a financial character. While his principal office is in Boston and his home is in Framingham, he has a large acquaintance in Worcester, his native city and home of the Worcester division of the New England Power Association.

Frank Dowd Comerford was born in Worcester, July 31, 1893, the son of Patrick and Mary Jane (Dowd) Comerford. He was graduated from Holy Cross College in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and his training for the legal profession was received at Harvard University, whose law school made him a Bachelor of Laws in 1917. In the same year he was admitted to the bar of this State and became an associate of the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins, with whom he remained until 1927, having for the last two years of his connection been a member of the firm.

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Mr. Comerford was chosen president of the New England Power Association in 1927. He is chairman of the board of the Worcester Electric Light Company; president of the Connecticut River Power Company, Massachusetts Power and Light Associates, Charles H. Tenney and Company, New England Power Engineering and Service Corporation and North Boston Lighting Properties; vice-president of the International Hydro-Electric System and International Paper and Power Company; director and member of the executive committee of the First National Bank of Boston, Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, Narragansett Electric Light Company, Wiggin Terminal Company; director of the Beverly Gas and Electric Company, Eastern Massachusetts Electric Company, Gloucester Electric Company, Green Mountain Power Corporation, Haverhill Electric Company, International Paper Company, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, Malden Electric Company, Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company, New England Power Company, Old Colony Trust Company, Rhode Island Public Service Company, Salem Electric Lighting Company, Salem Gas Light Company, Salem Terminal Company, State Mutual Life Assurance Company, Suburban Gas and Electric Company, United Electric Railways Company; trustee of the Massachusetts Lighting Companies, Massachusetts Utilities Associates, Edison Electric Institute, Massachusetts Gas and Electric Association.

He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, Boston Chamber of Commerce, Harvard Club, Boston Athletic Association, Boston Art Club, Exchange Club of Boston, Turks Head Club of Providence, Engineers Club of Boston, Harvard Club of New York, Algonquin Club of Boston, Clover Club of Boston, and Framingham Country Club. He is a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church.

Mr. Comerford married, June 17, 1929, Mary Margaret McLoughlin, also of Worcester, and they have three children: 1. Frank D., Jr., born April 14, 1930. 2. Mary, born April 14, 1932. 3. John, born September 30, 1933. They have their residence in Framingham, and Mr. Comerford has his offices at No. 89 Broad Street, Boston. Worcester County does not, however, relinquish her claim upon him as one of her native sons of distinction.

KEVILLE, COLONEL WILLIAM J.—Some philosopher has said that to appraise a career wisely one must consider his avocations rather than his vocation. One biographer might write of Colonel William J. Keville that he was one of the prominent realtors of Boston and had devoted to this interest some four decades of his life. Another would point out that he had been connected with the military of Massachusetts and the United States from 1897 until his voluntary retirement

shortly after the World War, and had served actively his country in the two foreign conflicts of his country during this period. Taken together with emphasis placed upon his constructive citizenship in the metropolis of New England and a fairly comprehensive view might be obtained of a notable career.

Colonel Keville is a native of Somerville, Massachusetts, born September 29, 1877, son of John and Teresa Keville. His education was a product of grade and high schools, private tutoring and military service schools. In September, 1896, he entered the employ of Edward H. Eldredge and Company, realtors, and continued with this concern to become a partner in 1913. The name of the firm was changed to Eldredge and Keville, in 1919, and since 1935, he has been the sole proprietor of the Eldredge and Keville Company. Colonel Keville is, as his business connections would indicate, a broker, agent and trustee of real estate. He is a member of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, and a past director and chairman of its legislative committee. He is also a former president and director of the Real Estate Coöperative Bank, of Boston.

Colonel Keville is of the generation which was just young enough to take part in the Spanish-American War, and not too old to serve its country in the World War overseas. Briefly stated, his notable military record is as follows. He enlisted in the Massachusetts National Guard, September 23, 1897, a private of Company M, 8th Regiment, Infantry; on May 16, 1900, he was transferred to Headquarters, 8th Regiment Infantry; on May 29, 1905, he was promoted to first lieutenant, Company E, 8th Regiment Infantry; captain, Company E, 8th Regiment Infantry, on July 18, 1914; major, 8th Regiment Infantry, April 3, 1915; lieutenant-colonel, same regiment, March 30, 1917; colonel, 104th Regiment Infantry, May 3, 1919; colonel, Provisional 8th Regiment Infantry, September 12, 1919, and at his own request was placed on the retired list of the Massachusetts National Guard, as colonel, on November 7, 1919, declining the retired rank of brigadier-general.

During the Spanish-American War he served with the 8th Regiment, Massachusetts Infantry, United States Volunteers, Company M, as private and corporal. In the Mexican Border Service, 1916, he was major of the 8th Massachusetts Infantry.

His activities of the World War period included: lieutenant-colonel, 8th Infantry Massachusetts National Guard, 1917; lieutenant-colonel, commanding the 101st Ammunition Train, 26th Division, American Expeditionary Forces, 1917. He sailed for France October 3, 1917, and participated in all engagements with the 26th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. He was promoted to colonel of infantry, March 23, 1919, as-



Edmund



Clara Endicott Sears

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signed to the 104th United States Infantry. Colonel Keville returned to the United States, April 17, 1919, and received his honorable discharge from the United States service on May 21, 1919. Among his citations were those of Brigade, Division and Army. His decorations include: Distinguished Service Medal, United States, and he is an Officer of the Legion of Honor, France.

Colonel Keville's affiliations with veterans' organizations are: American Legion: member of first executive committee for organization, Paris, France, 1918; organizer and first commander of Belmont-Waverley Post, No. 165, Belmont, Massachusetts; organizer and first chairman, Middlesex County Council; member of the first executive committee, State Department, Massachusetts. He is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars; commander of Massachusetts Commandery; member of Advisory Council; of the Military Order of the World War, member of executive committee; Yankee Division Veterans Association, which he served as vice-president; vice-chairman Yankee Division Memorial Committee for Memorial Church, Belleau, France; chairman, of Pilgrimage Committee, 1929. He is a past president of the Yankee Division Club and of the Naval and Military Order, Spanish-American War—Companion. Colonel Keville is a member of the Sergeant Frank E. Draper Camp, United Spanish-War Veterans; Company M, 8th Regiment Infantry, United States Volunteers Veterans' Association, and chairman of the board of trustees of the Soldiers' Home in Massachusetts.

Neither military organizations nor business have absorbed all of Colonel Keville's attention. A Republican of long standing, he has been chairman of the Republican Service League, Department of Massachusetts since 1926; and he was vice-president of the Middlesex Club, the oldest Republican Club in Massachusetts, 1934-36, and elected president in 1936. He was a member of the Belmont School Committee, 1917 to 1923; of the Town Meeting, Belmont, from 1927 to date, and had been United States Marshal for Massachusetts from 1921 to 1933, inclusive, appointed by President Harding and reappointed by Presidents Coolidge and Hoover. Among his clubs are the Algonquin, Yankee Division, of Boston, Dugout, Republican of Massachusetts, Belmont Country, Knockers and the Army and Navy. He is of the Catholic faith.

On October 9, 1907, at the Church of St. Mary's of the Assumption, Brookline, Massachusetts, William J. Keville married Frances X. Flaherty, of Brookline, and they are the parents of three children: William J. Keville, Jr., graduate of Bowdoin College, 1935; Edmund V. Keville, graduate of Harvard, 1933; and Kathleen F. Keville, a graduate of Brimmer School, 1935, and of Erskine School, 1936.

SEARS, CLARA ENDICOTT—Author, collector and the founder of three unique historical museums, Clara Endicott Sears, of Boston and the lovely old town of Harvard, is a person well known in many fields of endeavor, yet about whom there is a great deal of conjecture. Born on, and a life-long resident of Beacon Street, "one of our country's most aristocratic thoroughfares," educated in Boston and Europe, versatile in arts and music, for she has painted, sung, played the violin and is the writer of books, nevertheless she has found pleasure and purpose during the past two decades in the development of an estate on Prospect Hill, Harvard, and establishing thereon a group of museums which attract thousands of visitors.

Why has she devoted herself so completely to their unique activities? Answering with the words of a contemporary, "To preserve for future generations three influences that have contributed their share toward the spiritual life of a country her ancestors helped to found and guide during its formative days. The spirit of the pioneer, the industry of the early New Englander, and the zeal of both mingle within her to understand the picturesque freedom of the Indian, the quiet life of the Shakers, and the ascetic idealism of the Transcendentalists." These she has materialized in three examples and repositories: The American Indian Museum, housing a notable collection of prehistoric implements, specimens of Indian art and industries, examples of aboriginal lore and life of notable value; "Fruitlands," where A. Bronson Alcott, the Transcendentalist and the English mystics tried to create a "New Eden," in 1843; The Shaker Museum, the oldest house built by these zealots in the Harvard Shaker Village, of yore.

It is peculiarly appropriate that Clara Endicott Sears should be the one to inaugurate so unique an undertaking for she is a descendant, on the paternal side, of John Winthrop, first Colonial Governor of Massachusetts, and on the maternal side of Governor John Endicott, and no fewer than six other Colonial governors. She is the daughter of Knyvet Winthrop Sears and of the former Mary Crowninshield Peabody. "In bearing and manner," one has said, "Miss Sears epitomizes all that is best in the tradition of early New England. As a poet and novelist, she ably continues the traditions of a family long famous in the annals of America for its scholars and great men." That she has traveled widely and spent most of her formative years abroad has no doubt contributed to breadth of vision and culture, and given emphasis to a vigorous Americanism.

As to Miss Sears, the author of such books as "The Great Powwow," "Days of Delusion," "Romance of Fiddler's Green," "Bronson Alcott's Fruitlands," "Gleanings from Old Shaker Jour-

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nals," "The Bell Ringer," "Whispering Pines," and others, we quote from a biographer and critic:

Her books are contributions to the history as well as the literature of America. Only one deeply imbued with the spirit of New England could so perfectly capture its peculiar charm or so vividly portray its life and characteristics. Miss Sears is truly mystical and in all her works there runs, like a delicately vibrating thread, an elusive spiritual quality which lingers long after her books have been laid aside. It is this delicate mysticism, coupled with the power of lending to the most usual occurrences a dramatic significance, that has caused her writings to be so frequently compared to Hawthorne. In reviewing *The Bell Ringer*, one of the most subtly beautiful of all Miss Sears' books, the editor of the "New York Herald-Tribune" says: "We have not met with so Hawthorne-like a theme as this since that great magician dropped his matchless pen. It is a study of New England life, emotion, passion and transcendental spirituality, which must have a permanent place in our literature." And again we find the "Boston Herald," in its review of *The Romance of Fiddler's Green*, stating: "There is something suggestive of Hawthorne in this story of old New England. It is a work with unusual qualities." The "Hartford Courant" believes that in *Days of Delusion*, Miss Sears "offers what is immeasurably her best work so far; it is a book which should at once take rank as an authoritative work of real historic importance"; while the "Dial," that super-critical literary organ, states that "to readers of discernment the book (*Bronson Alcott's Fruitlands*) will commend itself as a veritable treasure." And so it is that one cannot discriminate in favor of one book above another. This one may hold more of interest for one reader, that for another; but all reflect the same distinction of style, the same rare quality of mysticism, the same indefinable charm that characterizes Miss Sears herself.

New Thought has always interested her, and in a volume entitled *The Power Within*, she is the compiler of the works of various authors on this subject. Although, in subject matter and literary treatment, the books of Clara Endicott Sears appeal most strongly to the cultured mind, her poems, which have been set to music, have also won distinguished recognition and have sung their way into the hearts of all mankind. In them rhythmic melody and verse combine and give expression to the emotions and passions of a whole nation. In their universality lies their unique appeal. *The Unfurling of the Flag*, written during the turbulent days of the World War, and sung in church and schoolhouse throughout the land, has taken its place alongside the great patriotic songs of America in popularity. Writing of *The Unfurling of the Flag*, the Rev. Ralph M. Harper of St. John's Episcopal Church, Winthrop, Massachusetts, says: "In both Old and New Testament, a writer would have called these words divinely inspired. I do not believe that our Father would object if today we give him credit for this inspiration."

Clara Endicott Sears has given years to travel and has culled from all corners of the Old World costly treasures of exquisite beauty to adorn her homes in Boston and Harvard. However note-

worthy her winter dwelling on Beacon Street, it is "The Pergolas" at Harvard that attracts the greatest public interest. Description of this beautiful estate is not pertinent here; sufficient to write that "it reflects in every line and contour the charm of her magnetic personality; for Miss Sears, herself, designed and directed every step of its construction, refusing to allow architect or landscape gardener to make stereotyped something about which she had very definite and original views of her own. . . . all reveal Miss Sears as a lover and connoisseur of pure beauty, no matter what its form.

"As one would expect, everything that one finds at 'The Pergolas' has its story. The beautiful door, with its charming fanlight, is no modern reproduction, but the original doorway built by her great-grandfather, Joseph Peabody, for his oldest son."

Amid such surroundings Miss Sears lives, not as a mere collector of beautiful objects and rare treasures, but as one who, appreciating the spiritual force that conceived such perfection, does all in her power to spread an appreciation of it in a world doomed to starve spiritually in the midst of too great materialism. Her three museums fulfill only one of their aims in the preservation of relics of the past. Their greatest purpose is fulfilled only if they quicken the visitor's appreciation of the influences that helped build and mould America, and only if they create in him a desire to preserve, in no matter how small a manner, some drop of this priceless heritage. Thus it is that the spirit of the three Utopias, one thought lost, lives—preserved forever by Clara Endicott Sears on Prospect Hill in the old town of Harvard, Massachusetts—in the American Indian Museum, the old Shaker House, and Fruitlands.

✓ COX, GUY WILBUR—After many years devoted to the practice of law in Boston, Guy Wilbur Cox assumed the presidency of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company in this city and has since served as its executive head. He has many other important connections in business and financial life and in the realm of public affairs, reinforcing the notable reputation which he first gained at the Massachusetts bar.

Mr. Cox was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, on January 19, 1871, a son of Charles Edson and Evelyn Mary (Randall) Cox. After the completion of his preliminary education he entered Dartmouth College, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893 and the further degree of Master of Arts in 1896. Meanwhile, he also carried on the study of law at Boston University, from which institution he was graduated, *magna cum laude*, in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Upon his admission to the bar in the same year, he entered upon the general practice which



Henry M. Cox

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he conducted at Boston until 1923. During this period, however, his principal attention was given to his duties as counsel for various life insurance companies and public utility corporations, with the result that he not only became one of the leading corporation lawyers of Boston but also gained an intimate knowledge of the operations of the companies he served. It was because of these qualifications that he was elected to the presidency of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, an office he has since administered with efficiency and success.

Mr. Cox is a director of the First National Bank of Boston. He has been active in public life throughout a considerable part of his career, serving as a member of the Boston City Council in 1902; the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1903-04; the Massachusetts Senate in 1906-07; as a member of the Massachusetts Commission on Taxation in 1907; and as a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention from 1917 to 1919, and a member of the Sinking Fund Commission of Boston under three administrations. He is a member and vice-chairman of the board of trustees of Boston University and has been actively associated with a number of civic institutions in Boston during the course of his career. Mr. Cox is also a member of the Algonquin Club and the University Club of Boston and the Brookline Country Club. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Congregational Church.

On October 17, 1925, Guy Wilbur Cox married Edith M. Paine, of Nahant, Massachusetts.

FUESS, DR. CLAUDE MOORE—Head master of Phillips Academy at Andover and a well-known educator and author, Dr. Claude Moore Fuess, Ph. D., Litt. D., L. H. D., was born in Waterville, New York, January 12, 1885. He is a son of Louis Philip and Helen Augusta (Moore) Fuess and a descendant of old American families. Dr. Fuess was educated at Waterville High School, from which he was graduated in 1901, and at Amherst College, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1905. In the following year he received the degree of Master of Arts at Columbia University and in 1912 the further degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the same institution.

Dr. Fuess has been associated with Phillips Academy since 1908, when he became instructor in English and editor of the "Phillips Bulletin." These duties occupied him for a quarter of a century, at the termination of which, in 1933, he was appointed head master of the academy. During the interval he firmly established his reputation as an educator and his qualifications for the responsibilities which devolve upon him as administrative head of one of the leading preparatory schools

of the country. Dr. Fuess was also for some years executive secretary of the Phillips Academy Alumni Fund. In 1928 he was appointed Elizabeth Milbank Anderson Foundation Professor of English, and in 1927-28 was elected president of the New England Association of Teachers of English. He has been since 1933 a trustee of Governor Dummer Academy and is a member of the board of visitors of Amherst College, Brown University and Harvard University.

In addition to his educational activities, Dr. Fuess has made many contributions to English critical scholarship and American history. He is the author of the following volumes: "Byron as a Satirist in Verse," 1912; "An Old New England School," 1917; "Phillips Academy, Andover, in the Great War," 1919; "The Town of Andover, Massachusetts, in the World War," 1921; "The Life of Caleb Cushing," 1923; "All for Andover," 1925; "The Andover Way," 1926; "Peter Had Courage," 1927; "Daniel Webster," 1920; "Rufus Choate," 1927; "Carl Schurz," 1932; and "Amherst, the Story of a New England College," 1935. He has edited a number of publications, including: "English Narrative Poems," 1908; "English Essays," 1914; "Selected English Letters," 1914; "Milton's Minor Poems," 1913; "Selected Short Stories," 1914; "A High School Spelling Book," 1915; "A Little Book of Familiar Verse," 1922; "Selections from Victorian Poets," 1922; "Good Writing," 1923; "Amherst Memorial Volume," 1926; "Men of Andover," 1928; and Practical Precise Writing," 1929. Dr. Fuess has also contributed to the "Dictionary of American Biography," and is the author of the present history.

During the World War, Dr. Fuess served, in 1917, as New England secretary of the American Red Cross Fund drive, and in the first months of 1918 as a member of the Legal Advisory Board of the Selective Service. In April, 1918, however, he was appointed civilian chief of the Personnel Division at Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, and on September 27, 1918, was commissioned major in the Quartermaster Corps. In that capacity he was assigned to Camp Johnston and remained until December 19, 1918, when he was honorably discharged.

Dr. Fuess has been a member of the Massachusetts War Memorial Commission and a member and State Historian of the American Legion in Massachusetts. He is also a trustee of the American Antiquarian Society, a member of the Headmasters' Association, the Modern Language Association of America, the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, the Military Order of the World War, and the Phi Beta Kappa and Alpha Delta Phi fraternities, being national president of the latter for 1937-38. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the

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Presbyterian Church and a member of several clubs, including the Authors', Harvard, and Tavern clubs of Boston, the Century and University clubs of New York, and the North Andover Country Club. In recognition of his distinguished career, the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon him by Amherst College (1929), Columbia University (1931), Dartmouth College (1931), and Yale University (1934), and the degree of Doctor of Humane Letters by Williams College in 1935.

On June 27, 1911, Dr. Fuess married Elizabeth Cushing Goodhue, of Andover. They are the parents of one son, John Cushing, a graduate of Harvard College.

BERKSHIRE ATHENAEUM—The Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield's Public Library, had its origin in the Pittsfield Library Association, founded in 1850, when the initial appropriation of \$500 secured the 800 volumes that were then offered for public use. A special act of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1871 incorporated the Berkshire Athenaeum, which superseded the Association, and the present building, the gift of Thomas Allen, was opened for use in 1876.

In 1903, by Act of the Legislature, the name of the Trustees of the Berkshire Athenaeum was changed to the Trustees of the Berkshire Athenaeum and Museum, to provide for the establishment and control of a museum of Natural History and Art in a building erected for the purpose by Zenas Crane of Dalton. These institutions were operated under joint management until they were separated in 1932 by another Act of the Legislature. Since this time the Athenaeum and the Museum have been entirely independent institutions, each operating under its own Board of Trustees.

Functioning as Pittsfield's Public Library, the Berkshire Athenaeum receives 90 per cent. of its support from city appropriation and affords Pittsfield the advantages of a modernly directed, progressive library. Under the librarianship of Francis H. Henshaw, the Athenaeum follows a policy coördinated with the educational program of the city and planned to meet the needs and desires of the Pittsfield reading public.

WRAGG, SAMUEL HOLMES—The business and civic accomplishments of Samuel Holmes Wragg have established him as one of the most prominent figures in Norfolk County. For over a decade he has been a member of the State Senate; in 1937-38 elected president of this body; has also represented this district in the lower branch of the State Legislature; served as town moderator in 1930, and been a member of the board of selectmen in Needham. In a business ca-

capacity he now directs the activities of the Charles Walton Company, Incorporated, as president and is widely known as an able and successful business man.

Samuel Holmes Wragg was born in Needham, June 9, 1882, the son of William and Mary (Holmes) Wragg. His father, who was born August 27, 1851, and died February 22, 1928, was a deputy sheriff of Norfolk County. After a general education in the public schools of his native community, Senator Wragg embarked on a business career that has since been marked for its distinction and success. As a young man he secured employment with Samuel Ward Company, stationers in Boston and, after working for this organization three years, resigned and went to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he joined the elastic weaving firm of John G. Holmes. Upon his return to Needham he became associated with the Frank W. Gorse Company, until 1917, and was Court Officer from 1917-36.

Always interested in the civic and political affairs of his surroundings we trace his official career prior to 1914, when he was serving as a member of the board of selectmen in this community, continuing until 1930. He has been moderator since 1930. He was elected to the State House of Representatives in 1919, served here for six years and in 1925 was chosen to the State Senate, a body to which he has been reelected since, and its president for 1937-38. His long tenure of office and the increasing importance of the powers that have been vested in him clearly indicate the confidence and esteem he is held in by the public at large. Socially he is identified with several of the leading clubs and societies of this vicinity. He is particularly interested in the work of several fraternal orders, including the local lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master; the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Norwood Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He also holds membership in Aleppo Temple in Boston. Politically he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party and a leader in the affairs of that organization. In his religious convictions he worships at the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1930 he won the distinction of being named chairman of the Tercentenary Committee of the General Court of Massachusetts, an event that was observed at the State House in Boston on October 20th, of that year. During the World War Mr. Wragg was a member of the Massachusetts State Guard.

On August 28, 1906, in Needham, Mr. Wragg married Henrietta Beless, daughter of J. Henry and Mary (Lee) Beless. Senator and Mrs. Wragg are the parents of one son: William Henry, born October 13, 1910.



Samuel H. Whragg



Daniel Needham

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HURLEY, LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JOSEPH L.—Lieutenant-Governor Joseph L. Hurley was born in Fall River, Massachusetts, on April 20, 1898, and received his early education in the public schools of that city, graduating from the B. M. C. Durfee High School of Fall River, prior to his enrollment as a student at Georgetown University. He was graduated from the Law School of Georgetown in 1920 with a Bachelor of Laws degree and received the degree of Master of Laws at Georgetown the following year.

For a year and a half, he was a member of the legal staff of the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, after which he returned to Fall River to engage in the practice of law. He is now a member of the law firm of Hurley and Torphy and has become recognized as one of the leading trial lawyers of Massachusetts, having wide experience in the trial of both civil and criminal cases.

Lieutenant-Governor Hurley is married to the former Celeste J. Tracy of Salem and they have two sons, Joseph T. and William A. Hurley.

The Lieutenant-Governor's colorful political career began with his election in 1924 as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at New York and later in the same year, he was chosen by the voters of his district to be their Representative in the General Court of Massachusetts, just as the voters of that same district had selected his father for a similar public office many years before. His record as an advocate of social reform and labor legislation during his first term in the House of Representatives won him the endorsement of his constituents again in 1926, when he was reelected without opposition from either political party.

His championship of honesty in government brought about his selection as a member of a special and historic legislative committee to investigate the acts and conduct of the then Attorney-General Arthur K. Reading and when the latter resigned as that committee was preparing articles of impeachment against him, Hurley was given the unanimous though complimentary endorsement of the Democrats of the House and Senate to succeed him as Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

After the completion of his second term as Representative and his subsequent attendance again as a delegate at the Democratic National Convention of 1928, he retired from the Legislature to return to the practice of law but was drafted again into the public service in 1929 to become Corporation Counsel of the City of Fall River, serving two years.

A second effort to leave public life ended similarly when in 1932 he was nominated and elected

mayor of Fall River, guiding that industrial city's affairs during its gravest crisis.

His support of President Roosevelt and his policies resulted in his nomination by the Democrats of Massachusetts as their candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in the summer of 1934, his name having been submitted to the pre-primary convention by Mrs. Louis McHenry Howe, wife of the President's Secretary. A vigorous campaign brought him successfully through the primary election and, in November of 1934, he was overwhelmingly elected over his Republican opponent by 72,000 votes in one of the greatest Democratic victories that Massachusetts had ever witnessed.

His speaking ability has become recognized outside of his own state, as it had been within the Commonwealth for many years.

Mr. Hurley enjoys membership in several organizations, including the American Legion, the Knights of Columbus, the Elks, the Eagles and the Fall River, Bristol County, Massachusetts and American Bar associations.

He resides at 655 Rock Street in Fall River, and maintains his law offices in the Granite Block at Fall River, Massachusetts.

NEEDHAM, DANIEL—As lawyer and public official, in military and club affairs, Daniel Needham is a noteworthy figure in Eastern Massachusetts. He is a native of Groton, son of Daniel and Ellen Mary (Brigham) Needham. His father, a lawyer by profession, was prominent in the many phases of the life of both Vermont and Massachusetts, being a member of the House of Representatives and the Senate in Massachusetts and Vermont. He was a former member of the Massachusetts State Democratic Committee, a national bank examiner, president of the New England Agricultural Society, and the founder and first president of the Middlesex Club.

The Needham family is of British origin, possibly in the distant past from the town of the same name in County Suffolk, England. Daniel Needham is descended from the branch, started in New England, by Edmund and Jane Needham. Migrating to the Massachusetts Bay Colony, Edmund Needham was living at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1639. He was one of the grantees of Southampton, Long Island (1640), but died in Lynn in 1677. The line from Edmund Needham comes down through the son of Edmund, Daniel, the first of the name in our country, who married Ruth Chadwell. Their son, Edmund, married Hannah Hood; their son, Daniel, married Sarah Buffum; their son, also Daniel, married Hannah Boyce; and their son, James, married Lydia Breed, whose son was Daniel, father of the Daniel Needham with whom this record is primarily concerned.

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Daniel Needham, son of Daniel and Ellen Mary (Brigham) Needham, was born on February 5, 1891, at Groton, Massachusetts. Educated in local schools, Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts; Harvard University, and the Harvard School of Law, he is a Bachelor of Arts (1913), and Bachelor of Laws (1916). Military service of his country prevented Mr. Needham from taking his bar examinations until January, 1917, when he was admitted to the bar. He did not begin the actual practice of the law, however, until after the World War. In April, 1919, he became a member of the law firm of Sherburne and Needham, which, during the following year, became Sherburne, Powers and Needham. He has been a partner in this firm since, with the exception of the larger parts of 1933 and 1934, when he was Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Safety.

In this connection it may be pointed out that in March, 1933, he was appointed Commissioner of Public Safety, by Governor Ely, for the purpose of reorganizing this department, especially as regards the division of State police. Although Mr. Needham made it clear from the beginning that his acceptance of the appointment must be on a temporary basis, and he was commissioner less than twenty months, his achievements won national recognition. It was while he was in office, in 1933, that the McMath child was kidnapped on Cape Cod. Promptly taking personal command of all the forces at his command, within four days the child had been rescued, the ransom recovered, and the kidnappers jailed. There was also the holdup of the Needham Trust Company, with the slaying of two police officers. Some fine detective work, and celerity of action, captured and convicted the criminals. There were also many cases of less newspaper publicity, but none the less important, which were handled so effectively during his régime that in 1933 he was awarded the United States Flag Association medal "for the greatest contribution for the suppression of crime." Less spectacular from the public point of view, were his activities and leadership in the organization and equipping of the State Police system. Not only was it made a superior organization, but it was supplied with the best of modern appliances, such as radio and teletype communications; the bureaus of criminal identification, ballistics, photography and chemistry, all now important factors in the suppression of crime and criminals. It was with regret that his resignation as commissioner was accepted in October, 1934, because of his wish to devote his attention to the practice of his profession.

General Needham has been interested actively in military affairs since he became of age. He joined the Massachusetts Field Artillery in 1912, and when the United States became involved with Mexico in 1916, he went with Battery A, 1st Mas-

sachusetts Artillery, to the Mexican border as a corporal. As indicated, this service delayed his admission to the bar, and when our country entered the World War, it prevented his practice of the law. His unit became a part of the United States Army, the 101st Field Artillery, when war was declared with Germany. He went overseas with this outfit as a unit of the 26th Division, the famous Y-D, the first of the American Expeditionary Forces to be organized, first to cross the Atlantic as a division, and the first to take the battle line as a division. He went to France as a first lieutenant, and in September, 1918, was made a captain, receiving his honorable discharge in April, 1919. He participated in all the major engagements of the "fighting" Yankee Division, and twice received citations for gallantry in action. General Needham has not thought that the "world was made safe for democracy" by the World War, and has continued his activities in military affairs. He was made captain of the 101st Field Artillery in September, 1920; was promoted to major, and became lieutenant-colonel, a year later. He received a commission as colonel of the 101st Field Artillery in 1926; as brigadier-general in command of the 51st Field Artillery Brigade, in 1930; and was promoted to major-general in command of the 26th Division, in 1934.

Despite his numerous important interests, Daniel Needham makes time for other activities. In December, 1937, he was appointed a member of the Massachusetts Board of Probation. For many years he has been active in safety work and is president of the Newton Safety Council and vice-president of the Massachusetts Safety Council. Along professional lines he is a member of the American Bar Association, and the Boston Bar Association. He is a member of the American Legion, Newton Post, No. 45, and is a Past Commander of Groton Post, No. 55; member of the National Guard Association of Massachusetts, of which he has been president since 1935, and member of the Military Order of the World War. He is president of the Academic Board of the Massachusetts Military Academy, and a member of the Massachusetts Armory Commission and the Massachusetts Military Reservations Commission. He is actively interested in Boy Scouts and is president of the Newtonville Group, Boy Scouts of America. Among his clubs are the Union, Middlesex (secretary, 1930 to 1933), Massachusetts; the Army and Navy Club of Boston, of which he was president from 1933 to 1936; member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of which he has been president since 1937. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order. He is of the Unitarian faith. Polo is his favorite sport and he has played since 1921, on the 101st Artillery Team.





H. V. Edgerton

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At Ashland, Ohio, on April 27, 1921, Daniel Needham married Frances Sarah Topping, daughter of William Van Buskirk Topping, and they are the parents of two children: Daniel and Nathalie Needham.

EDGERTON, HERBERT O.—The recent retirement of Herbert O. Edgerton from the presidency of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company, while not marking the end of his activities with this notable institution, has drawn attention to a long and distinguished career in this field. Mr. Edgerton, near the beginning of the present century, brought to the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company a successful experience in banking and in life insurance as an organizer and executive. Over a period of more than a third of a century he rose to leadership of this corporation, and high rank in the business in the United States.

Mr. Edgerton is a native of Conway, Massachusetts, born March 24, 1862, and was educated in the Montague High School, and Brimfield Academy, of Brimfield, this State. From April 1, 1880, to 1895, he was associated with the Franklin County National Bank, in various positions, from 1887 to 1895 being cashier. In April, 1895, he organized the Greenfield Life Association, of which he became president. This organization later, due to new legislation, became the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, and, in November, 1901, was merged with the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company, Mr. Edgerton accepting the post of general agent of the corporation, with offices located in Springfield, Massachusetts. He was elected secretary of the company in May, 1904, and filled capably the positions of treasurer, and vice-president, until his election, in 1910, as president of the Boston Mutual Life.

The annals of life insurance in Massachusetts record the progressive success of Mr. Edgerton down the span of the following twenty-seven years. His efficiency as an administrator and executive has received recognition by colleagues, both in his own company and competitors. He gave his best attention to the responsibilities and work confronting him with remarkable success. He blazed trails which others have since traveled; met difficulties which changing times introduced; compiled records that will be hard to match; and won a repute that is enviable. When he resigned as president of the Boston Mutual Life Insurance Company, on April 1, 1937, he continued as a director, member of the finance committee and general adviser of the company. He had just celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday, and felt that it was time for another to take up the burden he had carried.

As already mentioned, Mr. Edgerton was engaged in banking during fifteen of his first business years. At one time he was president of the

North Avenue Savings Bank, but only until a permanent head could be secured, although he still is a trustee of this institution. For a half century he has been affiliated with the Masonic Order, a member of all the higher bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, having attained the thirty-second degree. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the National Association of Owners of Railroad and Public Utilities Securities; the Boston City Club, and was for many years a member of the Oakley Country Club.

In December, 1887, Herbert O. Edgerton married Emma I. Houghton, daughter of Benjamin I. and Lucy (Jacobs) Houghton, and they were the parents of two sons, both of whom were lost to them by the toll taken upon their physical resources by World War service of their country. They were: 1. Gurdon Irving Edgerton, graduate of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and an architect of great promise, who enlisted in the Aviation Corps and served with his unit until the signing of the Armistice. He married, and went on with his profession, but increasing ill health made this impossible, and he died on June 13, 1921. 2. Herbert Houghton, a graduate of Harvard University, who entered the United States Navy when our country became involved in the World War. He served abroad in France and Belgium in charge of supplies at Brest and at Antwerp. He crossed the Atlantic many times under the most difficult of conditions, suffering hardships from which he never was able to recover. His death occurred on April 4, 1922. How often does the hand of fate take the best of our manhood!

MARTIN, WILLIAM J.—The Granite Trust Company, although it was founded as the Quincy Stone Bank, in 1836, and had but one president during nearly half of a century, follows the modern trend in securing experienced younger men as its vice-presidents. Of these William J. Martin is second in point of length of service. He is a native of Quincy, born January 15, 1900, son of William and Emma (Pinel) Martin, both of whom came to Quincy from England as children, and were married in the city.

After completing his academic education, in 1917, William J. Martin entered the Granite Trust Company, in a minor capacity. Not content to learn banking simply from experience, he attended the Pace and Pace Accounting School, and has taken special courses in the American Institute of Banking and Boston University, and was graduated from the Sheldon School of Business Science, in 1921. He also was a student in the Emerson College of Oratory. Mr. Martin was elected assistant treasurer of the Granite Trust Company at the age of twenty-one years, and in

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1927 became the treasurer of the institution. He has served as vice-president of the company since 1931, and has been the executive vice-president since 1934.

During the period of his connection with the Granite Trust Company, the Wollaston Branch was opened; such changes entered the picture as the increasing, in 1919, of "The King Family Fund," by President Theophilus King; the organizing of the Associates Club, the founding of a Savings department in 1925, and the dedication, in 1929, of the new and splendid Granite Trust Company Building, on one of the commanding sites in Quincy. In all this expansion Mr. Martin played a part, and, during the years of a great national depression, he has been an outstanding figure, not only in his association with a leading financial corporation, but in the financial and business circles of Greater Boston.

Mr. Martin is a director of the Shipbuilders Coöperative Bank. He is a past president of the South Shore Bankers Association, and served several terms on the Bank Management Commission of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, of Massachusetts. Fraternally he is affiliated with Quincy Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Masons, being a thirty-second degree Mason, a Past Monarch of Taleb Grotto, Quincy, and a member of Aleppo Temple, Boston, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Among his clubs are the Neighborhood, of Quincy, and the Stoney Brae Golf Club.

On April 25, 1928, William J. Martin married Marjory England, of Quincy, and they have a daughter, Marilyn, born May 28, 1933, and a son, William John, Jr., born March 25, 1936.

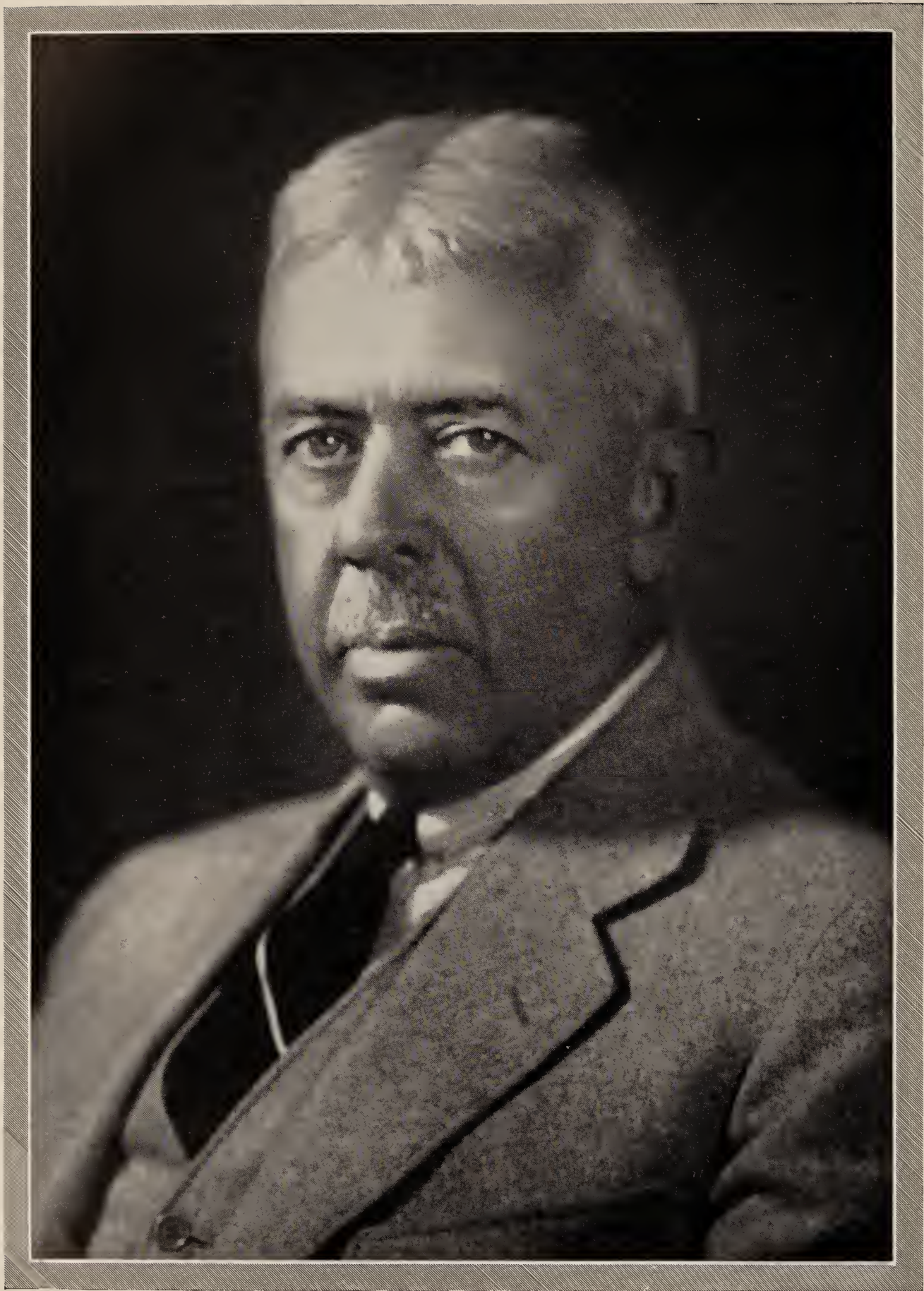
GRANITE TRUST COMPANY: Theophilus King, Delcevere King—When the late Theophilus King laid aside the mantle of service to his generation, it marked not only the passing of the "grand old man of Quincy," but one of Massachusetts' outstanding bankers, philanthropists and religious liberals. He long had been identified with the financial and business life of Greater Boston. For more than fifty-seven years he had been a director of what is now the Granite Trust Company, and for forty-eight years of this period was its president. In 1912, on his sixty-eighth birthday he established the "King Family Fund," the perpetual annual income of which was designated for distribution to the then thirty-one churches of the City of Quincy, but later was extended in its scope to include many religious organizations and fraternal groups. He believed that "the coming nearer together of all churches and worshipping therein, through the breaking down of prejudice and the better understanding of each other's re-

ligious faith, was one of the most important movements in the world."

"The history of the Granite Trust Company is the history of an achievement of its president, and its great growth is a direct tribute to Theophilus King." This history goes back to 1836 when a number of leading citizens of Quincy decided that the growing town with its nearly three thousand inhabitants needed a State Bank, and on March 31 of that year, The Quincy Stone Bank, with a capital of \$100,000 was granted a charter. The bank, which was the first in Quincy, was regarded as an experiment, the stock being subscribed for in small amounts by a large number of persons, and the Elisha Turner Estate, at the corner of Saville and Hancock streets, was chosen as the location. In 1865, when a heavy tax was levied upon State banks in consequence of the Civil War, the Quincy Stone Bank, in company with most State banks, changed its charter to that of a National bank, and became the National Granite Bank.

On October 18, 1877, Theophilus King became a director of the National Granite Bank, and on June 10, 1886, by the unanimous vote of his associates, he became its president.

In 1887, the bank moved to the Greenleaf Block, at the corner of Hancock and Granite streets, and in 1904 it moved again to the Savings Bank Building, where it opened the first Safe Deposit Vaults in Quincy. In 1912, because of the broader field offered, it was deemed wise to seek again a State charter, and the National Granite Bank became the Granite Trust Company. In 1916, the Wollaston branch was opened. In 1919, Theophilus King gave to the "King Family Fund"—a broadly perpetual charity, eight hundred of the fifteen hundred shares of the bank stock, and directed that "No salaries or fees for services as president, vice-president or director of the Granite Trust Corporation shall be paid to either myself or my son, Delcevere King." In 1919, the Associates Club was formed "to get to know one another better by having a good time together and by talking over our work together, thus promoting friendliness and efficiency." In 1925, the Savings Department was opened, and in 1929, the Granite Trust Company dedicated its new home at the corner of City Square, Hancock, Granite, Chestnut and Maple streets—such a dominant location that in few cities is there any one location so supreme. The 10-story bank and office building covers an area of over 18,000 square feet. Its limestone tower, rising from the center front, measures 40 by 50 feet. The building is of the new set-back style of architecture—the first buildings of this type in Massachusetts. On either side of the tower are wings of two and three stories, housing stores and offices.



Joseph W. Bennett

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The lines of the building inside and out are simple and strong, the whole structure being symbolic of the growth and solidity of the Granite Trust Company in "The Granite City."

Theophilus King, for so long the head of this institution, was a native of Rochester, Massachusetts, born December 14, 1844, son of Theophilus and Mary S. King, and a direct descendant from John Howland, the last survivor of the "Mayflower" to live in Plymouth. The father of Mr. King was the postmaster, town clerk, insurance agent and mill owner, of Rochester, and early initiated his son in the mysteries of work and commerce. At the age of thirteen the son was doing a fine business trading in mink and muskrat skins. At fifteen he had a sixty-fourth share in the whaler "Admiral Blake," a profitable investment which he retained for many years. His education, in the meanwhile, progressed in the Rochester public schools and "The Academy." When sixteen years old, he entered the employ of Johnson and Thompson, a leather establishment of Boston. Eight years later he organized the firm of Brant and King, leather manufacturers, with offices in the city and a factory at Clinton. This leather concern thrived until a flood destroyed the factories at Clinton. When liquidation was over Mr. King paid his creditors seventy cents on the dollar, and later, after he had sued the dam company and proved that it had been negligent, he paid creditors in full, with six per cent. interest.

Later Mr. King entered into a variety of business lines, ranging from manufacturing to banking. When he died he was director of the Lincoln Mills; president of the Summit Thread Company; director of the Lawrence Duck Company, the Falls Clutch and Machinery Company, the Reece Button Hole Machine Company, the Reece Folding Machine Company, the Quincy Mutual Fire Insurance Company and the William L. Barrell Company. At various times he was president of the Granite Bank of Quincy; vice-president of the National Bank of Redemption of Boston, before its consolidation with other banks; president of the Eureka Silk Manufacturing Company, the Eastern Pocohontas Coal Company, the King Coal Company, and treasurer of the Atlantic Mills of East Providence, Rhode Island.

A deep sense of stewardship motivated many of the endeavors of Mr. King, especially as relating to the Trust Company of which he had been the president for so long, and which he desired to make "as solid as our granite hills." Even keener was his wish for a better mutual understanding between religious faiths. "We are all children of one Father—come let us worship Him"—this was the opening sentence from "The King Family Fund" statement made several years before his demise. On his sixty-eighth birthday,

December 14, 1912, he started "The King Family Fund," the income of which was designated for distribution to the then thirty-one churches of the City of Quincy. And on December 14, 1919, his seventy-fifth birthday, Mr. King enlarged its scope.

The "King Family Fund," is "a broadly perpetual charity in its action . . . safeguarded for all time in the constant distribution of income to such charitable, philanthropic, religious and civic helpfulness, interpreted in the most liberal, reasonable way for the benefit of mankind and their moral, helpful and religious welfare."

On January 18, 1927, Mr. King celebrating his fiftieth successive election as a director, presented to the Granite Trust Company \$300,000; on May 11, 1928, \$100,000; on June 8, 1928, \$100,000; on December 14, 1928, \$250,000; and on February 14, 1929, \$100,000, making a total gift of \$850,000, or substantially the cost of the Granite Trust Building and land.

Theophilus King married Helen Baxter, and they were the parents of a daughter, Mrs. Zayma Burke, of Quincy and a son, Delcevere King, president of the Granite Trust Company. There are five grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

Mr. King died on February 2, 1935, in the fullness of years, greatly honored and beloved. He had been a great man, a great leader in varied fields of endeavor. As much as any man can, he exemplified the genuine Christian in this day and generation. He gave largely, he helped many, but had he been a poor man he would still have been the embodiment of the traits which made the "Humanitarian," the greatest moralist and teacher of all time.

BARTLETT, JOSEPH WARREN—President of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, eminent member of the Massachusetts State bar, civic leader and prominent social figure, Joseph Warren Bartlett is recognized as one of the most influential men in this section of the country. He has practiced in the city of Boston for nearly thirty-five years and today is senior member of the law firm of Bartlett, Jennings and Bartlett. In addition to being the chief executive of the aforementioned shoe manufacturing company, he also is associated in an official capacity with several other large commercial, industrial and financial institutions. Politically he is regarded among the leading figures of the Democratic party in this region and has served on various municipal and State bodies, including the Emergency Finance Board, of which he was the chairman from 1933 to 1936. He also served as chairman of the Civil Works Administration Board here for one year, 1933-34. Through his wide and varied activities he has come to con-

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tribute substantially of his time and talent to educational and social organizations.

Joseph Warren Bartlett was born in the city of Boston, June 30, 1876, the son of Charles William and Mary L. (Morrison) Bartlett. He received the early part of his general education in the schools of his native city, later attended Dorchester High School and finally completed this part of his studies at the Boston Latin School. He then matriculated at Dartmouth College, from where he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1898. Upon finishing his academic training he determined to pursue a legal career and entered the Harvard Law School, where he was awarded a Bachelor of Laws degree in 1901. The same year he was admitted to the bar, and embarked on his professional career as junior member of the law firm of Bartlett and Anderson, later acting in the same capacity in the firm of Bartlett and Bartlett. Upon the death of his father, Charles W. Bartlett, in December, 1916, the firm was changed to Bartlett, Jennings and Smith, and he became the senior member. Later the firm was changed to Bartlett, Jennings and Bartlett, and he continued as senior member. His son, Charles W. Bartlett, became a member of the firm. The nature of his professional activities have brought him into close and intimate contact with various leading commercial, financial and industrial organizations in this vicinity, which he not only has been retained to represent as counsel but has also been invited to direct officially. Thus we find him president and a member of the board of directors of the W. L. Douglas Shoe Company, one of the largest and most widely known establishments of its type in the country. He also serves as clerk and director of Irving & Casson and the A. H. Davenport Company, and is chairman of the auditing committee of the Newton Trust Company, where he also is a director. In addition he is a director of the Shaw Furniture Company and the Stony Brook Paper Company.

The interest he has maintained in the social and civic affairs of his surroundings is reflected in the numerous official positions he has been called upon to fill. Since 1920 he has been city solicitor for the city of Newton. He served as a member of the city government for three years, 1911, 1912 and 1913, and was associate Civil Service Commissioner, 1919-23. For five years he was counsel of the town of Needham. He occupied the important and responsible position of chairman of the Emergency Finance Board for the State three years, 1933-36. Prominent in the Democratic party, he has been a member of the Democratic Ward and City Committee in Newton for twenty years.

In a social capacity Mr. Bartlett belongs to the Boston City Club, the Plymouth Golf Club, the Eel River Beach Club of Plymouth, and the Brae

Burn Country Club. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masonic Order where he holds a thirty-second degree, and is a member of the board of trustees for the Massachusetts State College. During his collegiate career he was elected a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity and the Casque and Gauntlet Society. He worships at the Union Church. For many years he was a member of the Massachusetts National Guard, enlisting as a private and rising to the rank of major, the commission he now holds in the United States Army Reserve Corps. During the World War he was Major Judge Advocate of the 7th Division, United States Army, American Expeditionary Forces. Professionally Mr. Bartlett belongs to the American Bar Association the Massachusetts State Bar Association and the Boston Bar Association.

On June 21, 1904, Joseph Warren Bartlett married Susan Raynes Brown, and they are the parents of one son, Charles William, 2d, who married Barbara A. Hastings. They have two sons: Joseph W., 2d, and Samuel. The family reside at No. 45 Ridge Road, Waban.

LOWELL, ABBOTT LAWRENCE—The announcement of Dr. Lowell's resignation as president of Harvard University, tendered to the board of overseers and accepted by this body "with regret," caused many expressions of like sentiments throughout the entire world. For during his incumbency of this office, covering a period of almost a quarter of a century, Dr. Lowell has come to be regarded as one of the most eminent educators of modern times. Under his able guidance the ancient institution had made tremendous strides forward, and his influence on his times has been of truly incalculable importance and value.

A(bbott) Lawrence Lowell was born in Boston, Massachusetts, December 13, 1856, son of Augustus and Katharine Bigelow (Lawrence) Lowell, and brother of Percival Lowell, the astronomer, and of the late Amy Lowell, famous poet. He is a member of an old and very prominent New England family. His first American ancestor was Percival Lowell, who sailed in the "Jonathan" from Worcestershire, England, in 1639, and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. The line of descent is traced through his son, John; his son, John, who married Hannah Proctor; their son Ebenezer, who married Elizabeth Shailer; their son, Rev. John, who married Sarah Champney, and was the first Lowell to graduate at Harvard College (1721); their son, John, who married Sarah Higginson; their son, John, who married Rebecca Amory; their son, John Amory, who married Susan C. Lowell; and their son, Augustus, who was the father of Abbott Lawrence Lowell. Dr. Lowell's mother was a daughter of Abbott

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Lawrence, a former United States Minister to England.

A. Lawrence Lowell graduated from Harvard University in 1877, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He was especially proficient in mathematics, and also distinguished himself in athletics, having won on one occasion both the mile and three-mile race in the same afternoon. After two years at Harvard Law School and one year in the law offices of Messrs. Russell and Putnam, of Boston, he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1880. Admitted to the bar, he practiced law for seventeen years in partnership with a relative, Francis Cabot Lowell, Frederick Jesup Stimson being a member of the firm the last six years. Retiring from the bar in 1897, he became a lecturer at Harvard University. In 1900, he was made professor of the science of government and in 1903 Eaton Professor, which chair he filled until 1909. From the moment Dr. Lowell began his teaching at Harvard he impressed both students and colleagues with his forceful personality. His elementary course in government was considered the most stimulating line of instruction, as well as the most popular, given to undergraduates. He displayed such qualities of business ability, tact and executive force in the conduct of his various duties that in 1909, when the late President Charles W. Eliot resigned, Dr. Lowell was chosen by Harvard University corporation as his successor. Dr. Lowell, Harvard's second president since Civil War days and the twenty-fourth since the institution was founded in 1636, was elected head of the university January 13, 1909, and assumed office May 19 of that year. In his inaugural address President Lowell said: "A discussion of the ideal college training would appear to lead to the conclusion that the best type of liberal education in our complex modern world aims at producing men who know a little of everything, and something well." Soon after entering upon the presidency, he introduced a radical change in the college elective system by abandoning the plan of unlimited electives, and providing for a considerable amount of work by the student in some one field and the general distribution of other subjects under the direction of the faculty. The Lowell administration has been marked largely by reforms in educational method and procedure rivaling in importance those inaugurated earlier by his predecessor. Last and most important of the many innovations sponsored by Dr. Lowell was the "house plan," made possible through a \$13,000,000 gift from a Yale graduate, Edward S. Harkness of New York. The Harvard "houses," or dormitories, one of which bears the name of Dr. Lowell, are the embodiment of the president's democratic ideals. They bring together under a single roof students of wealth and of moderate means. Their advent meant the breaking up of

the once celebrated "gold coast," where the sons of the rich formerly lived in isolated splendor. During his twenty-three years in office President Lowell saw Harvard's student body increase from 3,882 to 8,228; the teaching and administrative force from 700 to 2,100; the endowment from \$22,716,759 to \$123,415,390, and the number of buildings triple.

Dr. Lowell's writings have won him international recognition as one of the few high authorities on the history and science of government in the English-speaking world. They include "Transfer of Stock in Corporations," in collaboration with Judge Francis C. Lowell (1884); "Essays on Government" (1889); "Governments and Parties in Continental Europe" (1896); "Colonial Civil Service" in collaboration with Prof. H. Morse Stevens (1900); "The Influence of Party upon Legislation in England and America" (1902); "The Government of England" (1908); "Public Opinion and Popular Government" (1913); "The Governments of France, Italy and Germany" (1914); "Public Opinion in War and Peace" (1923); "Conflicts of Principles" (1932); "At War With Academic Traditions" (1934); "Biography of Percival Lowell" (1935). He was a member of the Boston school committee and the executive committee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is now president of the League to Enforce Peace; a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and American Academy of Arts and Letters; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; corresponding member of the British Academy; honorary member of the Royal Irish Academy; associate member of the Royal Academy of Belgium; a member of the honorary scholastic society of Phi Beta Kappa; and a member of many other learned societies. Dr. Lowell is a Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor (France) and Commander of the Order of the Crown (Belgium). He has been sole trustee of the Lowell Institute of Boston since 1900, and of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching since 1910. In connection with the Lowell Institute he has full financial management of the trust, selects the lecturers, and in all ways carries on the affairs of the institute in the service of public education. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Illinois in 1905; from Williams College in 1908; from Columbia, Princeton, Yale, Louvain and Dartmouth in 1909; from Bowdoin, Brown and the University of Missouri in 1914; from Washington University and Johns Hopkins University in 1915; from Union College in 1927; from the University of the State of New York in 1929; from the University of Edinburgh in 1930; and from Haverford College and Wesleyan University in 1931; that of Doctor of Philosophy from Friederich Wilhelm University, Berlin, in 1910; University of Stras-

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bourg in 1919; McGill University, Cambridge University, and Victoria University of Manchester (England) in 1920; that of Doctor of Letters from Oxford University in 1920; that of Doctor of Political Science from the University of Leyden in 1920; that of Doctor *honoris Causa* from the University of Paris in 1920; and that of Doctor of Literature from Boston University in 1928.

Dr. Lowell married, June 19, 1879, Anna Parker Lowell, daughter of George G. Lowell, of Boston, and a distant cousin. She died March 23, 1930.

ARCHER, GLEASON LEONARD, LL. B., LL. D.—As university president, author and radio lecturer, Dr. Archer's career illustrates in striking manner how a man of vision, high ideals and tireless energy may overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles and win international recognition. As the founder and president of Suffolk University of Boston, he occupies a high place in the field of legal education. As the author of sixteen published volumes on law, he has won international acclaim for the clarity, accuracy and conciseness of his law writings. That he is one of the foremost authorities on early Colonial history, writing with a vividness that few historians have ever equalled, is now becoming generally recognized. His career as a radio lecturer, beginning quite by accident in September, 1929, is one of the most noteworthy in radio annals. From June, 1930, until June, 1933, he was guest speaker for the National Broadcasting Company in a series of coast-to-coast broadcasts, known as "Laws That Safeguard Society." Millions of listeners followed his talks and more than ninety radio stations participated from time to time in the series. From September, 1929, until November, 1934, Dean Archer delivered an unbroken series of weekly radio lectures over the Westinghouse stations of New England—for one year on the laws of crime and four years on the early history of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay colonies—suspending the series in order to edit and put into book form the historical material which he had unearthed in preparing his radio talks.

Gleason L. Archer was born in Plantation No. 33 (Great Pond), Hancock County, Maine, October 29, 1880. This wilderness hamlet consisted of but nineteen houses with less than one hundred inhabitants. It was in the midst of an unbroken forest, its only communication with the outside world being a narrow dirt road through the woods, and almost impassable several months every year. Young Archer was the third of ten children. Because of the extreme poverty of the family, he was for years a sickly, under-nourished child. At the early age of thirteen, weighing only seventy-six pounds, he went into the lumber camps, miles from home, and undertook the heavy task of

cooking for a crew of lumberjacks. For five years he continued in this occupation, becoming one of the most expert woods cooks in the Union River section of Eastern Maine. Incidentally, his own cooking so agreed with him that he overcame his original handicap of ill health. At nineteen he was six feet, two inches tall and had built up a splendid physique that undoubtedly contributed not a little to his subsequent ability to endure long hours of study and research.

From early childhood he had been possessed of an insatiable thirst for knowledge. Even in the lumber camps he had studied diligently, so when at nineteen he was able to quit the backwoods he found himself eligible to enter the sophomore class in the high school at Sabattus, Maine. This occurred in October, 1899. Having contributed all his previous earnings to his father, young Archer supported himself while in high school by a variety of labors. He did chores, cut wood, worked in the hayfields, taught school, did newspaper reporting, anything that would enable him to continue his studies. In spite of these tremendous handicaps, he was graduated from the Sabattus High School in 1902 as valedictorian of his class. He was admitted to the collegiate department of Boston University the following September, paying his expenses by working in Boston restaurants and in 1903 in a summer hotel on Cape Cod. There he met with a serious accident that would have interrupted his education except for the friendship of a generous Boston business man, who recognized his innate ability and courage and offered financial aid. After two years of the academic course at Boston University, Mr. Archer transferred to the law department, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in August of that same year at Boston, Massachusetts, and at once associated himself with the law firm of Carver and Blodgett. In September, 1906, he founded, as a modest personal venture, the Suffolk Law School, for the purpose of offering an evening course in law to struggling young students who must spend their daytime in self-support. The school was started with nine students, Mr. Archer being at first the only teacher, and the living room of his apartment serving as the school room for the first year.

The school grew steadily. At the end of five years it applied to the Massachusetts Legislature for power to grant degrees. The legislative session of 1912 passed a special act granting this power, but the Governor vetoed it. Mr. Archer again fought for the same bill. Again it was vetoed, but a third Legislature reenacted the hard-fought measure. In March, 1914, the charter was signed by the new Governor. Mr. Archer thereupon transferred the school by a deed of gift to the trustees named in the charter, and directed all



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earnings above running expenses into a building fund of which he was treasurer. Mr. Archer has held since that time the offices of dean and treasurer of the institution. Today (1937), due largely to the tireless efforts of its founder, the school owns buildings valued at nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, which were begun in April, 1920. On borrowed capital, and hampered by a general strike, Dean Archer pushed the project to success. The cornerstone was laid by Calvin Coolidge in August, 1920. In 1923-24 it was found necessary to add a large annex. The Suffolk Law School today numbers over twelve hundred ambitious students, for whom it has been made possible to earn their living while qualifying for advancement in business or for the profession of law. Such an organization, brought about through sheer courage and persistency, is an achievement of which Dean Archer may well feel proud. In September, 1934, by a vote of the trustees of the law school, Dean Archer established, as a companion institution, Suffolk College of Liberal Arts, with a five-year evening course. This new department is intended to perform in the field of academic education the same service that Suffolk Law School has long performed in the field of legal education. In February, 1935, the Massachusetts Legislature conferred upon the new institution power to confer the usual academic degrees.

In September, 1935, two new departments were added: Suffolk Law Graduate School and Suffolk College of Journalism. In April, 1937, the Massachusetts Legislature, by a special charter with the usual degree-granting powers, incorporated Suffolk University, consisting of five departments, law, liberal arts, graduate school, school of journalism, and a new department of business administration. The trustees promptly elected Gleason L. Archer as president of the new university. With characteristic energy, Dr. Archer at once launched a new building campaign and between April and December, 1937, added thirty-five thousand square feet to the floor space of the main building and annex by carrying both buildings higher into the air. A general library that ranks as one of the most spacious in Boston is one feature of the university building.

In 1914 Dean Archer was appointed Chief Arbitrator by the State of Massachusetts in a dispute between the Springfield Street Railway and its employees. He has served as assistant to the Commissioners on Uniform State Laws for Massachusetts. Besides acting as trustee for the Suffolk Law School, he is also trustee of the Beacon Hill Community Centre, and president of the board of trustees of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Boston.

In 1926 he was awarded the honorary doctor of laws by the Atlanta (Georgia) Law School, in recognition of his distinguished services to edu-

cation. Besides his professional activities, Dean Archer is profoundly interested in history and genealogy, and is an active member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Bostonian Society, and the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. In September, 1933, Dean Archer was elected counsellor-general of the General Society of Mayflower Descendants (being reëlected in 1936), and is a member of the executive committee responsible for the welfare of the society. He belongs to the American and Massachusetts Bar associations, the University Club, Theta Delta Chi, a college fraternity, and Gamma Eta Gamma, a law school fraternity. He married at Gilbertville, Massachusetts, October 6, 1906, Elizabeth Glenn Snyder, daughter of the Rev. Henry S. Snyder, a Congregational minister. They have three children: 1. Allan Frost Archer, born January 22, 1908; Bachelor of Arts, Harvard University, 1931; Master of Arts, University of Michigan, 1933; Doctor of Philosophy, 1936. 2. Marian Glenn Archer (Mrs. Paul A. MacDonald), born November 14, 1910; Bachelor of Arts, Colby College, 1933; Bachelor of Laws, Suffolk University, 1937. 3. Gleason Leonard Archer, Jr., born May 22, 1916; Boston Latin School, 1935; now a student at Harvard College.

Dean Archer is the author of sixteen books on the subject of law: "Law Office and Court Procedure," 1910; "Ethical Obligations of the Lawyer," 1910; "The Law of Contracts," 1911, second edition, 1916; "The Law of Agency," 1915; "The Law of Torts," 1916; "Principles of Equity and Trusts," 1918; "The Law of Evidence," 1919; "The Law of Real Property," 1923; "Criminal Law," 1923; "Wills and Probate," 1925; "The Law of Private Corporations," 1928; "History of the Law," 1928; "Digest of Criminal Law Cases," 1929; "First Essentials of Law Study," 1930; "Digest of Evidence Cases," 1930; "Laws That Safeguard Society," 1931.

In the field of history, Dean Archer has written the following books: "Ancestors and Descendants of Joshua Williams," 1927; "Mayflower Heroes," 1931; "With Axe and Musket at Plymouth," 1935. He now has in manuscript form a history of Massachusetts Bay shortly to be published by The American Historical Society, Incorporated, as well as a manuscript, "History of Radio."

Mr. Archer is a descendant of numerous pioneer ancestors: Thomas Rogers, a Mayflower passenger; Governor Thomas Mayhew, of Martha's Vineyard; Thomas Tupper, of Sandwich; William Bassett, of Plymouth and Duxbury; Joshua Pratt, of Plymouth; William Spooner, of Plymouth; Daniel Wing, Thomas Ewer, William Swift, James Skiff, all of Sandwich; Richard Bourne, of Bourne; John Tisdale, of Taunton; William Makepeace, of Dorchester; John Johnson and John

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Ruggles, of Roxbury; Hugh Churchman, of Lynn.

He traces his Mayflower ancestry in the following manner: 11. Thomas Rogers. 10. John Rogers. 9. Anna Rogers, married John Tisdale, Jr. 8. Abigail Tisdale, married William Makepeace. 7. Abigail Makepeace, married Immanuel Williams. 6. John. 5. Joshua. 4. Simeon. 3. Simeon. 2. Frances, married John S. Archer, November, 1875 (parents of Gleason L. Archer).

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS—While he is best known to the Nation at large for his service as Secretary of the Navy in the Cabinet of President Hoover, Charles Francis Adams has been for many years an important figure in Massachusetts life, winning distinction at the bar, in business and in the realm of civic affairs. He is now chairman of the Directors of the State Street Trust Company of Boston.

Mr. Adams was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, on August 2, 1866, a son of John Quincy and Fanny (Crowninshield) Adams; a great-great-grandson of John Adams, second President of the United States; and a member of one of America's most notable families. Educated at Harvard, Mr. Adams was graduated from that institution in the class of 1888, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *cum laude*. He prepared for the bar at Harvard Law School, where he received the further degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1892, and during the following year read law in the office of Sigourney Butler, a Boston attorney. Upon his admission to the Suffolk bar, he began practice with his former preceptor, but later was associated with Judge Everett C. Bumpus until the death of his father in 1894. At this time he took over many responsibilities in connection with the Adams estate. For thirty years Mr. Adams was treasurer of Harvard University and was interested in numerous business enterprises at Boston and elsewhere. He found time to serve as a member of the Quincy City Council from 1893-95 and was mayor of Quincy in 1896-97. He has always been interested in public life and the cause of civic progress and has lent effective support to many valuable movements in this city and Commonwealth. In 1929, he was selected by President Hoover for the post of Secretary of the Navy and spent the following four years in the service of the Nation as a member of the President's Cabinet, retiring on March 4, 1933. Mr. Adams has a long and successful record as a yachtsman and amateur skipper and was at the wheel when the "Resolute" successfully defended the America's Cup in the International Yacht Races of 1920. He thus brought to his duties at Washington an intimate knowledge of ships and the sea, as well as manifest administrative abilities, and a pride in the traditions of the navy bril-

liantly established by American skippers and their men during the days of sail. Upon his retirement as a Cabinet officer at the close of the Hoover administration, Mr. Adams returned to Boston, where he subsequently assumed his present responsibilities.

Mr. Adams was treasurer of Harvard College from 1898 to 1929; president of the Harvard Alumni Association since 1933; and is now president of the Overseers of Harvard. He is a member of the Eastern Yacht Club, the New York Yacht Club and several others.

On April 3, 1899, Mr. Adams married Frances Lovering, of Taunton, Massachusetts.

WOOLLEY, MARY EMMA, Litt. D., LL. D.—During the past three decades Dr. Mary Emma Woolley, former president of Mount Holyoke College, bore the responsibility of administering one of the major American institutions of higher education for women. She is well known both as an educator and for her social welfare work and services to the cause of international peace.

Dr. Woolley was born at South Norwalk, Connecticut, on July 13, 1863, daughter of the Rev. Joseph Judah Woolley, born September 17, 1832, died July 1, 1906, and Mary Augusta (Ferris) Woolley. She is descended of old American families, probably the earliest of which was founded in the Colonies by John Burroughs, of Suffolk County, England, who came to Boston in the year 1650 and settled in Stratford, Connecticut, about 1672. Dr. Woolley's father was a Congregational clergyman. He was chaplain of the 8th Connecticut Volunteers in the Civil War and of the 1st Rhode Island Regiment in the Spanish-American War, being one of the very few to serve as chaplain in two American wars.

Dr. Mary Emma Woolley was educated in private schools in Pawtucket, Rhode Island; at Providence Classical High School; Wheaton Seminary, Norton, Massachusetts; and Brown University, from which she was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1895 she took the degree of Master of Arts at the same institution. Many honorary degrees have also been conferred upon her, including the degree of Doctor of Letters by Brown University and Amherst College in 1900, the degree of Doctor of Laws by Smith College in 1910, the degree of Master of Arts by Yale University in 1914 and the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred by Yale University in 1923, Denison University in 1931, Lake Erie, Rollins and Oberlin colleges in 1933, by Wheaton College in 1934, and by New York University in 1935, and the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy by New York State Teachers College that same year. Dr. Woolley began her active career as a teacher in Wheaton Seminary, Norton,



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Massachusetts, in 1886. In 1895 she became instructor in Biblical History at Wellesley College and in 1896 was appointed associate professor of the same subject. Three years later she became full professor of Biblical History at Wellesley and held that position until she was elected president of Mount Holyoke College in 1900. She served as administrative head of Mount Holyoke College without interruption for the thirty-six year period ending with her resignation in 1936.

In addition to her work as a college administrator, Dr. Woolley is a member of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association, a member of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, a director and vice-chairman of the Massachusetts branch of the League of Nations Association, chairman of its committee on international relations and president, 1927 to 1933, of the American Association of University Women, a member of the National Advisory Committee on Education, a member of the honorary committee of the American Friends of Greece, a member of the managing committee of the American School of Oriental Research in Jerusalem, a member of the advisory council of the American Society for Labor Legislation. She is vice-president of the Rhode Island branch of the Woman's Board of Missions, a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a member of the American Society for Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, the Association of American Colleges, a member of the Board of Electors of the Hall of Fame, a member of the League for Permanent Peace, the New England Woman's Press Association, the Rhode Island Society for Collegiate Education of Women, an honorary member of the Salem Society for Higher Education for Women, a member of the World Alliance for Promoting International Friendship throughout the Churches, of which she is also a director; chairman of commission on International Justice and Goodwill of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, a member of advisory council of Students' International Union; a member of the board of governors of the Christian College for Women in Madras; a member of honorary committee of American Institute of Rumania, honorary chairman of American School of Damascus, and Senator of the United Chapters of Phi Beta Kappa. She is honorary chairman of American Committee of International Student Service, a trustee of International College at Springfield, Massachusetts, Lake Erie College, Wheaton College (Norton), Santiago College (Chile), the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, the Golden Rule Foundation, the Institute of International Education and the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, a delegate, 1925 and 1927, to Institute of Pacific Relations at Honolulu. In 1931 she was appointed by President

Hoover a member of the American Delegation to the Conference for the Reduction and Limitation of Armaments at Geneva and sat as a member of the delegation from January to July, 1932.

Dr. Woolley is a member of the Congregational Church, has been active in its work for many years and in 1936, was honorary moderator of the Congregational-Christian General Council. She is a member of the National Council of Congregational Churches in the United States and an honorary member of its committee on religious education. She is also a member of several clubs, including the College Club of Boston, the Cosmopolitan Club and Woman's University Club of New York, the National Club of the American Association of University Women, at Washington, District of Columbia. Dr. Woolley is the author of several historical monographs, including the "Early History of the Colonial Post Office," "Development of the Love of Romantic Scenery in America," "History of the Passover Scandal." She has also contributed numerous educational articles to various journals and periodicals. Her principal recreations are walking and motoring.

WALSH, DAVID IGNATIUS—During his long and active career in public life, David I. Walsh has become an influential figure in the Commonwealth and has been chosen to fill a number of the most important offices within the gift of its people. He is now serving his third term as United States Senator from Massachusetts.

Senator Walsh was born in Leominster on November 11, 1872, a son of James and Bridget (Donnelly) Walsh. He was educated at Clinton High School, from which he was graduated in 1890, and at Holy Cross College, in Worcester, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1893. Subsequently, he prepared for the bar at Boston University Law School and was graduated from this institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1897. In the same year Senator Walsh was admitted to the bar and entered upon the practice of law. From the beginning of his career he was active in politics. He became chairman of the Democratic Town Committee at Clinton in 1898, serving until 1900, and during the three years from 1898 to 1900 inclusive, served as moderator of the Clinton Town Meetings. In 1900 and 1901, he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives and during his tenure of office distinguished himself by sponsoring and securing enactment of laws requiring the State to pay wages weekly to its officers and regulating employment of laborers on public works.

In 1907, Senator Walsh removed to Fitchburg, where he continued both the practice of his profession and his interest in public affairs. In 1911, he was Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Gov-

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ernor of Massachusetts. Although defeated in that year, he was successfully elected Lieutenant-Governor on the Democratic ticket in 1913, and in 1914, after serving one term as Lieutenant-Governor, became Governor of the Commonwealth, serving in 1914 and 1915,—the terms of office being one year at that time. In 1917 he rendered further service to his State as a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention. In 1918 he sought and received the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from Massachusetts and was elected for the six-year term, 1919 to 1925. In 1926, he returned to the United States Senate to fill an unexpired term, and in 1928 was reelected for the term expiring in 1941. The value placed upon his service is reflected not only in his hold upon the Massachusetts electorate but by the respect in which he is held by his associates in the Senate. He has been a national leader of the Democratic party during the past twenty years and on seven occasions, up to 1936, was delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the Democratic National Convention. In the Convention of 1932 he successfully lead the fight for the repeal of the 18th Amendment. In his career as a legislator, he has sponsored many valuable and progressive enactments. In recognition of his notable public service he has received numerous distinctions, including the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon him by Holy Cross College, Notre Dame University, Georgetown University and Fordham University.

Senator Walsh now makes his home at Clinton. He is unmarried.

LODGE, HENRY CABOT, Jr.—Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., a member of a family which has distinguished itself in the fields of art and government, is carrying on the cultural tradition of his forebears and he established himself in the field of literature and journalism since his graduation from Harvard.

Mr. Lodge was born in Nahant, the son of George Cabot Lodge and Elizabeth (Frelinghuysen Davis) Lodge, his father a native of Massachusetts and his mother from Washington, District of Columbia. His father, who died at the age of thirty-six, served in the navy in the Spanish War and was the author of four volumes of poems.

Mr. Lodge received his early education at the Middlesex School and after graduating from there entered Harvard, where he completed a four-year course in three years and graduated *cum laude*. While at college he did summer work for the Boston "Transcript," and in 1923, after completing his collegiate education, he became a regular member of the "Transcript's" staff serving as general reporter and later covering municipal matters at the Boston City Hall. During this period he began

the study of the practice of government and was able to see it function later when his paper assigned him to the State House. Anxious to get a broader view of the social and civic problems that not only beset the United States but other countries of the world as well, Mr. Lodge made the first of many journalistic travels in the spring of 1924, going to Europe, where, in the course of his work, he gained the distinction of obtaining the first statement on American immigration from Signor Mussolini. Returning to this country he accompanied his grandfather, the late Senator Lodge, to the Republican Convention in Cleveland, and remained with him from that time until November, when the Senator died. From this time until 1928 Mr. Lodge was one of the Washington correspondents for the New York "Herald-Tribune," covering the legislative and executive departments of the government and devoting considerable time to study army and navy problems and the Philippines. It was during 1928 that he was sent to Nicaragua to report the efforts of the Special American Commission to restore peace and order in that little Central American country. Shortly before he embarked on this trip, he was transferred to the New York offices of the "Herald-Tribune" and on his return from Nicaragua made a trip to the Philippines in order to study the colonial systems of government employed by Great Britain, France, Holland and the United States. His research work took him to the Dutch East Indies, the Malay States, India, Indo China and Japan, giving him an opportunity of traversing the territory which has been the subject of dispute between Japan and China. Since his return from this trip in 1929, Mr. Lodge devoted the major part of his time to editorial work, contributing to the "Herald-Tribune," "Harpers Magazine" and "Fortune" on frequent occasions. During this period he made a few short trips, one to the London Naval Conference and another to the Mexican border at the time of the army maneuvers. In addition to his editorial work he is devoting considerable time to literary work of a more permanent nature, and in this connection has had a book published by Houghton Mifflin Company, entitled "The Cult of Weakness," which was released in 1932. In this work he discusses the question of American public opinion in relation to the idea of a nationalistic United States.

In his active career Mr. Lodge has filled a prominent rôle in the civic and social life about him. He is a member of the National Press Club, a reserve officer, a representative to the general court from the Fifteenth Essex District for the second term; a member of the Committee on Municipal Finance, and he has served on the contribution committee of the Beverly Neighborhood Relief Committee. In 1930 he was awarded the



Emma Fae Schofield,

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Chevalier's Cross, Order of Polonia Restituta. He is also a member of the Naval Historical Foundation.

In July, 1926, Mr. Lodge married Emily Sears, of Beverly, and they are the parents of two sons: 1. George Cabot. 2. Henry Sears.

SCHOFIELD, HON. EMMA FALL—The traditions of notable ancestry and the inheritance of exceptional abilities from parents both famed in the educational and legal worlds, combine to form the background of the achievements of the Hon. Emma (Fall) Schofield, of Boston, Associate Justice of the First District Court of Eastern Middlesex. Fortunately, she has not been compelled to bear the weight of years to make legal history and to gain an outstanding position in several other realms of activity. She is the first woman in New England to sit on the bench, and the first woman in Massachusetts to serve as assistant attorney-general of the Commonwealth. As is natural with one blessed with fine gifts of mind and boundless energy she has added to her prominence in the legal profession, intellectual and social prestige, reputation as a lecturer on a wide range of topics, leadership in women's organizations, constructive participation in civic, political, humanitarian, world fellowship, and other movements.

Emma (Fall) Schofield was born at Malden, Massachusetts, July 8, 1885, the daughter of George Howard Fall, A. M., Ph. D., LL. B., and Anna (Christy) Fall, A. M., LL. B., and a descendant on the paternal side from Ralph Sprague, young man of historic note in earliest New England history. Ralph Sprague, son of Edward Sprague, of Upway, Dorsetshire, England, born in 1603, arrived in Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1628, moved to Charlestown in 1629 and lived on the Malden side. Dr. George Howard Fall, born October 19, 1859, was graduated from Boston University, from which he held four degrees. As a lawyer he was for forty years a lecturer on Roman, Constitutional and Municipal Law in Boston University, and was the author of "The Law of the Apothecary" and other legal publications. A one-time mayor of Malden, and an orator of unusual ability, he served as a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where he was chiefly responsible for securing the passage of the law making fathers and mothers equal guardians of their minor children. Throughout his life he played prominent rôles in Malden civic and cultural affairs. At a time when the cause of woman's suffrage was most unpopular, Dr. Fall took the lead in championing this movement. His wife, Anna (Christy) Fall, pioneer woman lawyer and the mother of five children, was even more widely known largely because she stood out in the legal profession at a period when it was still un-

usual for one of her sex to practice law. Husband and wife practiced together some four decades under the firm name of Fall and Fall. Mrs. Fall was the first woman in Massachusetts to plead a case before a jury and to argue a client's cause before the Supreme Court. Noted as a pioneer suffrage worker and lecturer she will always stand out in the history of this struggle for equal rights for women as the author of "The Tragedy of a Widow's Third"—a book which was largely instrumental in securing, in 1902, the change of the law giving husbands and wives an equal inheritance if either died without a will.

The biographer does not have to decide the age-old argument whether heredity or environment is the dominating factor in life in writing about Judge Schofield, for she was reared with the advantages of both. She attended schools in Malden, where her family has lived for more than three centuries. Graduated from its high school, she matriculated at the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University, from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1906. She was graduated from the Boston University Law School, in 1908, Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*, and in 1929, was honored by her *alma mater* with the Master's degree of Laws. During 1908 and 1909, Judge Schofield was a student at the Sorbonne, Paris, and the Paris Law School, and in 1911 received a diploma from the Boston School of Social Workers, where she had specialized in probation work and juvenile delinquency.

During these years of preparation Judge Schofield also had been engaged in professional activities. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar, in 1908, she began practicing in the State and Federal courts. From 1908 to 1916, she was associated with the law firm of her parents, Fall and Fall. She organized probation work for women and girls, in Springfield, in 1911 and 1912. On March 25, 1916, Emma Fall married, in Malden, Massachusetts, Albert Schofield, of Boston, and during the following four years traveled extensively with her husband and collaborated with him in an investigation of South African wool growing conditions for the United States Tariff Commission. Back once more in her native city, Mrs. Schofield was for a time less in the public eye. Her first son had been born in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, and a second son was born in Massachusetts late in 1920. In 1922, however, she was appointed, by Governor Cox, a commissioner on the Massachusetts Industrial Accident Board, where she sat in a quasi-judicial capacity for five years. It is noteworthy that she was the first woman in the Commonwealth appointed to this board, thereby becoming the first woman commissioner in Massachusetts. In 1927 she became the first woman assistant attorney-general in the history of the State. Since 1930

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she has been an associate justice of the First District Court of Eastern Middlesex and, as has already been indicated, is the first woman in New England to sit upon the bench. In the judicial jurisdiction of her court, which is located in Malden, Massachusetts, are four cities and one town, Malden, Melrose, Medford, Everett, and the town of Wakefield.

Judge Schofield has always been intensely interested in all matters relating to government. She was elected for two three-year terms to the Malden School Committee, was a member of the Massachusetts Electoral College in 1924, voting for Calvin Coolidge for President of the United States, served for four terms on the Malden Common Council, and went as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, Illinois, in 1932. Her non-political activities are very many. She is a trustee of the Boston University and Counselor for Women at the Northeastern University Law School. Mrs. Schofield, now president of the Professional Women's Club of Boston, has served as president of the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston, the Boston Zonta Club, the Woman's Graduate Club of Boston University, the Malden High School Alumnae Association, the Malden Equal Suffrage League, the Woman's Republican Club of Malden, and the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. She is a past vice-president of the Boston University Women in Council, and the Friends of China; a trustee of the Wesley Foundation (Harvard); a member of the Woman's Committee of the Salvation Army, and a former member of the Executive Board of the Women's City Club of Boston, and of the Board of Governors of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts. Her sorority affiliations are with Kappa Kappa Gamma, the national college sorority, of which her mother was also a member, and with Phi Delta Delta, national legal sorority, of which she is an honorary member. She is a member of the Centre Methodist Church, of Malden, founded by her great-grandfather, James Howard.

Albert Schofield was a Dartmouth College graduate, and a member of Phi Gamma Delta, national college fraternity, son of Lane and Mary (McNair) Schofield. Albert and Emma (Fall) Schofield are the parents of two sons: 1. Parker Fall Schofield, born February 4, 1917. 2. Albert Schofield, Jr., born November 30, 1920. The older son, born in South Africa, had been with his parents one and a half times around the world before he was three years old. In more recent years he often has been the companion of Mrs. Schofield on her travels at home and abroad. He is at present a junior in Harvard College.

As a lecturer, Judge Schofield has drawn upon a rich and varied experience. In connection with her profession, she is lecturer on law at the Chandler School in Boston; for the University Extension Division of the Massachusetts Department of Education; and is a former lecturer on "Deeds, Mortgages and Easements" at the Portia Law School. To the lay world her lectures on "Everyday Law for Women," "Boys and Girls and the Court," "Law as a Profession for Women," "Wit and Wisdom of the Bench and Bar," and a dozen others, have proved exceedingly valuable. Many have heard her speak on governmental, political and biographical subjects; her "Women and Government," "What a Good Citizen Should Know," and "America: The Land of Opportunity," are particularly pertinent and well received. A critic of the staff of the "New York Sun," commenting at length on Judge Schofield's lecture, "The Art of Living," called attention to the fact that "she has struck a new note in the great onslaught against depression psychology that is now in progress," and further quoted liberally from the address. Travel adventures have supplied some of the most interesting material used by Judge Schofield. Four years of life in Africa, visits to every important country on the globe and to the islands of the Java Straits, the South Seas and the West Indies, have all left pictures and memories that she word-paints with a sure touch. In 1934 Judge Schofield and her son, Parker Fall Schofield, shipped a car abroad and motored forty-five hundred miles through seven countries. One of the results was her lecture on Hitler's Germany. In 1935 she varied the summer journey by revisiting many noted American scenic areas, and attending as a delegate the Seattle Convention of the Business and Professional Women's Clubs, and the California Exposition. Of the many commendatory criticisms of her lectures, President Daniel L. March, of Boston University, expressed a consensus of many opinions when he said:

Judge Emma Fall Schofield is a speaker of unusual ability. She has a well-trained mind, having earned in Boston University the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws. She has a rich experience, in legal practice and judicial positions.

With a pleasing presence, a good voice of unusual carrying power, a keen sense of humor, a fund of wisdom gained by experience, she is a speaker of more than ordinary acceptability. Most important of all her ethical judgments are sound.

COMPTON, KARL TAYLOR, Sc. D., D. Eng., LL. D.—Physicist and educator, Karl Taylor Compton, Sc. D., D. Eng., LL. D., president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, since 1930, is a figure outstanding in American life and



Karl T. Compton

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affairs. A native of Wooster, Ohio, he was born September 14, 1887. His father, a Presbyterian clergyman, was dean and professor of philosophy in the College of Wooster. A sister is the wife of the president of Ewing College, Allahabad, India. One brother is the secretary and manager of the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association, and another brother is professor of physics, in the University of Chicago, and Nobel Prize Laureate in Physics, 1927.

Dr. Compton has been the architect of his own achievements and position. He is a Bachelor of Philosophy, of the College of Wooster, class of 1908; Master of Science from his *alma mater*, a year later, and a Doctor of Philosophy, of Princeton University, in 1912. Among his honorary degrees are included: Doctor of Science, from the College of Wooster, 1923; Lehigh University, 1927; Princeton University, 1930; Stevens Institute of Technology, 1931; Clarkson College, 1932; Doctor of Engineering, from Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, 1930; Case School of Applied Science, 1931; Doctor of Laws, from Harvard University, 1930; University of Wisconsin, 1934; Middlebury College, 1936; Johns Hopkins, 1937; Franklin and Marshall, 1937.

Beginning his work as an educator, in 1909, as an instructor in chemistry, a post held for an academic year, Dr. Compton was an instructor in physics in Reed College from 1913 to 1915, and thereafter was assistant professor of physics, Princeton University, 1915-19; professor of physics, 1919-30. Serving as research professor and chairman, department of physics, at Princeton University, 1929-30, in the latter year he was chosen president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Dr. Compton was also a summer lecturer in physics at the Universities of Michigan, Cornell, Columbia, Chicago and California.

During the course of two decades of activity, Dr. Compton is, or has been a Fellow and Councillor of the American Physical Society (vice-president 1925-27; president 1927-29); Fellow of American Optical Society, member of the National Academy of Sciences (chairman, division of physics 1927-1930, executive committee 1932—); American Philosophical Society, American Chemical Society, American Electrochemical Society, Franklin Institute, Deutschen Physik. Gesell., American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute of Electrical Engineers, Society Arts and Sciences, American Institute of New York, Society for the Promotion of Engineering Education, American Society Mechanical Engineers, Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, National Res. Council (vice-chairman division of Physical Sciences), American Association for the Advancement of Science (president, 1935, member executive committee 1929—); vice-chairman of the Division of

Physics of the National Res. Council; chairman, Physics Subcommittee of National Res. Council on Chicago Exposition, 1929-30. For a number of years Dr. Compton was consulting physicist for the General Electric Company and for the United States Department of Agriculture; member of the Advisory Board of Bartol Research Foundation, 1927-36; chairman of the Governing Board of the American Institute of Physics, 1931-36; member of the Advisory Committee on Research for the Railroads in 1935; member of the Massachusetts Commission on Stabilization of Employment, 1931-33; member of the Committee of Enquiry of Department of Communications and Transit, League of Nations, 1931; member of the Board of Trustees, Memorial Foundation for Neuro-Endocrine Res. of Boston, 1932; director, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 1932-33; member, Board of Trustees, Norwich University, 1935; chairman, Science Advisory Board, 1933-35; member of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce, 1933-36; member of the Visiting Committee of the United States Bureau of Standards, 1931—; and member of the Advisory Committee of the United States Weather Bureau, 1934—.

Dr. Compton is the author of approximately one hundred publications dealing with research in photo-electricity, ionization of gases, soft X-rays, spectroscopy in the extreme ultraviolet, fluorescence and dissociation of gases, electric arcs and other types of gas discharge, and other miscellaneous subjects in physics. Director of students' research embodied in approximately another one hundred publications. He was awarded the Rumford Medal in 1931 for contributions to the fields of Spectroscopy and Thermionic Emission, by the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega, Phi Beta Kappa and Sigma Xi fraternities; the Princeton Club of New York, the Algonquin, Union, Tavern, and University clubs of Boston, the Brookline Country Club, and the Century Association of New York.

CONANT, JAMES BRYANT, Ph. D.—

President of Harvard and regarded since the early days of his career as one of the most brilliant of the younger generation of chemists, Dr. James Bryant Conant is widely known among scientists for his research work in special fields. Most of his scientific work and of his university activities has been closely linked with Harvard University. His selection, in 1933, as president of Harvard University, succeeding Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, who had resigned after almost a quarter of a century in the presidency, was regarded with deep interest in educational circles because it marked the second

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occasion in the long history of Harvard that a scientist was named to head the institution.

James Bryant Conant was born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, March 26, 1893, the son of James Scott and Jennett (Bryant) Conant. He entered Harvard College in 1910, after preparing at the Roxbury Latin School. One of his teachers there was N. Henry Black, now a member of the Harvard faculty. In more recent years Dr. Conant and his former instructor have collaborated on several widely known textbooks. Completing his college work in 1913, after three years in which he attained high honors in scholarship, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa and granted an honorary John Harvard scholarship, Professor Conant was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His degree of Doctor of Philosophy was conferred in 1916 and the next year he received an appointment as instructor at Harvard. He received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Chicago in 1933, from New York, Princeton and Yale universities in 1934, and from Amherst College and the College of Charleston, the following year. In 1934 he received the degree of Doctor of Letters of Humanity from Boston University and that of Doctor of Science from Columbia University, Stevens Institute of Technology, Tufts College and, in 1935, from the University of Wisconsin. He is an honorary Fellow of Emmanuel College of Cambridge.

His career as a scientist and educator was interrupted by the World War, during which he was called to Washington where he served first with the bureau of chemistry and the bureau of mines. Then he was stationed at the American University Experimental Station in Washington, where he engaged in research on war gas. He was commissioned a major in the chemical warfare service in August, 1918, and in that capacity established a large production unit for the service at Cleveland.

Returning to Harvard in 1919 as assistant professor of chemistry, he became an associate professor in 1925, two years later a full professor, and Sheldon Emery professor of organic chemistry in 1929.

From the time of his graduation from college, Dr. Conant has been in close touch with both educational and industrial affairs. His summer vacations after his graduation were spent in business and included work in the laboratories of the Midvale Steel Company, in Philadelphia. In recent years his contact with industry has been maintained through service as a consultant for corporations in various parts of the country.

In addition to his work at Harvard, he has held two appointments at Pacific Coast universities. During the summer of 1924 he was visiting lecturer at the University of California. Three years later he spent several months at Pasadena as a research associate of the California Institute of Technology. During 1925 he spent nearly eight

months in Germany investigating the methods of research and of instruction in the principal German universities. It was on his return from this stay abroad that he was promoted from assistant to associate professor.

In 1930 Dr. Conant was appointed one of the scientific directors of the Rockefeller Institute. He is also a member of the American Chemical Society, the National Academy of Sciences, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, American Philosophical Society, National Academy of Sciences, Imperial Academy of Science (Halle), Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi and Alpha Chi Sigma. In addition to writing text books and professional treatises, he has been the editor of a number of publications dealing with organic chemistry. His journalistic work dates back to his college days, when he was an undergraduate editor of the "Harvard Crimson." In 1932 he received the Chandler medal, given for achievement in chemistry, and the William H. Nichols medal, of similar significance. The first was presented at Columbia University and the second by the New York section of the American Chemical Society. Both awards were based in part upon his research into the nature of chlorophyll, the green coloring substance in plants.

The significance of his work to determine the nature of chlorophyll lies in the fact that this substance, far from being merely the coloring agent of vegetation, has a fundamental relationship to the maintenance of animal life. By means of chlorophyll, plants are enabled to utilize sunlight in some way not yet understood, to transform inorganic materials into sugar, starch and proteins. These serve as food for animals, which cannot subsist on the inorganic substances of which plants make use. The process which takes place in plants is known as photosynthesis. Building upon nearly a century of research by earlier scientists, Dr. Conant was able, after four years' work, to announce that the essential nature of the chlorophyll molecule had been established. At the same time he pointed out that the artificial creation of foods from inorganic materials is as yet impossible, since the necessary synthesis has not as yet been carried out in a test tube, but only within living cells.

Although his scientific interests have been primarily in his chosen field of organic chemistry, Dr. Conant constantly has advised against too narrow specialization. In recent years he has coordinated many of his researches with work going on in other fields of science. Work of this type was carried on with Professor P. W. Bridgeman of the Harvard physics department in an investigation of the effects of high pressures on various subjects; with Assistant Professor F. H. Crawford of the Harvard physics department on certain phases of absorption spectra; with Professor Edwin J. Cohn of the Harvard Medical School on proteins, and with Professor W. J. Crozier, direc-



Lucy Jenkins Franklin

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tor of the Harvard laboratory of general physiology, on photosynthesis.

His ability to carry out this form of coördination, as well as his own research undertakings are considered to indicate his ability as an executive. At the same time, his ability to understand the aims of different fields of study is believed by other professors to show that he has the breadth of view desirable in the head of a great institution of learning. These qualifications, combined with his long connection with and often proven devotion to Harvard University, undoubtedly were determining factors in his selection to the presidency of Harvard University. To this post he was named on May 8, 1933, by the Harvard Corporation, and the board of overseers confirmed the choice on June 22, 1933. One of the youngest in the long line of Harvard presidents, Dr. Conant was, at that time, in his forty-first year. His predecessor, A. Lawrence Lowell, was fifty-two when he took office in 1909. Of other heads of the university those who were younger than Dr. Conant included the first president, Henry Dunster, who was thirty at the time of his election in 1640. Charles William Eliot was also younger than Dr. Conant, being thirty-five when he became president of the university in 1869.

Dr. Conant married, April 17, 1921, Grace Thayer Richards, daughter of the late Theodore William Richards, who had been well known as a professor of chemistry at Harvard. Professor Richards' teaching career lasted from 1891 to 1928. In 1915 he was the winner of the Nobel Prize in chemistry. Dr. and Mrs. Conant have two children, James Richards and Theodore Richards Conant. They make their home in Cambridge, but spend their summers in Duxbury, Massachusetts, or at Randolph, New Hampshire.

FRANKLIN, LUCY JENKINS, L. H. D.,
—Dean of Women at Boston University since 1924, Dr. Lucy (Jenkins) Franklin is a distinguished figure in the educational center of New England. A woman of culture and broad knowledge, she has the gifts of understanding, sympathy and inspirational leadership which mark the educator of genius. She is an administrator, not simply the teacher; a friend instead of the taskmaster, a very human person who readily wins trust and affection. These are but some of the qualities that have made her career notable.

Lucy (Jenkins) Franklin was born March 7, 1877, at Washington Court House, Ohio, daughter of George Coyner and Mary Elizabeth (McLean) Jenkins. Her father held the rank of captain in the Union Armies during the Civil War, and was with General Sherman throughout the whole of the famous March to the Sea. He was born in

1841 and lived until 1925. The heritage of noteworthy ancestors no doubt has been a helpful factor in the life of Mrs. Franklin. From family records the following excerpts have been taken:

Casper Dillier (Diller) was twelve years of age when his parents fled from Alsace after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685. He was a descendant of the Huguenot author and minister Jean Dillier. The family fled to Holland, then to England, where Casper Dillier married an Englishwoman. He went to the Palatinate and settled near Heidelberg, but in the 1720's he migrated to America and settled in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, where he purchased a place near New Holland, and named it "Loch Platz." His daughter, Margaret, in 1749, married Michael Koiner (Coyner), who was born in 1719 in Winterlingen, Kingdom of Württemberg, where the name can be traced back to the Reformation.

Michael Koiner engaged in trading voyages across the Atlantic. On his fifth voyage a favorite sister, who was a celebrated singer, accompanied him. A great storm arose and this sister was swept overboard. He was so distressed over this accident that he sold his vessel on arrival in America and never crossed the ocean again. He had landed at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and went into the interior in 1740. He was a soldier in the American Revolution.

After the Revolution the entire family, with the exception of one son, moved to Augusta County, Virginia, when the spelling of the name was changed to Coyner. Descendants still live on the lands then purchased and there is a church near Staunton called "Koiner's Church." One son, Jacob, born in 1770, went to Ohio after 1800 and a daughter of this Jacob, Sarah, married Mrs. Franklin's grandfather, James Madison Jenkins. Jacob married a daughter of David Byers, of Virginia. David Byers, born in 1748, was an ensign during the Revolution.

In the maternal line, Major Joseph McGarraugh, born in Scotland in 1757, came to this country to visit old neighbors, the Pennock family. He fell in love with Elizabeth Pennock and never returned to Scotland. They were married in 1770. When the Revolutionary War broke out Joseph McGarraugh, though a Quaker, enlisted in the army and received the rank of major for his services in victories over the Indians in northern and western Pennsylvania and in keeping them in check during the war. A daughter of Major McGarraugh married Duncan McLean, who was Mrs. Franklin's great-grandfather.

Another ancestor of Mrs. Franklin's, Lewis Bush, was also a major in the Revolutionary War and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine, Septem-

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ber 11, 1777. He died four days later (Heitmann's "Officers of the Revolutionary War.")

A cousin of Mrs. Franklin's maternal ancestor, William Sharp Bush, lost his life on the frigate "Constitution," in its fight with the British ship "La Guerriere" (McClay's "History of the Navy," Vol. I.)

The scholastic preparations made by Lucy (Jenkins) Franklin for her career in education were varied and comprehensive. She has studied in Ohio Wesleyan University, the University of Chicago, Columbia University and Radcliffe College. She was graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University, in 1904, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and gained her Master's degree in Arts from this same institution in 1907. She has been honored with the degree *Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor*, by both Colby College (1930) and Ohio Wesleyan University (1933). From 1904 to 1910, she taught in the Latin department and later became professor of Oral English at Ohio Wesleyan, resigning to be married. In 1919 she resumed her work as an educator as Dean of Women, in Evansville College, Indiana. Since 1924 she has been Dean of Women at Boston University.

As a college student Mrs. Franklin won medals for debate and oratory. She attained Phi Beta Kappa, highest of the scholastic honor fraternities; is a member of Delta Sigma Rho, the forensic fraternity, and of Delta Delta Gamma (social). Her activities have been nowise confined to her profession nor solely in institutions with which she has been connected. During the World War she established the Juvenile Court in Fayette County, Ohio; addressed audiences throughout that State in the drives for Liberty Loans, as well as for the raising of funds for the great humanitarian organizations of the period. She has been a platform speaker on educational subjects for a number of years and a contributor to magazines. Among the professional associations with which she affiliates are the National Association of Deans of Women, in which she serves as chairman of the committee on promotions, and the American Association of University Women, of which she has been chairman of the education committee, and is a member of the board of directors of the Boston Branch. She is a member of the board of directors of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union; a member of the American Association of University Professors; and is a trustee of Yenching College, China. Along other lines, Mrs. Franklin has been a member of the board of directors of the Young Women's Christian Association, the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene, the Massachusetts Society for Social Hygiene, and is a member of the Massachusetts Civic League. She is vice-president of

the Boston Business and Professional Women's Club, and a trustee of the Marriage Study Group, Incorporated, of Boston. In politics she is an independent voter. Her religious faith is that of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Her favorite philanthropies, probably, are the Young Women's Christian Association, the New England Hospital for Women and Children, and the Judge Baker Foundation. She plays golf and is fond of gardening.

Lucy Jenkins was married, September 13, 1910, to George Bruce Franklin, a professor of English literature at Boston University, and a son is Robert Bruce Franklin.

CURLEY, JAMES MICHAEL—The fact that Governor Curley has served as mayor of Boston for three terms stands as proof of his great popularity in his native city. Further extensive activity in public affairs through the medium of service as an alderman, city councilman, State representative and Congressman, has made him a nationally known figure.

James Michael Curley was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 20, 1874, son of Michael and Sarah (Clancy) Curley. He was educated in the public and high schools of Boston and since 1902 has been successfully engaged in the real estate and insurance business in Boston, being a member of the firm of Curley Brothers. He is also president of the Hibernia Savings Bank. In early manhood he became active in politics and for many years he has been one of the most popular, influential and colorful figures in the Democratic party in Boston, Massachusetts, and the Nation. He was a member of the Boston Common Council during 1900-01, the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1902 and 1903, the Boston Board of Aldermen during 1904-09, and the Boston City Council during 1910-11. In the Sixty-second and Sixty-third Congresses (1911-1915) he represented the Twelfth Massachusetts Congressional District, serving from March 4, 1911, until February 4, 1914, when he resigned, having been elected mayor of Boston. He served from 1914 until 1918, and was an unsuccessful candidate for reelection in 1917. However, several years later he was reelected and served two more terms as mayor, 1922-26 and 1930-34.

His previous experience as a member of both the old and new city council stood him in good stead. From the beginning he was enthusiastic in the support of the development of Boston industries and the larger utilization of the port. He stood for the gradual cancellation of the city debt by the substitution of a "pay-as-you-go policy" against the old method of borrowing and running up a heavy interest charge. He brought about

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the segregated budget system to have supervision of all details and methods in preparing annual appropriation schedules of the departments. The total debt (exclusive of the Rapid Transit loan) decreased \$5,799,141; the number of city employees under the control of the mayor was reduced by one hundred and seventeen, while the departmental expenditures increased but 11.93 per cent. for the four years. Among the recommendations during his first term were: Monthly conferences on city planning, the establishment of a central purchasing department in charge of an expert buyer, the abolition of the correctional institutions for boys, more durable street construction, etc.

Mayor Curley was again installed in office in the year in which Boston celebrated its one hundredth anniversary, and at once renewed his campaign for the expansion of Boston's commerce and industry. To this end he established a bureau of commerce and industry, which has since functioned to the advantage of the city. He also established a municipal employment bureau which greatly reduced the number of the city's unemployed. The placement of ex-service men was a particular concern of the bureau, and greatly aided the Soldiers' Relief Department. Mayor Curley's valedictory address, published in the 1925 edition of the "Boston Year Book," was one of the best summaries of the conditions and progress of the municipality of the present day. He spoke, in it, of the remarkable advances Boston had made during the years covered by his double term; of its financial strength and standing, the comparative lowness of its tax rate in spite of the large and continued expenditures. He went on to give in detail the present status of the work, and some of the history of the Health Department, Boston City Hospital, Education, Protection of Life and Property, Patriotic Shrines, Capital and Labor, City Planning, Rapid Transit, and Public Morals.

On November 6, 1934, Mayor Curley was elected Governor of Massachusetts, defeating, in a sweeping victory, his Republican opponent, Lieutenant-Governor Gaspar G. Bacon. Two years before he had defied his party. Almost alone he had fought for the election of Roosevelt delegates from the Bay State to the Democratic National Convention. The party had almost contemptuously rejected his candidates and sent a full corps of Smith delegates to Chicago. As a delegate from Puerto Rico the former three-times mayor of Boston proceeded to Chicago as the original Massachusetts protagonist of the nominee. To that position he has clung resolutely ever since. In the State and outside he missed no opportunity to promote the popularity of Mr. Roosevelt, first as a candidate and then as President. In the pre-primary convention his party rejected him as a

candidate for Governor. He again defied the party, appealed from the delegates to the people and won a spectacular victory in the primaries. Subjected to bitter personal attacks, his record ruthlessly assailed, he made few replies, but stuck to his main thesis, and eventually captured the State. He won a smashing victory. In an article in the "New York Times," analyzing Mr. Curley's gubernatorial victory, he is described as follows:

"He is a remarkable and a picturesque personality. He can compete with any stump speaker in the Nation and he acquits himself well in any forum, however dignified and august. He has ideas. He has the knack of expression. His memory is prodigious. His watchwords, 'Work and Wages,' 'Support the New Deal,' 'Sustain the President,' 'Keep Your Jobs,' could not have been more effective, however sophistical they might seem to the informed. And he had behind him also what many consider the most effective political organization ever constructed in the State."

After his election as Governor had been conceded on the evening of election day, Mr. Curley made the following statement:

The result of the election was most gratifying and yet was not unanticipated. I recognize that it is not a personal victory for me, rather it is a victory for the program and policies enunciated by our great leader, Franklin D. Roosevelt.

On January 3, 1935, James M. Curley took oath as the fifty-third Governor of Massachusetts and in his inaugural address attacked governmental establishments of long standing. The ceremony itself was without precedent in the history of the State. Owing to a filibuster which prevented organization of the Senate, the Senate and House could not meet in joint session and the oath was administered in the presence of the House by the Secretary of State, Frederick W. Cook, instead of by the President of the Senate. Among the most important changes recommended by Governor Curley was the reduction to half of the present legislative membership and the holding of biennial sessions. Greater economy and efficiency would result, he asserted, estimating the saving of \$500,000 a year.

He asked that the present Governor's council, "a relic of the days of royalty," be abolished, as well as county government, the Board of Tax Appeals and the Boston Finance Commission. He also called for restoring home rule in the Boston Police Department, now under a commissioner named by the Governor, and advocated a sliding scale reduction in public utility rates.

Governor Curley, whose term of office expired December 30, 1937, has been the recipient of

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many honors, including the Order of the Rising Sun of Japan, the Order of St. Sophia of Serbia, the Order of the Commendator of the Crown of Italy, and the Medal of Gratitude of France. He is an honorary member of the University Club of Boston and the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and a member of the board of governors of the Boston City Club. He has also served as president of the Associated Mayors Club of the United States.

On June 27, 1906, Governor Curley married Mary E. Herlihy, of Boston. They make their home at No. 350 Jamaica Way.

WHITTEMORE, ALMON E.—Almon E. Whittemore, treasurer and a director of the Winthrop Coöperative Bank and a leading figure in the business and financial life of Winthrop and the surrounding community of Massachusetts, was born September, 1873, at Medfield, this State. His parents were Edwin and Anna E. (Cleveland) Whittemore. His father, a native of Cape Cod, was a painter by profession. He spent most of his life in Dennis, and there died. The mother was a distant relative of President Grover Cleveland. She was born at Walpole.

After completing his studies in the schools of Dennis, until about eighteen years of age, Almon E. Whittemore proceeded to Boston to join the firm of Watts and Willis. Later he was associated with Viles and Smith in the real estate and insurance business, remaining for fifteen years with them. He was the only clerk with that organization, and came to be widely known as an advisor on real estate and insurance problems. In the course of fifteen years of varied business experience, he participated in a variety of activities and accomplished much. He then came to Winthrop and organized his present business. He is agent for the most prominent insurance companies in the United States. In addition to being treasurer and a director of the Winthrop Coöperative Bank, as noted above, he is a trustee of the Winthrop Savings Bank, a member of the board of investment which was organized in February, 1914, and president of the Winthrop Trust Company. A prominent real estate owner, he is engaged in the insurance business along with his other activities. In connection with his real estate work alone, he has built 125 houses in Winthrop. He has, moreover, built up the banks referred to above from very small beginnings, and even through the years of the depression they have continued to do business as usual. Organizing them independently and with little assistance from others, he has been the directing head of all of them. On his boards of directors are some of the most prominent business leaders of Winthrop and Boston, all of them

selected by Mr. Whittemore himself. He knew what it was to start a bank in one small room, gradually expanding operations by hard work and energy until the institutions in his charge attained very extensive scope and volume of business. The banks he operates now have assets of \$7,000,000. Mr. Whittemore organized the Winthrop Trust Company in 1918, and has continued since that year as its president. It and the other banks are housed in beautiful buildings, designed in the latest architectural styles inside and outside, and complete in equipment and modern furnishings. Special quarters for the bank's officers insure privacy when confidential business and financial problems are being discussed, and a directors' room provides facilities for board meetings at any time. So highly respected in his own companies and in the banking fraternity that his advice is readily accepted on all sides, Mr. Whittemore occupies a position of rare esteem and honor in the trade and financial circles in which he moves.

So carefully has he managed the whole of his business life that Mr. Whittemore has conducted the many enterprises under his direction without having a mortgage on a piece of property that he owns. He has also arranged his affairs so that he has time to participate in social, civic and fraternal undertakings, and is a leader in the Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to the lodge in Winthrop, the Royal Arch chapter, the Council of Royal and Select Masters, the Knights Templar Commandery, and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. One of the oldest members of yacht clubs in this district of Massachusetts, Mr. Whittemore has sailed his own yachts from the College Park Club, in Winthrop, and is widely known in the waters about South Boston, Quincy, Marblehead and other towns. He has served as both vice-commodore and rear commodore.

Mr. Whittemore is also a member of the Winthrop Board of Trade, president of the Eighteen Feet Knockabout Association of Massachusetts, a director of the Coöperative Central Bank of Massachusetts, and a leader in numerous other enterprises of importance. He and his family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mrs. Whittemore belongs to the Winthrop Woman's Club.

Mrs. Whittemore was, before her marriage, a member of the family of Walker. Her father was James G. Walker. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore have been the following: 1. Louise C., who became the wife of A. B. King, now in real estate and insurance business in Winthrop. 2. Blanche E., wife of Norman W. Davis, of Ashland, Massachusetts, who is associated with Mr. Whittemore in his banking interests. 3. Adelaide B.



Christian A. Verter

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HERTER, CHRISTIAN ARCHIBALD—A wide and varied range of accomplishments has served to establish Christian Archibald Herter among the most distinguished citizens of the State of Massachusetts. He is a former member of the diplomatic corps of the United States Government, has served in the Massachusetts State Legislature, is a leader in social welfare work and in a business capacity occupies the post of vice-president for the Sportsman Publishing Company, which he has been associated with since 1927. As an official representative of this country abroad his efforts won the recognition of two foreign governments which saw fit to decorate him for the contributions he made to the safety and comfort of their citizens during one of the most critical periods in the history of the world.

Christian Archibald Herter was born in the city of Paris, France, March 28, 1895, the son of Albert and Adele (McGinnis) Herter, both natives of the United States. He received the early part of his general education in the École Alsacienne in Paris, which he attended between 1901 and 1904, and later completed this part of his studies at the Browning School in New York City in 1911. He then matriculated at Harvard University from which he was graduated *cum laude* with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1915. The following year he entered the diplomatic service of the United States Government and became an attache at the American Embassy in Berlin, Germany, remaining here until 1917, when he became a special assistant in the United States Department of State. The value of his services and his ability was to be further recognized in 1918, when he was named secretary of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace in Paris. The work of this mission completed, he became first secretary and then personal assistant to Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Hoover, whom he was associated with from 1919-1924. During this period he also was executive secretary of the European Relief Council, a post he occupied from 1920-21. The work he did here not only won the praise of his superiors but was to be officially recognized by the government of Belgium, who awarded him the Order of the Crown, and the government of Poland, which awarded him the Order of Polonia Restituta.

Mr. Herter left Washington in 1924 and entered the publishing business in Boston, editing "The Independent," a magazine which he conducted until 1928. A year prior to relinquishing control of this publication he became associated with the Sportsman Publishing Company, for which he served as vice-president until 1936.

Mr. Herter's career as a public official in this State dates back to 1930, when he was elected a member of the General Court of Massachusetts

from the 5th Suffolk District. He is a Republican in his political convictions and a leader in the affairs of the State organization, serving at present as president of the Republican Club of Massachusetts and as Majority Floor Leader of the Legislature. He is a former vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has served as chairman of the Foreign Policy Association for six years and is a member of the board of directors of the American Child Health Association, the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation and the Boston Young Men's Christian Association. He is also a trustee for the Judge Baker Guidance Center, the National Braille Press, the Brimmer School, the Perkins Institution for the Blind, the Boston Library Society, and the New England Deaconess Hospital and is president of the Dexter School. Mr. Herter is a member of the Suffolk Institute for Savings, the Harvard Epilepsy Commission, the trustees of Public Reservations and serves on the board of overseers for the Boys Club of Boston. Socially, he belongs to the Harvard and Century clubs of New York City, the Somerset and Tavern clubs of Boston and the Essex County Club of Manchester.

On August 25, 1917, Mr. Herter married Mary Caroline Pratt of Brooklyn, New York, and they are the parents of four children: Christian Archibald, Jr., Frederick P., Adele and Eliot Miles.

SARGENT, PORTER—As organizer and director of the Sargent School Service, Porter Sargent has built up, through the publications of this organization, a valuable adjunct to American education.

He was born in Brooklyn, on June 6, 1872, son of Francis Porter and Roselyn (Hitchcock) Sargent, and was educated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1896 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the following year he took the further degree of Master of Arts at the same institution. While he was still an undergraduate he became assistant in botany and later in zoölogy at Harvard, following which, from 1896 to 1904, he was master of science at Browne and Nichols School in Cambridge, Massachusetts. From 1897 to 1901 he was also engaged in research in comparative neurology at Harvard, and from 1902 to 1904, continued this work independently with grants from the Carnegie Institute. In 1903-1904 he served as director of science of the Nautical Preparatory School and in the latter year founded Sargent's Travel School for Boys, of which he was director for ten years. During that period he went five times around the world. The Sargent School Service, publishers, of Boston, is a later outgrowth of his interest in education. Mr. Sargent has edited and published all the Sargent

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Handbooks, including the "Handbook of New England," which has gone through three editions; "Private Schools," which is now in its twenty-second edition; "Summer Camps," which is in its twelfth edition; the "Handbook for Private School Teachers," and others. He was also editor of Elihu Vedder's "Poems," Edgar Waterman Anthony's "A History of Mosaics," and several further volumes. His own writings include: "Spoils: Poems from a Crowded Life," 1935; "Our Poesy Is as a Gum," 1935; and "The New Immoralities: Clearing the Way for a New Ethics," 1935.

On March 9, 1907, at Rome, Italy, Mr. Sargent married Margaret Upham, of Boston. They became the parents of two children: Upham, deceased, and Porter.

WHEDON, WILLIAM TURNER—

Although William Turner Whedon has been a Massachusetts industrialist for the past four decades and more, and his name and ancestry is wholly New England in origin, he is a native of Michigan and a graduate from the University of Michigan, in whose interests he has long been active. As is the way with many successful business men, he gave promise in youth of becoming outstanding in several fields of endeavor, notably education, journalism, authorship and music. Versatility, breadth of outlook and good citizenship are among his well known characteristics. He is notably prominent in civic, social and club circles in Norwood and Boston.

Mr. Whedon was born at Chelsea, Michigan, July 20, 1859, son of William Wesley and Helen Mar (Turner) Whedon. On his father's side he is descended from Peregrine White of "Mayflower" fame. Through the maternal line he traces his ancestry to John Alden and Edward Rawson, first secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. William Wesley Whedon, the father, was born at Rome, New York, October 17, 1827, and moved to Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1849, to live on the college campus with his uncle, the Rev. D. D. Whedon, D. D., one of the first professors of the University of Michigan. On September 10, 1851, at Munsville, New York, he married Helen Mar Turner, born at Claremont, New Hampshire, who died at Ann Arbor, December 30, 1927. The two made their home immediately after the wedding in Ann Arbor, where Mr. Whedon was then engaged in the drygoods business under the trade name of Godfrey and Whedon. In 1853 the family removed to Chelsea, Michigan, where he opened a general store, remaining until April, 1866, when Mr. Whedon became the partner of Andrew J. Sutherland, to form the real estate and insurance firm of Sutherland and Whedon, at Ann Arbor. William Wesley Whedon died in this city on March 24, 1907.

The academic education of William Turner Whedon, of this record, was acquired in Ann Arbor, he being a graduate of its high school in 1877, and from the University of Michigan in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy, receiving a special diploma in pedagogy. Before turning to an account of his business career, which began very early, it may be better to group together certain activities growing out of college days and influences. He has been the president of his class of 1881, since 1920, and one of the enthusiastic supporters of the University of Michigan, especially of its Lambda Chapter of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, for nearly six decades. He is a past president of the New England Association of Beta Theta Pi, of the Boston Beta Club, and is a life member of the Beta Theta Pi Club, of New York City. He also was president of the Literary Class of 1881 and chairman of the committee which raised a memorial to it in the University of Michigan, 1920-21. He was chairman of the committee to raise the New England Alumni's quota of a million dollar fund for the construction and equipment of the Michigan University Union at Ann Arbor, 1915-16. Other college affiliations include: Life member of the Michigan University Union, Ann Arbor; member of the University of Michigan Association of New England; and the University of Michigan Club of New England. While in college Mr. Whedon was to the fore in literary, musical and social activities, interests that have held his attention down through later years. He was, for example, a contributor to the University of Michigan's "The Palladium," but longest will be remembered for his football song, composed in 1912, "Win for Michigan," which has since appeared in every published issue of the University "Blue Book."

College glories did not undermine William Turner Whedon's practicability or ability to arrive at sound decisions. After graduation he taught Latin in the Ann Arbor schools for several weeks as a substitute, but immediately after completing this work, removed in October, 1881, to Norwood, Massachusetts, where he entered the employ of Lyman Smith's Sons tanners of sheep skins. In 1890 he was admitted to an interest in the business when it incorporated under the Massachusetts laws as Lyman Smith's Sons Company, and he became sales and export manager upon its consolidation, in 1901, as the Winslow Brothers and Smith Company. He is now in the fifty-eighth year of this connection, itself a record seldom equalled in the annals of industry, even in New England, where more than in other sections of the United States, lifetime identification with a single line of endeavor are to be found. The corporation has offices in both Boston and Norwood, and figures largely in the leather trade. In 1890, Mr. Whedon acquired the interest of Eben

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Gay in the Chandler and Gay Company, of Norwood, which was later incorporated as the Chandler Oil Cloth and Buckram Company, of East Taunton, Massachusetts, of which he is now a director.

The best features of Middle West and New England life are reflected in Mr. Whedon's community activities. Loyal, constructive citizenship has been a part of his creed since young manhood. One of the first things he did after coming to Norwood was to become editor of "The Norwood Review," a weekly publication, continuing from 1882-86, and thereafter acting as associate editor, until 1890, of the consolidated "Norwood Advertiser and Review." In 1882, also, he was nominated for the office of treasurer of Norfolk County, but declined the honor. From 1885 to 1890 he was a member of the Republican Town Committee, and long has been a member of the Norfolk County Republican Club, but party partisanship has played but a small part in civic endeavors or public offices held. Mr. Whedon was acting town treasurer of Norwood in 1901-02; was chairman of the publicity committee for the five Liberty Loan drives in Norwood, during the World War; chairman of the Pageant Committee celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of Norwood in October, 1922, and was vice-president of the Norwood Old Home Week Association, 1903-04. He was secretary of the Norwood Board of Trade (Chamber of Commerce), from 1896 to 1905, and its president from 1905-07.

There are several outstanding records of community service, mainly educational and cultural, rendered by Mr. Whedon which deserve more than passing note. In the early 1880's he was actively interested in the Norwood Temperance Union, a branch of the Norfolk County Temperance Union, delivering temperance addresses at churches in Boston and elsewhere and speaker twice at the quarterly meeting of the County Union. In 1899 he was elected trustee of the Morrill Memorial Library, a work he did not lay aside until 1931, a period of thirty-two years during which the institution made its greatest advance along all lines. He was chairman of the board of trustees from 1919 to 1931. As president of the Norwood Historical Society since 1932, he had been its vice-president up to that year, or a continuous association and official for three decades, during which time was added the Alice Plimpton Wing to the Library for increased stock room. During his active presidency the ancestral Lewis Day Estate was purchased by the society and is now the society's home. Upon his retirement, Mr. Whedon was made president emeritus for life. He also has been president of the Norwood Literary Club, since 1926, and its vice-president previously, since 1889, or a leadership covering forty-eight years. Mr. Whedon was president of the Norwood Choral

Society, 1889 to 1908, and chairman of the music committee of the Congregational Church for fifteen years from 1910. Incidentally he is a composer of music. In addition to the football rally song, "Win for Michigan," already noted, he composed, in 1895, a polka, "Liploe," dedicated to the Norwood Brass Band, also a number of ballads and sacred songs. By right of ancestry he is a life member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; member of "The Alden Kindred of America, Inc."; and a life member of the Sons of the American Revolution. Other identifications include memberships in the Michigan Historical Society, member, 1901-07, of the executive council of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade (now the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce), and is an honorary member of Company G, 101st Infantry. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Orient Lodge, of which he is a life member and was organist in 1891, '92 and '93; Hebron Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, life member, and secretary from 1883 to 1894; Temple Commandery, Knights Templar, life member and recorder, 1919-1920; and Aleppo Temple, Boston, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; and he is a Past Master of Norwood Lodge, Ancient Order United Workmen, and member of the New England Order of Protection. He is a member of the Congregational Church, Norwood.

On June 20, 1889, William Turner Whedon married (first) Mildred S. Knowlton, at Ann Arbor, Michigan, who died on April 9, 1897. They were the parents of two daughters: 1. Helen Knowlton, born March 2, 1891, who married George McElvain Graham, on June 12, 1920, at Norwood, Massachusetts. Their children are: Robert Whedon, born May 7, 1923; William Franklin, born June 15, 1927; George McElvain, Jr., born June 30, 1935. 2. Florence Mildred, born May 3, 1895, who married, in Washington, District of Columbia, September 26, 1927, Leland F. Shugart, of Charlestown, West Virginia. Their children are: Barbara Tanguary, born July 6, 1929; Roxane, born October 3, 1931. On July 23, 1898, Mr. Whedon married (second) Mrs. Florence Barker Loomis, of Norwood.

MADDEN, WILLIAM F.—For many years associated with the Shepard Stores and now holding the position of traffic manager, William F. Madden of Boston has distinguished himself by his services as a legislator, both in the House of Representatives and in the State Senate. He was born January 4, 1897, in Boston, and received his education in local public schools, graduating from the high schools in Commerce.

Joining the Shepard Stores fifteen years ago, he has continued with that company since then and is now its traffic manager. He was only twenty-eight years old when he was a successful candi-

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date for his first legislative post, being elected in 1925 to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. He was reelected in 1926, 1931 and 1932 and upon completing this last term, was elected to the State Senate. Here, too, he was successful for reelection, and was returned as a State Senator in 1934, 1935 and 1936. Born and reared in Boston, Mr. Madden was made chairman of the metropolitan affairs committee; his familiarity with traffic conditions and the knowledge he had acquired with the Shepard Stores led to his being appointed a member of the committee on rules and transportation. His record in public office has shown him as possessing a quick intelligence that is evident in his convincing speech; his colleagues have found him either a valued co-worker or a worthy opponent but always a gentleman. He has endeavored to give his support in legislative chambers to those projects that would result in good to the greatest number of citizens and how well he has succeeded is proved by the number of times he has been the choice of the voters.

Fraternally, he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He enlisted for World War service in 1918, was assigned to the artillery, held the rank of regimental sergeant and was stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina. His favorite recreation is golf.

On April 19, 1927, William F. Madden married Anna Gorman, and they have three children: 1. William, born June 9, 1929. 2. Eugenia, born August 7, 1931. 3. Barbara, born January 19, 1933.

MAYNARD, JOSEPH A.—The many-sided career of Joseph A. Maynard, former Collector of Customs for the Port of Boston and District of Massachusetts, is one deserving of study especially by aspiring youth. Starting life without the advantages of wealth or the opportunity to secure a university training, he not only made his way into the ranks of outstanding industrial, civic and political leaders, but entered constructively into cultural, educational and humanitarian movements and organizations, and was a well-known club man and popular figure in fraternal orders. "The primary factor in his career," said a commentator, was "an impelling self-effort toward higher accomplishments He manifested a noteworthy aptitude for varied lines of endeavor."

Joseph A. Maynard was born in Boston, January 1, 1875, the oldest of the six children left fatherless when he was ten years old. His chief inheritance was a sound mind in a sound body that enabled him to work intensively and further high ambitions over a period of more than six decades with unabated power and enterprise. He began selling newspapers at the age of ten, and managed to make thirteen dollars a week, which in itself

must constitute a record. In the meanwhile he attended school and was graduated from the Phillips Grammar School in 1891.

The first important business connection Mr. Maynard made was with the Henry McShane Manufacturing Company, which at the beginning of the present century was succeeded by the F. W. Webb Manufacturing Company, a well-known corporation located at No. 53 Elm Street. In due time Mr. Maynard became the largest stockholder in the corporation. Altogether, he was identified with the plumbing and heating industry for forty-six years, and was a manufacturer of plumbing supplies for a quarter of a century. He was president of the South Boston Trust Company from 1916 to 1920, and at the time of his death was president of the Boston Brass Company of Waltham.

Mr. Maynard figured in public life for some four decades, being closely associated with the late Hon. Martin M. Lomasney, a man in whom he had great faith as a leader and mold of young men. Mr. Maynard was elected to the old Boston City Council in 1902, '03 and '04, then retired for a time from office to devote his full attention to business. He continued to be active in politics, but more as a diversion and an outlet for an interest in civic progress that always was keen. He was chairman of the Democratic City Commission of Boston, 1910 to 1915, and an active member of the Democratic State Committee for more than thirty years, serving as its chairman from 1932 to 1934, inclusive. Mr. Maynard was Surveyor of Customs of the Port of Boston, under appointment of President Woodrow Wilson. On July 1, 1933, he was appointed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Collector of Customs of the Port of Boston and the District of Massachusetts, and he was reappointed for another term, July 1, 1937.

The broad range of Mr. Maynard's interests, aside from his official and business connections, was indicated by his membership in various non-political organizations. These included the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Knights of Columbus; the Boston City Club; the Exchange Club; the Boston Athletic Association, and the Young Men's Catholic Association. He was president of the Waltham Country Club, and a past president of the Waltham Kiwanis Club. Being a lover of thoroughbred race horses for thirty years, it was natural that he served as president of the Paddock Club, Incorporated, of Suffolk Downs. He was prominent in charities and social work, and was chairman of the Birthday Balls of 1935, '36 and '37 held in Boston in honor of President Roosevelt.

In 1913, Joseph A. Maynard married Grace Earle Moore, of Lawrence. His death on January 7, 1938, was widely lamented.



Joseph A. Maynard

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CUSHMAN, ROY M.—As executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies since 1929, Roy M. Cushman continues to occupy a position of prominence in social welfare work which he has engaged in for over thirty years.

Mr. Cushman was born at Providence, Rhode Island, November 16, 1882, the son of Arthur and Harriet (Cooper) Cushman and through his paternal ancestry is a descendant of Robert Cushman, who came to this country from England aboard the "Mayflower." After a general education Mr. Cushman attended Clark University from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1905. Directly after leaving school he began his distinguished and highly useful career. By 1907 he had been appointed probation officer of the Boston Juvenile Court and continued in that capacity for eight years. He was then appointed director of the Norfolk House Centre and in 1918 entered the service of the American Red Cross in the New England Division where he served in various capacities, finally as division director of civilian relief. In 1925 he became executive director of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of that organization, which position he held until 1929. Since the latter year he has served as executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies. In his professional work he belongs to the American Association of Social Workers and aside from this affiliation is a member of the corporation of the Melrose Savings Bank. He is also a member of the Boston City Club, worships at the Unitarian Church, and resides at No. 282 Porter Street in Melrose. His offices are located at No. 80 Federal Street, Boston.

Mr. Cushman married Helen B. Merrill of Peabody, and they are the parents of two daughters, Jane and Nancy.

MCDONNELL, HON. WILLIAM H.—As a member of bench and bar, the Hon. William H. McDonnell has performed a work of importance in Boston and the surrounding region of this State. He is now serving as special justice of the Charlestown District Court, and has held a number of other public positions.

Judge McDonnell was born April 9, 1885, in Boston, Massachusetts, and attended the Bigelow Grammar School, in this city. In 1906 he was graduated from the Lowell Textile School, and in 1917 he took his degree of Bachelor of Laws at Northeastern Law School. Before graduation, he was admitted to the bar in 1916, since which time he has been steadily engaged in his professional practice in Boston, with offices at No. 40 Court Street. In 1917, 1918 and 1919 he was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts State Legislature, serving for two years as floor leader. In 1920 he was elected State

Senator, serving for two years in the upper chamber and holding memberships on a number of important committees. Just before the United States became a party to the war, Mr. McDonnell introduced a bill providing for universal training and education for service as soldiers, sailors and marines, the first measure of this kind to be proposed in the country. He also introduced a bill making it necessary that a lawyer be a citizen. In 1927, 1928 and 1929 he was attorney for the First District of Suffolk County, and in 1929 he was appointed special district justice. In 1919 he was a member of the special Railway Commission appointed in that year. He is a member of the Order of Foresters. As a judge, his work has been marked by fairness and dignity, and all who know his accomplishments realize that he has admirably graced the bench on which he serves and that his labors in this, as in other realms of life, have been wholly worth-while and socially valuable.

In 1919 Judge McDonnell married Helen G. Breen, of Boston, Massachusetts. The McDonnell home is in Dorchester.

DIMOND, GEORGE MASON—George Mason Dimond, of Bedford and Boston, has been from boyhood identified with the newspaper profession and since 1886 has been a member of the editorial staff of the "Boston Globe" and now (1937) is city editor of that paper. He, too, has been for many years active in public affairs, rendering lasting service to his home town and the larger Middlesex County community in which Bedford is located.

He was born April 27, 1864, in Grafton, Vermont, to which place his parents had moved from Boston seeking improvement in his mother's health in the Vermont hill country. His father was of the New Hampshire branch of the Dimond family, descendants of the Dimonds of Devonshire, England (Dimond genealogy), and was born in Northfield, New Hampshire, November 17, 1825. He came to Boston as a young man and was identified with the scale manufacturing firm of Jones and Preston, Dock Square, for a number of years, both before and after his residence in Vermont. He married, on December 22, 1850, Mary Colburn Jones, daughter of Edward Jones, of Dorchester, and sister of Mr. Jones, of Jones and Preston. She was a descendant of two well known families of Dedham, the Dexters and the Colburns. She died in Vermont in 1878; her husband, 1898. The Dexter family of Massachusetts traces its lineage to Richard de Excester (Dexter), of Exeter, England, who emigrated to Ireland late in the thirteenth century and he and his descendants, according to Orlando Dexter, historian of the Dexter family, were for several hundred years closely identified

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with the history of Ireland. Richard de Excester was "Governor and Lord Justice of Ireland" and also, by royal favor of Edward I, became an extensive landholder, embracing several "town lands."

The first known Dexter to reach America was a Richard, who settled in Boston in 1642. One of his descendants was Rev. Samuel Dexter, of Dedham (1700). The daughter of one of his sons, John, married Isaac Colburn, Jr., of Dedham, of the Colburn family, of which Nathaniel was the emigrant and one of the early Dedham settlers. Another son of the minister was Samuel, who became distinguished as a United States Senator and as Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury in President John Adams' Cabinet.

Mr. Dimond was educated in the town schools of Rockingham, Vermont, and Vermont Academy at Saxtons River. Owner and editor of a newspaper at the age of seventeen, while a school boy, gave him a start toward a journalistic career which made him ten years later an editor on a big metropolitan daily, the "Boston Globe," with which paper he has been identified for fifty-one years (1937); forty years as a reporter and assistant city editor, and eleven years as city editor, executive head of the important news-gathering department of the paper with a corps staff of reporters.

It was as a school boy of fifteen that he first developed a "nose for news." For family perusal, he began issuing a small four-page weekly, printed by hand, containing local items and rewritten general items culled from Vermont and Boston papers. It had an editorial, too, each issue. About that time a clergyman in his home town started a paper called the "People's Monthly," an eight-page paper. He had seen the boy's small paper and offered him the job of associate editor. After some months the minister suggested that he would like to sell, so Mr. Dimond took over the paper with its obligations and became a real *bona fide* publisher while in his teens and still going to school. He built it up so that there was enough profit in it to help him get his education. After that Mr. Dimond looked for a larger field. Hearing of an opening on the "Palmer (Massachusetts) Journal," he went there and learned type-setting.

It was the news end, however, that appealed to him, as he saw a bigger future in it and he became the correspondent in that district for the "Springfield Republican," "Boston Globe" and the Associated Press in 1884. A year later he answered an advertisement: an editor was wanted in Boston. He answered it and was offered the job on the "Boston Commonwealth," a weekly, at five dollars per week, with a promise of a raise. He tackled the job and after a month was getting twelve dollars a week. That was in 1885. It gave him an insight into Boston newspaper work, and in 1886 he went to the "Globe" as a reporter. In 1891 he was made assistant city editor, and his time record

in this position and as city editor gives him the well-recognized distinction of being dean of Boston city editors.

To have found time while holding a busy newspaper position to give efficient public service in many directions is no small achievement, yet since 1904 he has been continuously a Bedford town official and has been identified with many and varied movements and enterprises in Bedford and elsewhere. Three years after locating in Bedford, he was elected a selectman and member of the Board of Health, and served six years. He was promptly on the job after his election. His first accomplishment, attended with some opposition, was the introduction of electricity for town street lighting and domestic uses.

The town had no water system and a water shortage threatened. Mr. Dimond, as a town official, took upon himself the task of obtaining an adequate public water supply. He hired an engineer at his own expense to help him in preliminary work, secured legislation necessary to finance the project and then went ahead under vote of the town, and constructed a water system, which is regarded as a model among small town systems in Massachusetts. For twenty-one years he managed the water works while holding, at the same time, the position of chairman of the Board of Water Commissioners, having been elected for seven three-year terms.

He was chairman of the committee, under whose supervision Bedford's \$150,000 Colonial Junior High School building and auditorium was built in 1908. He has been chairman, or member, of the Town Planning Board since its inception in 1922, and he wrote the town zoning law.

The proposal of the Boston and Maine Railroad in 1925 to make a drastic cut in train service on the Lexington branch (which serves Arlington, Lexington, Bedford, Concord, and Billerica), because of a claimed annual operating loss of \$70,000, gave Mr. Dimond another opportunity to perform valuable public service. A Lexington Branch Protective Committee, with Mr. Dimond as general chairman, was organized and fought the proposal before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission. Following a series of hearings, Mr. Dimond presented a train schedule which eliminated several non-paying trains and disposed of the operating losses. This schedule was finally approved by the commission and is still in effect on the Lexington branch.

Later, the railroad applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to abandon eight miles of trackage between Bedford and North Billerica. As a town official, Mr. Dimond filed a protest with the commission at Washington and asked for a hearing, which was granted and held before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission with an Interstate Commerce Commission



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examiner sitting in. The State commission opposed abandonment, but the Interstate examiner recommended abandonment, reporting to the Washington body that "present and future necessity for this railroad did not appear." The petitioners were given opportunity to file exceptions to the Interstate Commerce Commission decision. Mr. Dimond, as "attorney" for the town, prepared exceptions, went to Washington and argued them before the commission. Ultimately the commission reversed the decision of the examiner and the road is still open and in use.

Fraternally, he is identified with the Robinson Lodge of Masons at Lexington and the Hour Glass Club (Masonic) of Boston. He is a member of the Newspaper Club of Boston and member and ex-president of the Bedford Civic Club. He is a member of the board of directors of the Concord Coöperative Bank, is vice-president of Sachem Council (with 1,400 Boy Scouts), and a member of the National Council, Boy Scouts of America. He is a member of and has been president of the Colburn Family Association, and is a member of the Vermont Association of Boston.

He was a pioneer in publicity work, advertising Vermont as a summer resort State and wrote several booklets. He wrote the story of Massachusetts-Vermonters for Ullery's "Men of Vermont." He has written also the "History of the Dexter Family, 1281-1936" and "The Story of the Bedford Battle Flag," the historic flag of the Minute Men which figured at the Concord fight, April 19, 1775.

Mr. Dimond has been twice married. On October 3, 1888, he married at Bellows Falls, Vermont, Mary Josephine Brown, of Athens, Vermont, who died in 1914. His second marriage was to Helen Elizabeth Cavanagh, of Bedford, on August 14, 1918, and they have two children: George Mason, born July 2, 1920, and Virginia, born October 4, 1921.

PERKINS, CLIFTON TODD, M. D.—In the fields of psychiatry and neurology Clifton Todd Perkins, M. D., has been a prominent figure in Massachusetts for a decade, both in his connection with the State Hospital at Worcester, which began two years after receiving his medical degree, and in the Department of Mental Diseases, of which he is assistant commissioner.

Dr. Perkins is a native of Auburn, Maine, born January 20, 1901, son of Everett Clifton and Louise Marie (Todd) Perkins. After completing his formal education at Bates College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1922, he studied medicine and is a Doctor of Medicine, Boston University, School of Medicine, class of 1926. He is a Diplomat of the National Board of Medical Examiners (1927), and of the American Board

of Psychiatry and Neurology (1936). He interned at the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital, Boston, 1926-27, and was resident physician of the Memorial Hospital, 1927-28.

In 1928, Dr. Perkins joined the staff of the State Hospital, at Worcester, serving as senior physician to 1930. He was acting assistant superintendent of the institution in 1930-32; and assistant superintendent from 1932-35. He became assistant to the commissioner of the Department of Mental Diseases, with headquarters at the State House, Boston, on December 1, 1935, and continued in this position until June 23, 1937, since when he has been assistant commissioner of the department. During this period he has also been instructor in therapeutics (physical) at the Boston University Medical School, 1931-36; instructor in clinical psychiatry, same school, 1932-36; and has been State expert for the examination of insane criminals, from December, 1935, to August, 1937.

Dr. Perkins has been Associate Member of the Council for Clinical Training of Theological students, November, 1935, to date; a first lieutenant since May, 1935, of the 101st Medical Regiment, 26th Division, Massachusetts National Guard; chairman, Public Health Committee, Worcester Rotary Club, 1935; president, Worcester County Bates Alumni Association, 1934-35. He was active in the Community Chest, Worcester, 1932-36, and in the Campaign Fund of Boston, in 1936. A well recognized authority on the sciences in which he has specialized, Dr. Perkins is the author of a number of published works including: "Diathermy Treatment of Dementia Paralytica" (a preliminary report)—American Medical Association, new series, Vol. XXVI, No. 9, September, 1931; "Hyperthermia in Dementia Paralytica, 1-Blood Chemistry Studies"—New England Journal of Medicine, Vol. CCV, No. 8, August 20, 1931; "Hyperthermia in Dementia Paralytica, 1-Blood Chemistry Concluded, II Studies on the Blood Count"—Archives Physical Therapeutics, X-Ray and Radium, Vol. XIV, August, 1933; "Some Temperature Characteristics in Man"—with H. Hoadland, Journal General Physiology, Vol. XVIII, No. 3, January 20, 1935. Several other lesser articles and reports have appeared in Massachusetts public documents. Dr. Perkins is a member of the Norfolk County (Massachusetts) Medical Society, Massachusetts State Medical Association, and the American Medical Association; the Massachusetts Psychiatric Society, New England Society of Psychiatry, a Fellow of the American Psychiatric Association, and a member of the Boston City Club.

On February 3, 1928, Clifton Todd Perkins, M. D., married Annie M. Jackson, and they have a daughter, Agnes Anne, born January 23, 1929.

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COOK, FREDERIC WHITE—A seventeen-year tenure of office as Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts graphically indicates the success of Frederic White Cook. Prior to assuming this office in 1921 he had served in various official capacities in his native community of Somerville, where he is prominent in social, civic and business circles.

Mr. Cook was born in Somerville, May 2, 1873, the son of Sanford R. and Harriet (Dassance) Cook, and descendant of Francis Cook and several others who came to this country from England aboard the famous "Mayflower." He received a general education in the public schools of his native community and after completing this part of his studies took special instruction in law. From the outset of his career he was deeply interested in the civic and political affairs of his surroundings, and as early as 1892 had been appointed assistant city clerk in Somerville. In 1905, he was elected to the office of city clerk, serving in this capacity until 1921, when he became Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Aside from these interests he is a member of the board of trustees of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, fraternizes with the Masonic Order and worships at the Unitarian Church. Mr. Cook is a member of the Republican organization here, in which he is one of the outstanding leaders. He is the author of a handbook on citizenship entitled, "The Massachusetts Voter." During the World War he enthusiastically supported all patriotic causes and was the executive secretary of the Committee on Public Safety in Somerville. His offices are in the State House at Boston and his residence at No. 75 Benton Road, Somerville, with a summer place in Plymouth.

On December 19, 1905, Mr. Cook married Kathleen Russell.

JOHNSON, CLIFTON—The counties of Hampden and Hampshire are the home region of Clifton Johnson. He was brought up as a farm boy in the historic hamlet of Hockanum in the town of Old Hadley. On one side of his home was Mt. Holyoke and on the other the Connecticut River, which sometimes flooded the dooryard. Nature was and always has been very close to him. He early began to like books, though not the kind commonly studied in school, so when at the age of fifteen a relative urged him to accept a clerk's position in a Northampton bookstore, he left school and never returned. In 1893 Clifton Johnson assisted his brother, Henry R., in founding Johnson's Bookstore, and his interest and counsel have been an important factor in its development into one of the great bookstores of the country. Among many things which the bookstore did for Mr. Johnson was to bring him in contact with people of

culture. One of these was a distinguished wood engraver, who encouraged him to study art in New York. After a period of struggle real success came when he began combining the writing of books with photography.

"The Farmer's Boy," and "The Country School," each profusely illustrated with his own photographs, were two of his early works. They were followed by a series on foreign countries and by his well-known "Highways and Byways" of this country in seven volumes. His "What to See in America" is used by schools as well as travelers.

Mr. Johnson's friendship with the great nature writer led to the book, "John Burroughs' Talks," which was presently followed by "The Rise of an American Inventor, Hudson Maxim." "Old Time Schools and School Books" was fifteen years in preparation and so thoroughly covers its field that it is used in college courses. A compilation of "Mother Goose Rhymes," an edited series of fairy tales and a collection of "Songs Every One Should Know," show something of the versatility of this author.

Besides this literary work, Mr. Johnson has had a vital interest in his home town, especially in the line of preserving its historic buildings, and for recreation he tills the farm in Hockanum where the eighth generation of Johnsons is now growing up.

CURLEY, THOMAS F.—In view of the present unstable economic situation that exists and the revolutionary changes that are being effected between capital and labor, Thomas F. Curley can be said to occupy a position of extreme importance in the government of the Commonwealth. He is chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, chairman of the Minimum Wage Commission and associate commissioner of labor. For a number of years Mr. Curley has been interested in public affairs, though not actively so since the early part of this century, when he served as a member of the State Legislature and the State Senate. The greater part of his energies have been devoted to private business pursuits, among them the operation of a copper mine.

Mr. Curley was born in the city of Boston, March 22, 1873, and received a general education in the public schools of this metropolis. After completing this part of his studies he attended Harvard University, where he took an English course, and Georgetown University in Washington, District of Columbia, where he studied constitutional law. He began his business career as a sales representative for Brown and Wales of Boston, iron and steel firm. Later he acted in the same capacity for the insurance firm of O'Neile and Parker and eventually engaged in copper min-



Thomas F. Flinley

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ing. To a great extent he has assumed an independent status in his business life, working on a commission basis of financing his own ventures. In fact, he is now serving in the first salaried post he has ever held.

Mr. Curley's official life dates back to 1904 when he was elected a member of the State Legislature. Three years later he was named for the State Senate and after completing his term with this body, retired from politics until he was appointed to his present position in April, 1936. He, as well as Governor James M. Curley, was one of the organizers of the Tammany Club.

On November 1, 1922, Mr. Curley married Mary E. Morrissey of Milton, and they are the parents of two children: Ann M., and Thomas F., Jr.

CROSSLEY, WILLIAM C.—As a prominent attorney, former member of the State House of Representatives and State official, William C. Crossley, of Fall River, is recognized as one of the outstanding leaders of Bristol County.

Mr. Crossley was born in Fall River, April 11, 1892, the son of William and Catherine M. (Brosnahan) Crossley, the former a native of Blackburne, Lancashire, England, and the latter of Bridgewater. His father, who came to this country with his parents at the age of eight years and settled in Fall River, was a prominent and successful grocery merchant in this city for a number of years. Grandfather Luke Crossley was a shoemaker by trade and worked at this occupation throughout his lifetime.

William C. Crossley completed a general education at the B. M. C. Durkee High School in Fall River in 1910 and the following fall entered the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Ill health compelled him to abandon his medical ambitions and he returned to Fall River where a year later he took up the study of law in the offices of Swift, Grime and Swift. He then matriculated at the Boston University Law School from which he was graduated with the class of 1914, a Bachelor of Laws. For a short time after completing his legal training he worked in a Boston Law office remaining until 1916, when he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. At this time he returned to Fall River and became a member of the law firm of Clarkin and Crossley, forming a professional partnership with Harold E. Clarkin. This affiliation was maintained until he became a member of the firm of Swift, Grime, Buffinton and Crossley, which association continued until 1937.

While he has attained outstanding prominence as a lawyer Mr. Crossley is equally well-known as a civic leader. In 1917 he was elected to the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention incidentally having the distinction of being one of the youngest members ever to sit with that body. He

represented the Eleventh Bristol District for three terms, from 1920 to 1922 inclusive, in the Massachusetts State Legislature. In the affairs of the city of Fall River he has also enjoyed a distinguished career, serving as special tax counsel for the metropolis under two different administrations. In November, 1926, Mr. Crossley was elected district attorney for the Southern District of Massachusetts, which comprises the counties of Barnstable, Bristol, Dukes and Nantucket. His first term of four years has since been extended by reelections to two further terms of four years each.

Widely known in fraternal circles he is a member of the King Philip Lodge, of the Free and Accepted Masons; the Fall River Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; the Massachusetts Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite; the Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine of Boston; and the Azab Grotto of Fall River. In addition he is affiliated with the Fall River Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Unity Lodge of Odd Fellows of Fall River, and the Fall River Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He worships at the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church.

In 1918, Mr. Crossley married Martha Edward Smith, of "Mayflower" descent, who was born at Vineyard Haven, Martha's Vineyard. She is a graduate nurse of the Truesdale Hospital of Fall River and is a registered nurse in Massachusetts. In 1918 she volunteered for World War service and was sent to Camp Dix, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Crossley are the parents of five children: Marjorie C. and Marion F., twins; and William C., Jr., Harold B., and Robert S.

HEWETT, MARY ELIZABETH—A native and present resident of Auburn, Mary Elizabeth Hewett was born in this town on April 17, 1854, daughter of Orison and Phebe (Titus) Hewett and member of an old Massachusetts family. She has, over a period of many years, interested herself deeply in genealogy and family history, and has studied in their profounder aspects many of the branches of her own family tree.

On the Hewett side of her house, she has traced her ancestry back to the founder of the line in America, Thomas Hewett, who was born in 1609, and who received a grant of land in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1639. He married Elizabeth Chapman, the only daughter of William Chapman, who died in 1637, leaving most of his property to "the wife of Thomas Hewett." Thomas Hewett died May 24, 1670; his wife, on May 22, 1649. Their eldest child, Ephraim Hewett, born in 1639, married, on November 9, 1665, Elizabeth Foster, only daughter of the Hon. Edward Foster and his wife, Lettice (Hanford) Foster, the ceremony being performed by Miles Standish. Their fifth

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child, also named Ephraim Hewett, born September 17, 1676, married, October 16, 1698, Ketura Ackors, both of them dying at Easton on the same day, December 19, 1733. Of their nine children, all born in Easton, the fifth-born was Henry Hewett, born March 14, 1706, who married late in life, at Harwick, on May 2, 1751, Deborah Chase; they had nine children, all born in Norton. The second child, William Hewett, born December 1, 1754, married Patience —, and settled in Uxbridge, where their ten children were born; he died December 22, 1841, in Sutton, and his wife on April 6, 1836, in the same place. Their fifth child, Hammond Hewett, born August 19, 1786, died in Sutton on November 3, 1868, married, January 31, 1808, Lydia Pierce, born August 28, 1785, died April 8, 1869.

The second of their six children was Orison Hewett, the father of Mary Elizabeth Hewett. He was born March 1, 1815, and died June 1, 1883. He married, May 11, 1837, Phebe Titus, daughter of Isaac and Dolly (Balcom) Titus, of Douglas, born June 22, 1816, died May 31, 1899. Their children were: 1. Rosaltha Angelia, born in Auburn, died April 6, 1870, in Sutton. 2. Edward Simon, born in Auburn, died in Omaha, Nebraska, March 12, 1912. 3. Nancy Cordelia, born in Millbury, died January 6, 1924. 4. Daniel Lyman, born in Millbury, April 9, 1844; died July 5, 1868, in Auburn. 5. Mary Elizabeth, of further mention. 6. Martha Elmira, born in Auburn, November 27, 1857; died July 9, 1875.

Mary Elizabeth Hewett received her early education in the public schools of Auburn, and began teaching in her native town in 1870, saving her money to enter Bridgewater Normal School, as it was then called, in 1874. She went to Nebraska in 1881, teaching there for forty-three years. Retiring from her professional work in 1924, she returned to her native town. For years she has concerned herself in a concentrated way with family history. She has found that practically all her Hewett ancestors in America were "real New England farmers," with the exception of her father, Orison Hewett, who left the farm to become a cabinetmaker. She is now beginning the task of research on the Hewett line in England, and is inclined toward the theory of descent from the Warwickshire branch rather than from any of the many other lines recorded before 1313. She finds that some students believe the name Hewett comes from "Little Hugh" or "son of Hugh," but is not quite sure of the truth of this opinion. She reports that the motto of her Hewett line is "Seek a knowledge of thyself."

Miss Hewett's affiliations are numerous. She served, in 1937, as chairman of the Auburn centennial committee, which, appointed by the town, carried out an interesting six-day program in

June of that year. She is a member of the Magna Charta Dames, the Plantagenet Society, the Colonial Order of the Crown, Americans of Royal Descent, Founders and Patriots of America, the Daughters of the American Colonies, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and several other groups.

KENNEY, HON. EDWARD W.—The mayor of Woburn, Edward W. Kenney, has been prominently active in public affairs, both in Boston and in his native city since shortly after his return from service in the World War. He is by profession a lawyer, with offices at No. 40 Court Street, Boston. He was born in Woburn, October 7, 1892, a son of William C. and Margaret M. Kenney; his father for many years being a successful leather manufacturer.

Edward W. Kenney was educated in the public and high schools of his native town and took up the study of law at the Law School of Boston University, from which he graduated in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar in the same year, he established himself in the general practice of his profession. During the period of the World War, he served in the United States Coast Artillery.

A public-spirited citizen, his services were drafted by Woburn, in 1925, to serve as councilman, an office he held continuously through 1930. He was president of the Council, in 1930, and was elected mayor of the city in 1933 and reelected in 1935 for a term that does not end until 1937. Under his leadership many movements have been promoted for the great benefit of the community. As indicated, his public activities are not confined to Woburn for, it was rather in connection with Boston affairs that he completed the addition to the Woburn water supply increasing the daily supply of the place about 4,000,000 gallons per day. It is interesting to note that the supply depends entirely upon underground waters.

Fraternally Mr. Kenney is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Loyal Order of Moose, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Young Men's Catholic Club of Woburn, the American Legion, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, and the Middlesex Bar Association. Mr. Kenney is of the Catholic faith, a member of St. Charles Church, of Woburn.

MARSH, EDWARD HARDING—Former newspaper reporter and editor, Edward Harding Marsh has been since 1901 an advertising agent and concert manager.

Mr. Marsh was born in Springfield on December 9, 1869, a son of Charles and Helen (Penniman) Marsh. Charles Marsh was a well-known



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Springfield banker. After passing through the Springfield grade and high schools, Mr. Marsh attended Williams College. While at that institution, he became a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity. He entered the newspaper profession in 1891 as a reporter on the famous "Springfield Republican." In 1895 he left this paper to become city editor of the "Springfield Homestead," a position which he held until 1901, when he set himself up in business as an advertising agent. To this activity, Mr. Marsh added the work of managing concerts. He is an ex-president and life member of the Advertising Club of Springfield and a member of Christ Cathedral.

On June 5, 1895, Edward H. Marsh in Wheeling, West Virginia, married Jessie Bates Turner, a daughter of Dr. Reuben Fraser and Ella (Bates) Turner. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh have two children:

1. Edward H., Jr., born on February 29, 1896.
2. Charles Turner, born on November 20, 1901.

SPALDING, DR. MANFORD R.—Dr. Manford R. Spalding was born in the town of Pelham, Massachusetts, among the Berkshire foothills, on March 2, 1902, son of William Henry and Luella Eudora (Knight) Spalding. On his father's side he traces his lineage to the days of the invasion of England by the Romans, according to family records, following the line down through the subsequent period of Saxon rule and Danish colonization in the vicinity of Spalding, England. On the maternal side he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry. Family records indicate that he had the same immigrant forebear as that first able Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial Armies, Artemas Ward. Another ancestor was Jonathan Fairbanks, famous ancestor of the Fairbanks family in America, whose old homestead in Dedham, Massachusetts, is called the oldest frame shrine in America today.

The public schools of Pelham and the nearby town of Amherst furnished the formal education of Manford R. Spalding, who later attended Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin. At the age of nineteen years he taught school in Goshen, Massachusetts, entering the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy in 1922 and receiving his Doctor's degree in 1926. He began his practice in Whitinsville, Massachusetts, in 1927, later removing to Worcester. Finally, at the invitation of several prominent townspeople, he opened an office in Auburn, Massachusetts, which at that time had no resident physician. Dr. Spalding soon built up a large and lucrative practice, and he was, moreover, elected president of the District Medical Society. He also served on many important local, State and district committees of his profession. Dr. Spalding was elected, in 1935, president of the Alumni Association of his medical school, and

soon thereafter he was appointed head of the Department of Public Health and Hygiene by the trustees of the Massachusetts College of Osteopathy, in Boston.

Busy as his professional duties kept him, Dr. Spalding took time to be active in the affairs of local government. After seven years as town physician and member of the Board of Health, he became chairman of the board in 1934. He had seen the deplorable conditions that prevailed locally, and at once set about organizing what became one of the finest health departments in the State. Several of his decisions on local health matters attracted Nation-wide attention. Though defeated for reelection in 1935, because of his firm stand on questions of protecting the public health, Dr. Spalding was elected in 1936 to the Board of Selectmen. Reelected, he served as chairman of the Board of Selectmen in 1937. While so serving, he drafted and carried into being a permanent road building program, created a Board of Survey, and brought such efficiency to the town departments that the local tax rate dropped more than \$5 in two years. The town during that period, moreover, enjoyed the best financial status that it had attained in years. Another of his accomplishments in public office was the starting of a State-wide organization to remedy the evils arising out of the State compulsory insurance law.

In his political views Dr. Spalding was a staunch Republican from an early period in his career, and he continues today his activity in politics. He has stood regularly for the interests of underprivileged and less fortunate members of society, fighting when provoked regardless of personal safety or private advantage for the furtherance of his ideals. At the age of fourteen years he joined the Second Congregational Church, in Amherst, later transferring to Auburn Congregational Church, in Auburn, Massachusetts, when he took up his residence there. He continued his church activities in Auburn, serving for four years as deacon of the congregation. At all times Dr. Spalding has been an ardent sportsman, belonging to several sports clubs. Each year, in the spring and fall months, he spends time in the North Woods of Maine and Canada, hunting deer, bear and moose and fishing in the streams and lakes for togue, salmon and trout.

The demands of his professional practice forced Dr. Spalding to retire from many of his numerous activities in 1937, and in June of that year he removed to one of the most central sites in Auburn, here establishing his office. Here he maintains today one of the best-equipped and most modern medical offices that is to be found anywhere. He devotes his spare time to professional researches and, of course, to the pursuit of his favorite recreations, hunting and fishing.

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Dr. Spalding married, on January 28, 1925, Ruth Evelyn (Maynard) White, who was born January 9, 1899, in Northboro, Massachusetts, daughter of Edward E. and Marcella (Fay) Maynard. She was educated in the public schools of Auburn, where her father took up his home in 1907. Later she attended South High School, Worcester, and Worcester Normal School, and was a teacher in the Auburn schools. Dr. and Mrs. Spalding became the parents of three children, one of whom is deceased. The two who survive are: 1. Judson Wylder, born August 25, 1928. 2. Grant Fairbanks, born December 28, 1934.

MORAN, JOHN H.—Even the briefest recital of the career of John H. Moran, vice-president and treasurer of the Boston Elevated Railway, affords a striking example of the value of having a well defined purpose in life and of making every activity contribute to its achievement. Mr. Moran learned his business from the bottom, which in his case meant working in car shops at a small wage. To be fitted for a place at the top, he coupled study with hard work and managed to earn his Master's degree in laws, despite the fact that circumstances beyond his control made it necessary to contribute to the support of a widowed mother while still a youth.

A lifelong resident of Brookline, Massachusetts, he was born October 28, 1890, and completed his formal studies in the local high school in 1909. The death of his father rendered it imperative that he forego further education and make a livelihood. He became a seven dollar a week employee of the Boston Elevated under advice of its treasurer, Henry L. Wilson, that the best road to an executive position was by doing himself what he later expected to order other men to do, and in the meantime learn all that professional institutions could teach. So far as technical training is concerned, Mr. Moran is a graduate from the Harvard Business School, from the Northeastern Law School, president of the class of 1916, with the Bachelor of Laws degree, and in 1918 he was awarded the Master's degree in Laws, by the Boston University School of Law. All of this study was carried on while actively employed. It was by arrangement with "Matt" Brush, then president of the Boston Elevated, that he was permitted to attend Boston University while doing his office work with the company in whatever time was found available. Mr. Moran was admitted to the bar in 1916 and because of his legal training has done all the tax work for the street railway company for the past decade.

Mr. Moran went with the Boston Elevated Railway in November, 1909. Within a year he left the car shops for the offices of the general

auditor. The strike of 1912 brought about many changes of personnel and he filled the office of superintendent of the day, while regular division heads went out on the streets keeping service moving. Three months in the employment department followed, and then into transportation, on the Allston division, where, as he recalls it, his job consisted of shadowing John Smith, who was superintendent. Two months in the instruction school were considered necessary to ground the young man in the things that motormen and conductors have to contend with, then he returned to the auditor's office, where he was given the important assignment of working out new systems of accounting for the various departments. That required a year.

The next step upward was as head of the payroll office, where he was stationed when the public trustees took charge. In 1920, after much deliberation as to whether or not he was too young, Mr. Moran was appointed general auditor, where he continued until 1936, when he was made vice-president and comptroller. Since January 1, 1937, he has been vice-president and treasurer of the Boston Elevated Railway.

With his professional colleagues Mr. Moran keeps in close touch. For two years he was president of the Accountants' Division of the American Transit Association; he was chairman of its insurance committee for five years; and is chairman of the finance committee of the New England Transit Club. Other affiliations are with the Boston Bar Association, the Massachusetts State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Among his clubs are numbered the Engineers, the University of Boston, the Boston City, and the Woodland Country. He takes an active part in Brookline civic and other affairs, and is a member of the Brookline Town Meeting.

GIFFORD, CHARLES L.—Since 1921 Charles L. Gifford has represented the Fifteenth Massachusetts District in the United States Congress establishing an enviable record of public service. Prior to assuming this office he had served the State in various official capacities, including that of State Senator. During his early life he was an educator but abandoned that profession in 1900 to establish a real estate business in his native Cotuit, which he has since conducted.

Mr. Gifford was born at Cotuit, March 15, 1871, the son of William C. and Mary A. (Baker) Gifford. He received a general education in the public schools and after completing his studies began a teaching career in the high schools of his native State and Connecticut. As already stated he continued in this profession until 1900 when he founded his present real estate business at Cotuit.



John H. Moran



Henry A. Wentworth

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The career of public service of Mr. Gifford dates back to 1912 when he was elected a member of the General Court. The marked efficiency of his activities as a legislator led to his being chosen a member of the State Senate in which he served from 1914 to 1919. Two years later, in 1921, he was elected to fill a vacancy in the Sixty-seventh Congress of the United States, and since that time has been successively reelected to represent the Fifteenth Massachusetts District. He is a Republican in his political convictions; fraternizes with the Masonic Order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and worships at the Congregational Church. His home is at Cotuit, Barnstable County.

On September 6, 1892, Congressman Gifford married Fannie H. Handy of Cotuit, and they are the parents of one daughter, now Mrs. Florence Claussen of Dedham, Massachusetts.

REYNOLDS, HARRIS AQUILLA—No account of the conservation movement in the United States could be complete without a consideration of the services of Harris A. Reynolds of Belmont. Not only has he been the spearhead of the activity in Massachusetts, as secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association of Boston for the past twenty-seven years, but his influence has been marked all over New England and in most of the United States as well. In particular, he has been influential in the establishment of the town forest project in the United States. These forests, similar to those in Germany and other sections of Europe, are woodlands owned and operated by the citizens of individual towns as sources of wood and other forest products for municipal needs, as a means of supplying local employment in times of need, and as protection for municipal water supplies. In Massachusetts alone, Mr. Reynolds has fostered the development until more than 100 town forests are being operated at present.

Harris A. Reynolds was born in West Newton, Pennsylvania, on March 30, 1883. Educated in the public schools of South Huntington Township, he attended West Virginia University, receiving the Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering in 1909. Then, after two years of graduate study at the School of Landscape Architecture of Harvard University, he won his degree as Master of Landscape Architecture. Following three years of practice as a landscape architect, he became full-time secretary of the Massachusetts Forest and Park Association. In this office, which he has served ever since, he has been unceasingly active in promoting the various phases of conservation work with particular reference to forestry and park development. Secretary and official of many related organizations and commit-

tees, he has sponsored many bills in the Massachusetts Legislature and is a familiar figure in Washington, where he represents his Association and other organizations in such matters as they are concerned with from time to time. While his outstanding achievement is the promotion of the town forest movement, he is also prominently identified with the development of the State Forests in Massachusetts. The original legislation forming the State Forests was the work of the Association and Mr. Reynolds has devoted much of his attention to continuing the program. In 1936, for example, he secured enabling legislation which will, in time, increase the area in State forests to more than twenty per cent. of the total forest area of the State. Mr. Reynolds also has to his credit a long series of battles against the various insect pests and plant diseases which have attacked the forest trees. Typical of this phase of his work has been his leadership of the fight in New England against the Dutch Elm Disease. Mr. Reynolds is keenly interested in local as well as State politics and has served his town of Belmont for years as a town meeting member as well as being active on town committees. He is the author also of many publications concerned with forestry and conservation. In recent years he has been interested in real estate. The development known as "Pinehurst" in Belmont is his property. Mr. Reynolds is a member of the Masonic Fraternity, a senior member of the Society of American Foresters and belongs to Sigma Chi and Acacia fraternities.

In Boston, on August 22, 1913, Harris A. Reynolds married Alice Estella Hecker, a daughter of Alexander and Atlanta (Pretorius) Hecker. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds have four children: 1. Harris Allen, born August 20, 1914. 2. Howard Hecker, born January 28, 1916. 3. Clinton Albert, born January 26, 1920. 4. Preston Wharton, born June 18, 1921.

WENTWORTH, HENRY A.—Widely known as a leading consulting mining engineer, Henry A. Wentworth, now also a trustee and officially associated with a number of banks and industrial concerns of New England, occupies a prominent place in the business life of Boston and the community of Newton. As a resident of the latter city for nearly thirty years, he has taken an active interest in financial affairs and today serves on the directorate of two of the leading banking institutions there. He is prominent socially and has contributed usefully and generously to the welfare of his surroundings.

Henry A. Wentworth was born in Boston, February 22, 1884, the son of James H. and Alice C. (Keith) Wentworth. He received the early part of his general education in the schools of Massa-

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chusetts, graduating from the Lynn Classical High School, where he completed his studies in 1901. He then matriculated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, receiving a Bachelor of Science degree from that institution in the class of 1905. During the fall of the latter year he became a member of the faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and served as an instructor there until late 1906, when he became a commercial assayer and metallurgist. In 1908 he entered the mining machinery business and four years later established himself as a consulting engineer. He continued in this capacity until 1917, at which time he was appointed technical director, and subsequently elected vice-president, of the American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Company, with whom he was associated until 1927. Since that time he has conducted a consulting engineering office of his own (now at No. 24 Federal Street), in Boston, and held several industrial positions, such as president of the Central Manitoba Mines, Ltd., and vice-president of the American Powder Company. At present, apart from his professional activities, Mr. Wentworth serves as vice-president and a member of the board of directors of the Newton National Bank, and chairman of the finance committee, and member of the board of the Auburndale Coöperative Bank. He also holds the positions of president and director of the Farrington Manufacturing Company, director of Warren Brothers Company, and A. S. Campbell Company, is a trustee of the Newton Hospital. Professionally he holds membership in the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers. Socially he belongs to the New York Engineers' Club, the Algonquin Club and University Club of Boston; is vice-president of the Braeburn Country Club of Newton and a member of the Plymouth Country Club of Plymouth, Massachusetts, and the Scott Fish and Game Club, of Quebec. He is a devotee of the game of golf, has served several years as secretary and treasurer of the Massachusetts Golf Association, and is president of the New England Golf Association. In politics he is a Republican.

In 1908, Mr. Wentworth married Edith Z. Ellis, who was graduated from Smith College in 1906, and they are the parents of three children: Nathan Henry, Vincent Ellis, and Gordon Keith.

POPE, COLONEL FREDERICK—The American family of Pope, of which Colonel Frederick Pope is a member in the ninth generation, had its origin in England where the name is one of considerable antiquity. It is derived most nat-

urally from the Greek and Latin word *pōpa*, a priest, a term in use before the introduction of Christianity. This designation for the priesthood was possibly carried into Britain in the days of the Roman occupation, or brought across the North Sea by Saxons who had themselves derived from the Latin source, or from a still older Aryan word, adapting the form to the genius of their tongue. From a passage in the "Domesday Book," where reference is made to the manor of Popeham in the county of Southampton (the word signifying "the home of the Pope family"), it becomes evident that a freeman named Pope was an important land owner before the Norman conquest. The name subsequently appears in many early records beginning with the deed witnessed by one, "Thomas Pope," conveying land in the parish of St. Mildred, in the county of Oxford, dated 1287.

The American family was founded in the earliest period of settlement in the Massachusetts Colony by John Pope, about whose origin only inferences can be drawn. He was made a freeman on September 3, 1634, and had his residence at Dorchester, where he was evidently a man of standing in the community, possessing considerable property. He and his wife, Jane Pope, were the parents of several children, just how many is not definitely known. The line of descent under immediate consideration is traced through John Pope, Jr., of Squantum, who was necessarily born in England, and his wife, Margaret, among whose children is found Ralph, Sr., born in the year 1673. Ralph became a successful farmer, married Rachel Neale and was the father of nine children, the fifth of whom was Ralph, Jr., or Dr. Ralph Pope, of Dorchester, who was born on November 10, 1705, and died on January 1, 1750, aged forty-four years. He was "a kind and benevolent man, greatly beloved by those who knew him," faithful in his professional duties, carrying on a farm and possessing other interests, chiefly in lumber. He married Rebecca Stubbs, by whom he had eight children.

Colonel Frederick Pope, second child and eldest son of Dr. Ralph and Rebecca (Stubbs) Pope, was born on May 15, 1733, and died on August 20, 1812. Less than seventeen years old when his father died, he nevertheless capably assumed the management of the family farm in Stoughton and, shortly afterwards, the management of the mill owned by his Uncle Lazarus upon the latter's death. He became a man of great weight and influence in his section and served in the Revolution, records of which list him, successively, as private, captain and major. Since he was always afterwards referred to as colonel, it is likely that he attained the higher rank, although no record of this fact survives. In 1787 he was a member of the House of Representatives, representing the

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town of Stoughton. Thereafter, until 1796, he was a member of the Legislature at intervals, completing seven terms.

Colonel Frederick Pope married Mary Cole and they were the parents of eight children. The fifth of these was Frederick, Jr., born in Stoughton, August 20, 1772, and died on December 16, 1826. He entered the lumber business with his brother, William, at Dorchester soon after attaining his majority, founding the firm of F. and W. Pope which, by industry and economy, acquired extensive properties, including wharves, a store and a yard at Commercial Point and several vessels for the coast trade. Lumber was brought down from Maine, but when "The Embargo," followed by the War of 1812 interfered with this trade the business of the firm changed somewhat and Frederick acquired separate interests in Maine, where he died. He married, in 1796, Mary Pierce, of Dorchester, born December 29, 1776, and they became the parents of twelve children. The eighth child was Samuel, born in Dorchester, September 11, 1809, and married, on June 25, 1837, Sarah Stetson Mellish. Samuel Pope spent some of his early years in commercial life at Worcester, resided for a time at Roxbury but for over thirty years made his home at Cambridge, having his business in Boston. Samuel Pope's business was shipping. He was the owner of a number of ships, some of them being engaged in foreign commerce but most of them between New England ports and the West Indies. Part of this business was carrying ice from Maine ports to Cuba and returning with sugar, molasses, rum and other West Indian products. He retired in 1863 and died on February 26, 1886. "He was a large, fine-looking man," it was written of him, "had admirable business qualities; was a delightful companion in home and social circles; had the courtly manners of a 'gentleman of the old school.'"

Of his four children, the youngest child and second son was Eugene Alexander, member of his family in the eighth American generation. He was born on August 3, 1846, and married, on April 13, 1876, Ella Malora Browne, born July 7, 1851, daughter of Charles M. and Zelida A. (Taft) Browne. Eugene Alexander Pope was a member of the Massachusetts bar. He was an authority on Probate and many of his forms for conveyance and leases were standard form in Massachusetts for many years. He resided at Cambridge. He and his wife, Ella M. (Browne) Pope, were the parents of four children: 1. Frederick, whose name heads this review. 2. George Mellish, born February 19, 1880. 3. Mary Emma, born November 1, 1881. 4. Beatrice Elizabeth, born October 23, 1886.

Colonel Frederick Pope was born at Boston, Massachusetts, on November 20, 1877, and after

the completion of his preliminary education, entered Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, from which he was graduated in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. He began his active career as a consulting engineer and was associated in professional capacities with a number of large industrial enterprises. After the beginning of the World War, he organized the Standard Aniline Products Company and built the first dye plant to start in the United States to supply the dye products cut off by the embargo on Germany. In 1915 he became consulting engineer to the Newport Chemical Works, holding this position until 1917, when he was commissioned major in the National Army and assigned as assistant chief of the Chemical Warfare Service. He immediately went to France and reorganized the Chemical Warfare Service for the American Expeditionary Forces, continuing as assistant chief until, 1919, when he received his honorable discharge. Subsequently he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps and chief of procurement for the Chemical Warfare Service, Second District.

After the war, Colonel Pope resumed his career in civil life and in 1920 organized a financial company which purchased the New York Steam Company from the receivers, reorganized the New York Steam Corporation and was vice-president in charge of operations. His interests have since expanded largely and at the present time he is president of the Nitrogen Engineering Corporation, vice-president of the Chemical Engineering Corporation and a director of a number of other companies, in which he has investment interests, including the American Cyanamid Company, the Fiduciary Trust Company, the Fiduciary Corporation, the Southern Alkali Company, the Salvage Process Corporation. His professional qualifications are well known and his associates in the business and financial world have always entertained the highest respect for his judgment.

In addition to his business connections, Colonel Pope is associated with a number of other organizations. He has been interested in the Orient and is a member of the Japan Society and the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations. He is also a member of the Franklin Institute and the New England Society of New York, is an Officer d'Academie (French) and a member of several clubs, including the Century Club, the Grolier Club, the University Club and the Harvard Club, all of New York; the Larchmont Yacht Club and the Travellers Club of Paris. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the Episcopal Church.

On April 8, 1912, Frederick Pope married Mary Stockton McLaughlin, of Jacksonville, Florida. They are the parents of two sons: Frederick and Richard Stockton.

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TAYLOR, AMOS LEAVITT—As a member of the Massachusetts bar and in public life, Amos Leavitt Taylor, of Boston and Belmont, enjoys a reputation that extends beyond the borders of his State. A noteworthy feature of his legal work is the large number of important cases in which he has participated resulting from his extensive connections with corporations which he represents in a fiduciary capacity. In Belmont, where he resides, he is a civic leader whose activities have been of great benefit to the municipality over a long period.

Mr. Taylor was born in Danbury, New Hampshire, on February 22, 1877, son of Frank Leavitt and Nellie Jane (Martin) Taylor and is descended from old New England pioneers dating back to the Colonial period. The American progenitor of his family was Anthony Taylor who migrated from his native English home to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1636. The line of descent is from this Anthony and Phillippa Taylor through John and Deborah (Godfrey) Taylor; Jonathan and Mary (Perkins) Taylor; James and Mary (Tuck) Taylor; Anthony and Priscilla (Clark) Taylor; Amos and Rebecca (Reed) Taylor; Moses Leavitt and Rebecca (Reed) Taylor; Frank Leavitt and Nellie Jane (Martin) Taylor, of above mention. Frank Leavitt Taylor was a farmer at Danbury, and an accountant and collector at Franklin, both in New Hampshire. He was frequently called upon in the settlement of estates; to prepare legal documents, and conduct other activities of a semi-legalistic character. A prosperous, substantial citizen, he was chairman of the Republican Club of his town; district deputy of the Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in New Hampshire, and had occupied all the chairs in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Amos Leavitt Taylor acquired his formal education in the public schools of Danbury, the Franklin High School, Andover Academy, from which he was graduated in 1897, and Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1901. He matriculated at the Boston University School of Law for his professional training, and was graduated in 1903, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*. That same year he was admitted to the Suffolk County bar, and became associated with the long established law firm of Adams and Blinn, founded in 1858. In 1912 he became a partner of George R. Blinn, and since 1926, as the surviving partner has headed the extensive practice of the firm, which still retains the old name of Adams and Blinn.

Mr. Taylor long has been particularly active in the management of trusts and estates; specializes in income and estate tax surveys as a well recognized expert, and represents many interests in a fiduciary capacity. He has appeared frequently

in both State and Federal courts, being a member of all bars, including that of the Supreme Court of the United States. Some of the principal cases with which he has been connected are: Riverbank Improvement Company *vs.* Edwin Chapman, *et. al.*, trustees, 224 Massachusetts 424; Riverbank Improvement Company *vs.* Sarah A. Chadwick, *et. al.*, 228 Massachusetts 242; Purdon *vs.* Blinn 192 Massachusetts 387; Nelson *vs.* Blinn, 222 United States 1; Massachusetts General Hospital *vs.* Inhabitants of Belmont, 233 Massachusetts 190; 238 Massachusetts 396; McArthur *et. al., vs.*, Hood Rubber Company, 221 Massachusetts 372; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company *vs.* York and Whitney Company, 215 Massachusetts 36; New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad Company *vs.* York and Whitney Company, 239 United States 631; New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company *vs.* York and Whitney Company, 253 United States 478; Wasserman *vs.* Cosmopolitan Trust Company, 252 Massachusetts 253; Blinn, executor, *vs.* Pillsbury, 252 Massachusetts 197; Taylor *vs.* Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company, 262 Massachusetts 287; and Taylor *vs.* Creeley, 257 Massachusetts 21.

From 1911 to 1920 Mr. Taylor was lecturer on law at Pace Institute of Accountancy in Boston, and in 1912 he wrote and published "The Law of Corporations, Massachusetts," primarily for the use of Pace students. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts State Bar Association, the Middlesex and Boston Bar associations. He has taken an active interest in public affairs and during much of his career has been prominent in politics. In 1913 he became a member of the Belmont Republican Town Committee, of which he was chairman for ten years and on which he has continued to serve without interruption. In 1924 he was called to a wider field of party service with his election as a member of the Republican State Committee. This connection he also still continues. He was secretary of the Republican State Committee in 1927-28 and chairman from 1929 to 1932; was alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1924, and delegate to the Republican National Convention of 1932. He has been one of the influential leaders of his party in New England during the post-war period and has a recognized place in national Republican councils.

Since 1906 Mr. Taylor has lived in Belmont, Massachusetts, where he has played constructive parts in its development over a period of three decades. He has been town counsel since 1908, and was the organizer of a large number of land trust associates for the protection and wise development of the lands in Belmont. He also sponsored and secured a zoning system for the town and the adoption of the representative form of town government. He is a member and counsel of the



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Belmont Savings Bank; a director of the Waverley Coöperative Bank; one of the organizers in 1920, of the Waverley Trust Company; and in 1927, of the Belmont Trust Company. These last two named institutions were consolidated under his direction in 1930, with Mr. Taylor as president. During the World War he served on the legal advisory board of Belmont. He is a member and clerk of the First Church in Belmont (Unitarian).

Mr. Taylor is a prominent Mason. He was Master of Belmont Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in 1920, organizer and first Master of Beaver Lodge in 1922-23; and District Deputy Grand Master of the Fifth Masonic District in 1928-29. He is also a member of all higher bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, including the thirty-second degree of the Consistory, and a member of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Bostonian Society, the National Geographic Society, the Academy of Political Science, the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, the Gamma Eta Gamma law fraternity, the Oakley Country Club of Watertown, the University and Economic clubs of Boston, the Massachusetts Club, the Appalachian Club, the Middlesex Club and the Roosevelt Club (named for Theodore Roosevelt) of Boston.

On June 16, 1906, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, Amos Leavitt Taylor married Myra Lillian Fairbank (Tufts, 1905), daughter of Nathan P. Fairbank, of Sudbury, Massachusetts, a descendant of Jonathan Fairbank who settled at Dedham in 1636, and Jennie F. (Jewett) Fairbank. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have two children: 1. Amos Leavitt, Jr., born June 20, 1912, graduated from Brown University in 1935 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, who is now in law school. 2. Elizabeth Fairbank, born August 2, 1915, was graduated from Skidmore College in 1937 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

LYNCH, WILLIAM G.—As clerk of the South Boston District Court, William G. Lynch continues to occupy a position of prominence in the affairs of this metropolis where he has also served as member and president of the City Council, and is an active leader in social, civic and professional affairs.

Mr. Lynch was born in South Boston, October 20, 1892, the son of John B. and Anna M. (Fenton) Lynch, both natives of Boston, where his father conducts a barrel business founded by the family seventy-eight years ago and also operates an oil and gas business at No. 501 Old Colony Avenue, South Boston, which he established in 1925. After completing a general education in the public grammar and high schools Mr. Lynch began his varied career. He was elected a member

of the Boston City Council in 1925, where he served continuously until 1933. The nature of his success is revealed in the fact that in 1930 he was elected president of the council and during his career as a member of this body, was appointed to serve on a number of important committees. On the basis of his accomplishments in this office and through the ability he demonstrated as an administrator, Mr. Lynch was named clerk of the South Boston District Court on April 10, 1935, a post he has occupied with distinction since. In the meanwhile he is studying law at the Boston College Law School, looking to the degree of Bachelor of Laws and a legal practice.

Throughout his life Mr. Lynch has taken a keen and active interest in the affairs of his community, being particularly active in the work of fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Pere Marquette Council of the Knights of Columbus, the South Boston branch of the Loyal Order of Moose, the Boston Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the St. Augustine Court of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters. During the World War he enlisted and served with the coast artillery corps at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, until he was honorably discharged with the rank of sergeant. Through his military service he belongs to the Michael J. Perkins Post of the American Legion.

On September 22, 1930, Mr. Lynch married Anna V. Shillve of South Boston, and they are the parents of three children: Elizabeth Ann, Jane Patricia and William G., Jr.

McDONALD, WILLIAM JAMES—For over forty years William James McDonald has been listed among the most prominent and successful realtors of the city of Boston, where he is also a director in various corporations and active in social and sporting circles.

Mr. McDonald was born in Burke, New York, October 14, 1870, the son of James W. and Mary Ann (Percy) McDonald. He received a general education in the public schools of his native town before he embarked upon a business career. In 1894 he came to Boston to begin a career as a realtor, which he has continued since with success. Widely known in business circles of this metropolis throughout his work and residence here, Mr. McDonald has come to serve in an official capacity for several large companies here.

Aside from these activities he has taken a keen and active interest in the social and civic affairs of his surroundings. He is a member and director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the Eastern Racing Association. His clubs include the Boylston Street Association, the Metropolitan Driving Club, of which he is a

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member of the board of directors, and the Old Colony Driving Club. He is a Republican in politics and worships at the Presbyterian Church. He maintains offices in the Ames Building in Boston and lives in the Hotel Fensgate in this city.

On June 7, 1891, Mr. McDonald married Maud Severance of Chelsea, and they are the parents of one daughter, Vera Severance, now Mrs. Winthrop Richardson Scudder.

HILL, HON. HAVEN G.—Admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1905, Haven G. Hill built up a lucrative practice in Lowell, in which he has won an enviable reputation not only as a lawyer, but as a consultant. Born at Rye, New Hampshire, he is the son of Charles H. and Laura G. (Locke) Hill. His preliminary education was obtained in the public and high schools of Lowell, and he attended Harvard College for one year. He graduated from the Law School of Boston University in 1905, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude*. In 1906 he received the degree of Master of Laws from Boston University. He has practiced law in Lowell since 1905.

Judge Hill is a member of the Federal courts, and was a Master in Chancery, from 1911-30. In 1930 he was appointed special justice of the District Court of Lowell by Governor Frank G. Allen. He is a trustee and clerk of the Mechanics Savings Bank of Lowell; director, Middlesex Coöperative Bank of Lowell; chairman, board of directors, American Mason Safety Tread Company; director, Universal Safety Tread, Inc., and for several years president of Boston University Club, of Lowell. At present Judge Hill is vice-president of the Bigelow Association, eligible to those holding degrees of Master of Laws from Boston University. He is prominent and a popular figure in the Masonic fraternity, being a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He is an officer in several Masonic bodies. Judge Hill is also a trustee of the Horn Home for Aged Couples, and is a deacon and clerk of All Souls Church, at Lowell. He is a Republican in his party allegiance, and a member of the Vesper Country Club.

Judge Haven G. Hill married Ella J. Perham, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and they have one daughter, Alma Goodwin Hill.

HOWIE, DAVID H.—Vice-President David H. Howie, of the Fiduciary Trust Company, of Boston, is a native of Lynn, Massachusetts, born April 28, 1886. He completed his primary education at Worcester Academy, from which he was graduated in 1903, and Harvard University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts as a member of the class of 1907. After two more years

of postgraduate work he entered his business career.

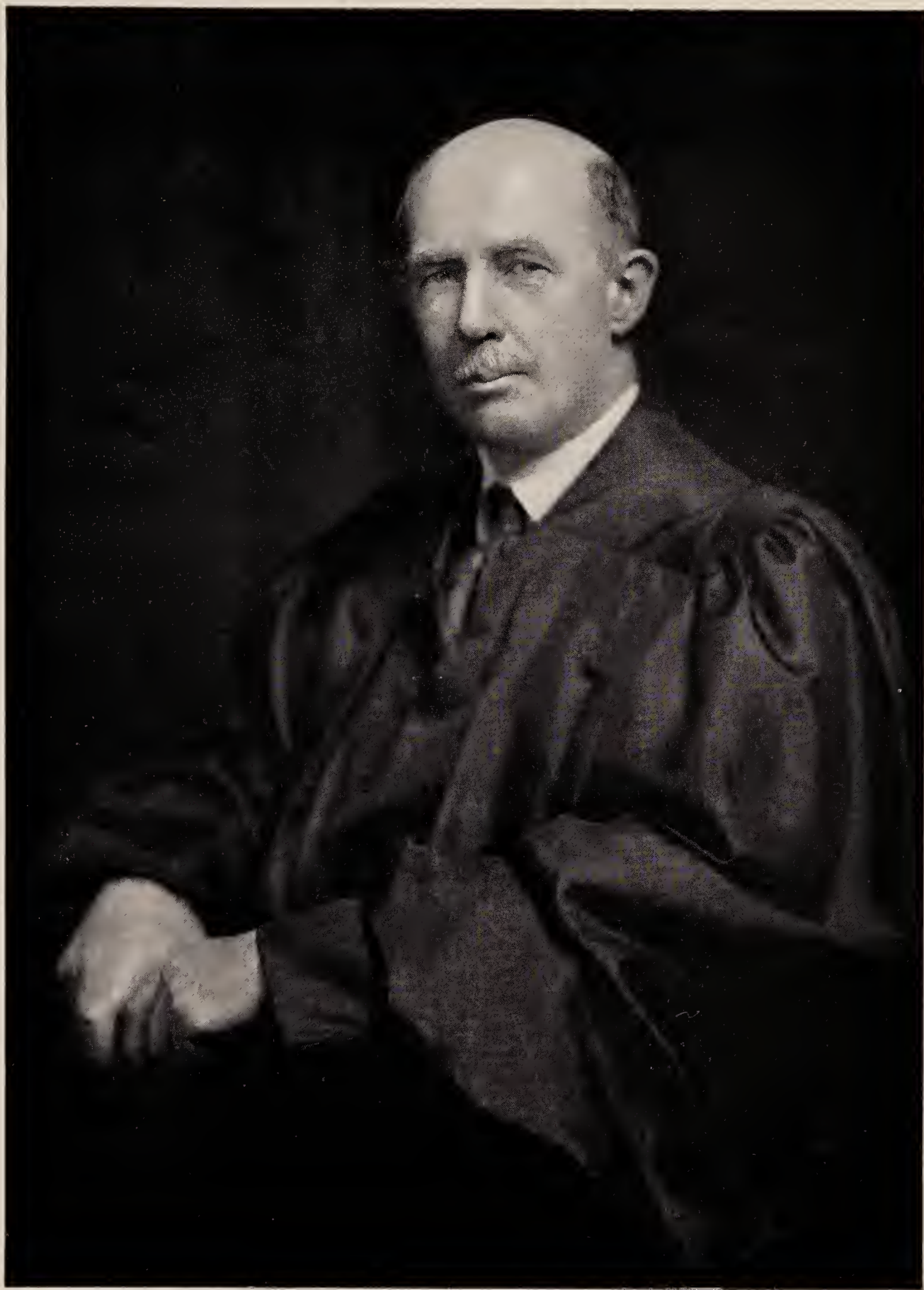
Mr. Howie's first important business connection was with James J. Storrow, a partner of Lee Higginson and Company, an association which continued until 1926. He was one of the executors of the estate of Mr. Storrow, and became vice-president of Lee Higginson and Company until 1932, since when he has been identified with the Fiduciary Trust Company, as vice-president. He is also a director of the Cambridge Trust Company, a trustee of the Cambridge Hospital, treasurer of the New England Council, treasurer of the trustees of the Cambridge Young Women's Christian Association, treasurer of West End House, a director of the Saco-Lowell Shops, and a member of the Boston Port Authority. Among his clubs are the Harvard, Union and St. Botolph of Boston.

In 1911, David Heath Howie married Harriet Neal Baum, of Boston.

FOX, CHARLES JAMES—City Auditor of Boston, Charles James Fox has been in the public service for the larger share of his mature life, beginning with an enlistment in the United States Navy for the duration of the World War, and continuing thereafter in connections that led to his present post. He is a native and practically a life-long resident of Boston, where he was born August 31, 1889, son of James P. and Annie (Prior) Fox. While his mother was born in Montreal, Canada, his father was a Bostonian, a well-known figure in the realty and insurance business. He was also first assistant assessor of the city, serving for a number of years. Many of the generation now passing will recall that James P. Fox was an outstanding oarsman, rowing in numerous winning shells from singles to eight oar.

Charles James Fox was educated in the Boston grammar and English High School, from which he was graduated in 1906. He then attended Bridgewater Normal College, finishing in 1910, and two years later received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University. He taught school from 1912 to 1918, first at Hackensack, New Jersey, then at Gardner, and at Marblehead, Massachusetts. In 1918 he enlisted in the United States Naval Reserves, and was assigned to the Charlestown Navy Yard where he remained until the end of the World War.

Upon his return to civilian activities, Mr. Fox became attached to the Internal Revenue Department as a traveling auditor having to do with corporation income and excess profit tax returns. Until 1922 he continued in this service, then accepting appointment as the Budget Commissioner of the City of Boston. His fine work in this connection for a dozen years, was rewarded on June



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1, 1934, when he was appointed City Auditor of Boston. Mr. Fox is a member of the Boston City Club, the Charitable Irish Society, the Catholic Union of Boston, and the St. Alphonsus Association. Water sports are his favorite recreation, whether swimming or boating, and he keeps fit in the winter by playing handball. Without ostentation, or seeking the limelight, he enters heartily into movements and organizations planned for the advance and betterment of Boston.

On April 8, 1918, Charles James Fox married Loretta Cloutier, of Gardner, Massachusetts, and they make their home in Roxbury.

MICHAEL J. DOWNEY—Assistant Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, Michael J. Downey is too prominent a figure in the educational, Americanization and educational legislation circles of Boston and Massachusetts to require any formal introduction to the people of the Commonwealth. All that is attempted here is to outline briefly his varied and important activities of the present century as a matter of record. For convenience these can be divided into those prior to the World War, and his later career, although the continuity of his experience was not broken at this time, rather was it expanded and accelerated.

Mr. Downey was born at Boston Highlands, October 18, 1880, and acquired the preliminaries of his education in the schools of the Massachusetts metropolis. Graduated from the Boston Latin School, in 1900, he matriculated at Boston College, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1904. The following scholastic year was spent in the Boston Normal School, and during his preparation for a career as an educator, Mr. Downey studied three years in the Harvard Summer School, a year in Teachers' College Summer School, Columbia University, New York City, and gained his Master's degree in Arts, in course, in 1914 from Boston College. As an undergraduate he was Business Manager of the "Boston College Stylus," 1901-04; manager of Boston College football team, 1903; president of Boston College class, 1904; president of College Section of the first class at Normal School to which men were admitted, 1905. He served as secretary of Organization Committee, Boston School Men's Club, and was secretary-treasurer from 1909-16, president, 1916-17.

Mr. Downey began teaching in the Dearborn School, Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1905; was sub-master of the Prescott School, Charlestown, in 1910, and was assistant director of Evening and Continuation Schools, on February 1, 1915. He was acting director of Evening Schools from September 1, 1916, to September 1, 1917, when he was made the director of Evening Schools. In 1917 he was also acting principal of the Continuation

School. Directly a part of his service during this period, Mr. Downey was a teacher of the South Boston Evening High School, 1905-06; secretary of the South Boston Evening School, 1906-12; manager of the Charlestown Evening Center, 1913-14; and principal of the Franklin Evening School, 1914-15. Much of his work during this time brought him into close contact with many of foreign birth or parentage, and, as early as 1916 he was placed in charge of Boston courses for teachers of English to immigrants. In 1919 he was director of the course and lecturer on Americanization at Johns Hopkins University Summer School, Baltimore, Maryland. His services, in connection with courses for teachers, include being lecturer on Americanization at the Hyannis Normal Summer School, and in the Boston University Courses for Teachers. In 1924 he took charge of courses for teachers of immigrants given in the Teachers' College of the City of Boston.

Although the World War did not break the continuity of Mr. Downey's educational activities, the year 1918 may be taken by the chronologically-minded as a mile-stone in his career. During the war and from this time on, his work enlarged and the fields of his endeavor multiplied. Already his connection with Americanization courses in colleges has been pointed out as beginning in 1919. Mr. Downey's war services may be outlined as being the official responsible for the coöperation of teachers and pupils with the Selective Service Registration Boards; with the Legal Advisory Boards; and especially with the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety. He had charge of the Inspection of Questionnaires as a representative of the Federal Bureau of Vocational Education, and of the mobilization of school boys for farm service, as head supervisor of the Farm Service for two years. Before passing to other features of his noteworthy work along other lines, there should be mentioned certain post-war services, such as his activities, continued until 1919, as a member of the Advisory Committee on Education for the Knights of Columbus. He is largely responsible for initiating, establishing and developing the Knights of Columbus Educational Program for men in the Service and ex-Service men. He personally started the first Camp School in the United States, at Camp Devens; the first free evening school for De-Mobilized Service Men, at Boston; the first correspondence courses for ex-Service men.

Americanization, educational legislation and evening schools, are terms that stand out in any review of the career of Mr. Downey as an educator. For two years he was chief assistant to Superintendent Thompson in a national survey of Americanization. He organized the City of Boston Committee for Americanism in 1920, and

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served as chairman. He has been a member of the Chamber of Commerce Committee on Americanization since 1920, and initiated and established factory classes. As representative of schools, he has coöperated with all agencies interested in immigrant education and welfare, and directed such activities towards proper channels. There is a very enlightening chapter in Superintendent Thompson's "Schooling of the Immigrant." This chapter is called "The Trend of Legislation," and its author is Michael J. Downey. He became a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Education in 1919, and with increasing frequency during the after years, he has been consulted by the State Commissioner of Education, and members of the Legislature, on educational legislation, for he long has been a student of laws connected with education, and has spoken from his knowledge before the Legislative Committee on Education. He also is the official representative of the Boston School Committee.

No adequate summary can be made of the Evening School experience and achievements of Mr. Downey. A decade has been spent as head of the Evening School Department, reorganizing such schools, revising courses of study and administering matters as they came up in the department. He organized the Day School for immigrants, with eighty-five classes conducted in 1924; and in that same year he organized the Day Practical Arts Classes, with fifteen centers in operation. Quoting from an authoritative statement, Mr. Downey "suggested and carried out numerous improvements in the Department, e. g., lengthened term; fewer evenings per week; smaller number of pupils per teacher; standardization of salaries for summer and evening schools; prohibition of evening and summer work in same school year; limit to number of years of consecutive evening school service; selection of suitable texts for immigrants; assignment of assistants-in-charge of the Day School for Immigrants to supervision and organization of classes; modification of laws governing employment of illiterate minors; new certificates; new examinations; new types of high school; new subjects and courses of study; new system of appointments; new plan of rating; new schedule of compensation for custodians."

Since December 1, 1924, Mr. Downey has been Assistant Superintendent of Boston Public Schools, officially in charge of: Americanization, Attendance Department, Disciplinary Day School, Day School for Immigrants, Evening Schools, Extended Use of Public Schools, Vocational Guidance, Employment Certificates, Special English Classes, Ungraded Classes, Summer Review Schools, Visual Education, Radio, Home Instruction of Physically Handicapped Children, and Ratings for Promotion. He is a member of the fol-

lowing-named associations: Adult Educational Council of Greater Boston, Adult Alien Association, National Vocational Association, Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, Massachusetts Superintendents' Association, New England Superintendents' Association, and Department of Superintendence, National Education Association.

COBB, HENRY IVES—For many years, Henry Ives Cobb was one of the most distinguished figures in American architecture. A master of the classic styles, he was also a pioneer in the development of the new and leaves as his monument scores of important buildings in the major cities of the Nation. He was born in Massachusetts, of old New England stock, and although his career belonged to the country as a whole he always retained his affection for the Commonwealth of his birth.

Mr. Cobb was born in Brookline on August 19, 1859, a son of Albert A. and Mary Russell (Candler) Cobb. His father was a well-known shipping merchant who carried on for many years a considerable trade with the Orient. His mother was descended from old Salem and Marblehead families, bred in the staunchest New England tradition.

Henry Ives Cobb received his preliminary education in private schools and upon the completion of his academic training, entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Subsequently he also studied at Harvard University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1881. Shortly afterwards he entered the office of Peabody and Stearns, Boston architects, where he remained for a brief period under the instruction of the members of this firm. His initial experience confirmed him in the choice of his career, and in entering independent practice he moved to Chicago, where his offices were soon the center of many of the most important architectural projects in the country. His obvious talents led to many demands on his services, which he met with conspicuous success. While sensible of the value of tradition, he never felt bound by the past if newer methods and designs seemed best adapted to the purpose in hand. Thus, the Owings Building in Chicago, which he designed in 1889, was one of the first successful structures in which steel construction was employed, the forerunner of the modern skyscraper, which has all but transformed American architecture. This building attracted wide attention and firmly established his fame.

In 1892 Mr. Cobb was designated one of the national board of architects to design the buildings of the Chicago World's Fair. The Fisheries Building, the Massachusetts State Building and the Streets of Cairo, well remembered by visitors to the Fair, were all constructed from his designs and were prominent features of the exhibition. He was



Henry Busch

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also the original architect of the University of Chicago, which had its origins in 1890 when the site of the university, consisting of three blocks extending from 56th to 59th streets between Ellis and Greenwood avenues in Chicago, was chosen. This site was determined by the generous donation of one-half the site by Marshall Field and the proffer of the other half for a very reasonable price. This gave the university a frontage on the Midway Plaisance of less than four hundred feet, but when John D. Rockefeller offered another plot in exchange for one of the original three blocks, the site was extended on both sides to three-quarters of a mile, while the total area was increased to nearly one hundred acres. Mr. Cobb as architect for the university, designed all the buildings erected prior to 1900 and thus determined the architectural characteristics of the campus. Meanwhile, in 1893, he was also appointed a special government architect and in the following ten years designed a number of important government buildings, including the Federal Building at Chicago and the League Island buildings at Annapolis.

In 1896 Mr. Cobb removed from Chicago to Washington, District of Columbia, and in 1902 established offices in New York City, where his activities thereafter centered until the time of his death. Among the many notable buildings which he designed, the following, in addition to those previously mentioned, may be listed: the Chicago Opera House, the Chicago Athletic Club, the Newberry Library, the Yerkes Observatory and the Church of Atonement, in Chicago; the Albany Savings Bank, New York State Bank Building, both at Albany, New York; the 42 Broadway Building in New York City, the Harriman Bank Building and the Sinclair Oil Building, also in New York; the American University, at Washington, District of Columbia; several Christian Science and other churches; and many homes in all parts of the country.

Mr. Cobb had many other interests and was for years a prominent figure in New York civic life. He was known especially as a student and authority on the subject of taxation, both in theory and practice, and for his efforts to promote the principle of arbitration in the settlement of business disputes. He was an incorporator and a member of the first board of managers of the Arbitration Society of America, founded in 1922 to extend the scope of industrial arbitration. He was also a leader in planning the amalgamation of the two other prominent arbitration associations, which resulted in the founding of the American Arbitration Association in 1926. Of this latter body he continued as a director until his death.

In addition to this connection, Mr. Cobb was active over a long period in the Merchants' Association of New York. He became a member of its

committee for the revision of the New York State Constitution in 1915 and was chairman for many years of its committee on taxation and public revenue as well as the committee on economy and efficiency of State administration. In 1922 he became a director of the association and in 1924 was elected vice-president, an office he held until 1928 when failing health forced his retirement. He was known as a man of fine public spirit and enlightened social conscience, qualities which won him wide respect quite apart from the distinction of his professional career.

In 1882 Mr. Cobb married Emma Martin Smith, of New York City. They became the parents of the following children: Henry Ives, Jr., Cleveland, Candler, Elliot, Boughton, Russell, and Leonore, who married Robert Amory.

Henry Ives Cobb died at his home in New York City March 27, 1931, at the age of seventy-one. As an architect his work was notable for the ingenuity with which he solved difficult technical problems, for the resources of his scholarship and for his fine feeling both for mass and decoration. These were fused and blended by his creative spirit, which was of rare force and power, and by the artistic and intellectual integrity which characterized him throughout life.

BURGIN, THOMAS SKUDDER—With his election as mayor of Quincy for the term beginning in 1935, Thomas Skudder Burgin entered upon a new phase of his public career, which had already brought him important honors. He is a life-long resident and leading business man of Quincy, and as chief executive has devoted himself faithfully to the city's interests.

Mr. Burgin was born at Quincy on April 15, 1902, a son of Clarence and Minnie M. (Rodgers) Burgin. He was educated in local public schools, completing the high school course, and at Milton Academy, following which he entered business life. As president and treasurer of Thomas S. Burgin, Inc., he heads an insurance agency which he founded and built up to its present substantial position. He is also a trustee of the Quincy Savings Bank. Much of his time, however, during the past twelve years, has been given to public affairs. He was a member of the Quincy City Council from 1925-29 inclusive, and again in 1933-34, and was president of the Council in 1927 and 1928. In 1929 and 1930 he sat as a member of the Massachusetts Legislature and in 1935 was called to further public responsibilities with his election as mayor of Quincy. He has continued in this office without interruption during the intervening years, providing an efficient and progressive administration by which the city has reaped substantial benefits. His present term expires in 1938.

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Mr. Burgin is affiliated with the Masonic order and is a member of the Unitarian Church. He is a director and past president of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, a member and past president of the Kiwanis Club and a member of the Neighborhood Club of Quincy and the Engineers Club of Boston. His principal hobbies are yachting, fishing and outdoor sports generally, in which he finds his chief diversion.

MORRILL, FRANK A.—Ranked as the most prominent and successful insurance executive in Norfolk County, Frank A. Morrill today heads one of the largest establishments of this type in this section of the State. He came to Norwood over forty years ago and laid the foundation for his present business. At the time the population of this community was approximately thirty-five hundred persons, industry had not made definite inroads and opportunities were unlimited. Since that time this region has grown tremendously in commercial and industrial importance and Mr. Morrill's insurance business, which was organized in a modest capacity, has developed in proportion. Today he represents twenty-five of the leading insurance companies of the Nation and boasts a clientele of the foremost business and manufacturing interests of this vicinity. Not only has Mr. Morrill contributed substantially to the industrial, commercial, and business advancement of this community and county, but he has also come to exert a dominant influence in social, civic and political affairs. His accomplishments in every field of endeavor he has undertaken have gained the esteem and respect of his fellow-citizens.

Frank A. Morrill was born in Milford, February 1, 1864, the son of Asa L. and Laura R. (Spaulding) Morrill, both natives of the State of Maine. His father, who removed to Milford, engaged in the manufacture of straw hats when they were made by hand. Mr. Morrill received a general education in the public schools of his native community and after completing his high school studies went to Poughkeepsie, New York, where he attended the Eastman Business College from where he was graduated in 1884. He then secured a position with the National Bank of Redemption in the city of Boston, where he worked as a teller for about three years, and later became cashier for the Hopkinton National Bank, and was assistant treasurer of the Hopkinton Savings Bank, a post he occupied between 1888 and 1894. During the latter year he came to Norwood and organized the insurance business which he has conducted with such outstanding distinction and success since.

Throughout his career he has been deeply interested in the civic affairs of his surroundings. As a resident of Hopkinton he served that com-

munity as town clerk and since settling in Norwood has continued to take a live interest in public affairs. He was particularly active when the town government of Norwood was changed to its present managerial form. Mr. Morrill is a member and for two years served as president of the Norwood Board of Trade. Socially he has devoted most of his energies to religious and fraternal matters. He belongs to the Orient Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, the Norwood Commandery and the Aleppo Temple Shrine in Boston. He also fraternizes with the local lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In a business capacity he is a charter member of the Bank Officers Association. He is a communicant of the First Congregational Church of Norwood and serves as clerk and a member of the board of trustees for that institution.

On July 8, 1891, Mr. Morrill married Margaret Van Hovenberg of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, who has been very prominent socially. She is a member and former president of the Norwood Women's Club, and a member of the board of directors of the New England Woman's Club of Boston. A talented musician, she has gained wide renown as a singer and has engaged in concert and church work throughout this section, where she is regarded among the outstanding sopranos.

BLAKE, COLONEL WILLIAM J.—The United States Veterans' Administration of Massachusetts is fortunate in having as its manager, Colonel William J. Blake, a man of extensive military experience and proven executive ability. Although a native of New York City, born January 1, 1891, he was brought by his parents to Fall River when three years old, and has since been a resident of Massachusetts. He received the preliminaries of his education in the N. B. Borden School and the B. M. C. Durfee High School, from which he was graduated in 1909. Entering Harvard University he gained the Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1913, and until 1915 was engaged in the securities business.

The military career of Colonel Blake was begun in youth as a member of the Massachusetts Militia, or National Guard. He went to the Mexican Border with the 9th Massachusetts Infantry, remaining from June 16, to November 7, 1916. On March 25, 1917, his unit was called into Federal service, later to become a part of the 101st Infantry of the famous Yankee, or 26th Division. Colonel Blake served with this regiment until honorably discharged April 29, 1919. It will be recalled that the Yankee Division was the first of the American Expeditionary Forces to be organized, the first to cross the Atlantic as a division, and the first to take the battle line as a unit. Sergeant



William Blake.

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Blake, as he was then, sailed with the first "outfit" of the Yankee Division, on September 7, 1917, and was on the firing line at Chemin des Dames, on February 6, 1918. In rapid succession he took part in the military operations in the Toul sector, Apremont, Seicheprey, the Aisne-Marne, Champagne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne offensives and other engagements of minor rating. Colonel Blake won promotion on the field to second lieutenant, January 28, 1918; to first lieutenant, September 15, 1918, and was mustered out with this rank. He was wounded in action on July 16, at Bernecourt, gassed on a raid into the enemy lines on May 31, 1918, and was awarded by the United States Government the decorations of The Purple Heart, and the Silver Star Medal for valor.

During a part of his service in France, Colonel Blake was an instructor in infantry tactics at the First Corps School, at Gondrecourt, and upon his return to the United States after the Armistice he again became identified with the National Guard after its reestablishment. His experience abroad proved of great value in the Guard, and he was successively captain and operations officer of the 51st Infantry Brigade; aide-de-camp to the commanding general of the 26th Division; lieutenant-colonel and assistant chief of staff of the 26th Division. He retired as chief of staff of this division, in January, 1934. His present rank is colonel of infantry in the Reserve Corps. After the war, Colonel Blake was associated with the Bethlehem Ship Building Corporation at Fore River, during 1919-20. In the latter year he went with the Veterans' Bureau as chief of administration for Massachusetts, and has been manager of the United States Veterans' Administration since December, 1924. In 1928 he was graduated from the Army War College in Washington, District of Columbia. In everyday affairs Colonel Blake has varied interests. He was assistant football coach at Harvard University from 1914 to 1926, excepting while overseas. Among his clubs are the Harvard and Clover of Boston, the Army and Navy and the Racket, of Washington, District of Columbia, and he is a member of the American Legion and other military organizations.

On December 7, 1929, Colonel William J. Blake married Alice M. Dufault, of Spencer, Massachusetts, and they reside in Watertown.

REED, MARY G.—The life of Mary G. Reed is marked by versatility, important educational and club activities and real contributions to things musical and artistic in Massachusetts and New England. That she is the honorary president of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, is but one recognition of the variety and value of her activities and her gift for leadership. She was

born in Canton, Massachusetts, and attended local grammar and high schools before initiating a career in musical education and performance.

At the age of seven she began studying music and the piano, which was continued under such notables as Helen Hopekirk, Heinrich Gebhard, of Boston; Harold Bauer and Thuel Burnham, of Paris, France. As early as 1908, she opened a studio in Huntington Chambers, Boston, in which she carried on her work, chiefly the teaching of the pianoforte, until 1933, since which time it has been located at No. 88 Exeter Street, in the city. During much of this period she has also maintained connections in Worcester, Lowell, and Malden, Massachusetts. A student of B. J. Lang, on the pipe organ, she has played in a number of churches in Canton, Norwood and Hyde Park, for some years.

Mary G. Reed is a well-known and popular lecturer, for educational institutions, on public stages, often illustrating her subject with costume recitals and travelogues. She gave a course of lectures for the University Extension of Massachusetts on the appreciation of music. President of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs, for seven years, she was honored with election as honorary president. Broadcasting has been included among her activities, and for the past two years she has been heard over the air weekly. In 1933-34-35-36 and 37, Mrs. Reed was State manager for the National Piano Tournament, and also entered some of her pupils who won national honors. Her lecture recitals, especially those having to do with the music of Scandinavia, Spain, early English compositions, or "Le Trio Intime" are the features of many community and city programs, throughout New England.

Mary G. Reed is the editor of "Libretto," the official organ of the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs; she founded the Prelude, Crescendo and Harmony, Jr., clubs, and is herself a member of the Chromatic Club, and for fifteen years, of the Professional Women's Club, which she served as chairman of music for three years, and of the New England Women's Press Association, being chairman of music. She has written at least twenty children's stories and has recently published a book of poems—"Music and Other Poems," which has brought her the honor of membership in the Poetry Society of London, and Honorary Membership in the Eugene Field Poetry Association. A favorite pupil of Heinrich Gebhard, he wrote of her: "It gives me great pleasure to state that Mary G. Reed, in her studies with me, assimilated my ideas of the pianoforte, playing excellently. She is naturally very musical, and to this quality she has added a good technique and a fine sense of tone color and proportion."

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ANDERSON, ELBRIDGE ROBERTS—

Over half a century of distinguished achievement as an attorney and civic leader, marks the career of Elbridge Roberts Anderson, who throughout this period has maintained a large and successful practice in the city of Boston and been influential in the affairs of Wenham, where he resides. He enjoys a rich and interesting family background, his father having been one of the outstanding clerics and educators of the Nation during his generation.

Mr. Anderson was born in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, September 12, 1864, the son of the Reverend Dr. Galusha and Mary Eleanor (Roberts) Anderson, the former a native of Bergen, New York, and the latter of Roxbury, Massachusetts. His mother, who died in 1915, was the daughter of Elbridge Gerry Roberts, native of Gloucester, who died in Red Bank, New Jersey, after having been engaged in the wholesale bakery business in St. Louis, Missouri, and afterwards as a railroad projector and organizer.

Mr. Anderson's father, who died in Wenham at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, was a minister in the Baptist denomination and received his theological training at the Rochester Theological Seminary, from which he graduated. After his entry into the ministry he received the degree of Doctor of Divinity, Doctor of Laws, and Doctor of Sacred Theology. He then became a missionary in the West and subsequently became pastor of the Second Baptist Church of St. Louis, Missouri, which church he served as pastor during the Civil War. In connection with the conflict it is said that he and General Frank P. Blair were responsible for organizing and leading the crusade which kept the State of Missouri in the Union. Eventually Dr. Anderson became known throughout the country as one of the leading educators of his day. He served as president of the University of Chicago and later acted in the same capacity for Denison University of Granville, Ohio. The elder Anderson was a son of Seneca and Lucy (Webb) Anderson, who at the time of their death resided in LeRoy, New York, to which they had removed from the farm in Bergen, New York, where he was a pioneer wheat farmer. Dr. Anderson's father was a native of Otis, Massachusetts, and his wife of Connecticut.

The Anderson family trace their American ancestry to John Anderson and his brother, David. The circumstances leading up to their journey to this country are highly dramatic. According to family record the two men were on a hunting trip in the highlands of Scotland, when they were accosted by an English press gang, which captured them and spirited them aboard the ship "Spit Fire." This vessel sailed into the port of Boston a few years before the Revolutionary War

broke out for the purpose of coercing the Colonists into submission to the Crown. Soon after landing, the two brothers deserted the ship and made their way to Long Island, Boston Harbor, and from there made their way to Hingham, where they settled.

Elbridge Roberts Anderson received a general education in the public schools of the City of Chicago, Illinois, later attended a preparatory school in that city and after completing this part of his studies matriculated at the University of Chicago, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in the class of 1885. He then entered the Colorado School of Mines at Golden, Colorado, and after studying here for a period returned to Chicago, where he began to read law under private tutelage. Shortly thereafter his family removed to Massachusetts where on June 17, 1886, he was admitted to practice. He first established himself in Salem, where he remained for two years, and at the expiration of this period came to Boston, where he was associated with the law firm of Sterns and Butler for three years. At the expiration of this period he became a partner in the law firm of Bartlett, Gage and Anderson, his associates being Charles W. Bartlett and Clinton Gage. Five or six years after the formation of the firm, Mr. Gage retired and the firm became known as Bartlett and Anderson, a title under which it operated for twenty-one years, when it was dissolved. Since that time Mr. Anderson has continued to practice alone, specializing in trial and corporation law, in which he acts as counsel for a number of large concerns. Mr. Anderson is a member of the Suffolk County Bar Association, the Essex County Bar Association, the Middlesex County Bar Association, the Norfolk County Bar Association, City of Boston Bar Association, the American Bar Association, the American Branch International Bar Association and the International Bar Association.

Throughout his residence in Wenham Mr. Anderson has been an exceedingly active and prominent figure in the civic affairs of the community. He has served as chairman of the local board of health, been chairman of the Park Commission, a member of the Finance Committee of the Town of Wenham and chairman of the Public Safety Committee for the towns of Hamilton and Wenham. During the World War he served on the legal advisory board in Wenham and also did legal advisory work in the State of Maine. Socially he is a member of several clubs and societies in this region, including the Union Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons of Dorchester. While a student at the University of Chicago he became a member of Illinois Beta Chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity. In his religious convictions he worships at the Baptist Church. Fond of out-



Eugene P. Carver, Jr.

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door sports he finds his main diversion in the spring in salmon fishing and bird hunting in the fall.

Mr. Anderson married (first) in May, 1889, Elizabeth Dodge Harris of Salem, who died in May, 1932. They were the parents of one daughter, Mrs. Mary Frances Luscomb, now deceased. On October 27, 1932, Mr. Anderson married (second) Mrs. Blanche (Webster) Hobbs of Winthrop.

CARVER, EUGENE P., JR.—Distinguished as one of Boston's leading lawyers, Eugene P. Carver, Jr., has been associated through practically the whole of his life with this district of the State of Massachusetts.

He was born in Arlington, Massachusetts, on November 9, 1891, son of Eugene P. and Clara (Porter) Carver, both natives of Searsport, Maine. His father was for years a lawyer, representing the United States as vice-president of the International Law Association at some of its gatherings. He was also one of Boston's prominent lawyers, practicing in New York as well as in Boston. He was a graduate of the School of Law of Boston University. He died February 26, 1924, Clara (Porter) Carver survives him, making her home in Boston.

The public schools of his native district provided Eugene P. Carver, Jr., his early education, and later he was graduated from high school at Brookline, next attending Harvard College and being graduated there in 1913 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. For his professional studies he became a student at the Law School of Harvard University, where, in 1916, he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar in the same year, he practiced in Boston thereafter, continuing this work down to the present. The only interruption that has come to his work has been his World War service. His military career began, as a matter of fact, as early as 1910, when he joined the National Guard of Massachusetts, remaining continuously in that body until he became actively associated with the army at the time of the entry of the United States into the war. From 1910 until September, 1919, he never ceased his military services. He held the rank of first lieutenant in war days, serving with Company K, Company C, the supply company, and Company F of the 8th Massachusetts Infantry, and at one time and another commanding these companies. He went overseas with Company F, 56th Pioneer Infantry, serving in both France and Germany. After the Armistice he was with the Army of Occupation in Germany, later spending considerable time in England, where he remained for some months until his formal discharge from the service in September, 1919.

Since that time he has been actively engaged in legal practice in Boston. He is a member of the

American Bar Association, the Boston Art Club, the American Legion, the Disabled Veterans of the World War, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Military Order of the World War. In 1922-1923 he was patriotic instructor in the Massachusetts department of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, serving this same organization as senior vice-commander, 1923-24, and as commander in 1924-1925. He was national senior vice-commander-in-chief in 1927-28 and in 1928-29 was national commander-in-chief. In 1929 and 1930 he was a member of the National Council of Administration, and continuously from 1928 to 1932 he was a trustee of the Home for Widows and Orphans. Mr. Carver is at present serving as president of the Boston Art Club. Politically he has been a steadfast Republican, and he is a member of the Unitarian Church, being a member of the Parish Committee. His many business affiliations include the secretaryship of the Metropolitan Coal Company, and he is also a director of the Frost Coal Company and the Pratt Coal Company. Mr. Carver has his offices at No. 110 State Street, Boston, and lives at No. 15 Buckminster Road, Brookline.

Eugene P. Carver, Jr., married September 10, 1917, Dorothy Lee Bell, of Cobden, Illinois.

DALRYMPLE, AMY FLORENCE—Many visitors to, and residents of, Boston have pleasant memories of "The Blue Ship Tea Room" on T Wharf, and hold in genuine affection its founder and hostess, Amy Florence Dalrymple, artist and lifelong citizen of the Massachusetts metropolis. Her practice in drawing began as soon as she could hold her pencil and has continued down the years, through six years in art school and in steady work in her studio ever since. Those familiar with her work find certain paintings significant of the five years spent in Florida, where she was instructor in drawing and painting at Rollins College, Winter Park. Others are reminiscent of times spent in Italy, of ocean trips and sea shores for, wherever she has been, there her unvarying pursuit has been sketching and painting.

In 1905, Amy Florence Dalrymple opened a studio in Boston, teaching and continuing the art which has built her reputation among confreres and with the public. A dozen years ago she rented a loft on T Wharf, in order to be close to the water and shipping which she loves to draw and paint, and never dreaming of where this was leading her. This loft was made into a most unusual studio to which came numerous friends and then they brought their friends. Tea was, of course, served and the visitors multiplied. Partly in self-defense, the hostess tried to free more of her time for her art by making a charge for services rendered. The net effect was to increase the number of visitors and from this inconsequential be-

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ginning grew the present-day flourishing business. Her innate gift for good companionship and conversation no doubt were factors in the success of this venture.

Her loft, which came to be called "The Blue Ship Tea Room" proved popular, and the entertaining of luncheon and dinner parties, all of which necessitated the hiring of an especially good chef and adequate assistants, (not to mention equipment) led eventually to her taking a second loft. The tea room has become almost a social center with many unique features, "once visited always remembered." An important factor in the present tea room is the presence and activity of Miss Dalrymple's niece, Lois Adelaide Watson, who is now her partner. Recently they have added a third loft on T Wharf, adjoining and connecting with the first two, and all of them overlooking the harbor. This third loft includes a bright and delightful living room, adding to the pleasure of visitors. Most of the oils that decorate the walls are her own paintings and works. If one asks what are her favorite subjects, the reply is "Boats, reflections and pine trees."

Miss Dalrymple's title is "Skipper," unofficial but treasured.

DOWNEY, WILLIS B.—General Counsel of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company, Willis B. Downey has been identified with the legal profession in the New England metropolis since 1923. Like others of his generation, his entrance into his chosen profession was delayed by military service during the World War. While attending college he enlisted in 1917, with the Brown University section of the United States Army Ambulance Corps, and went overseas where he was with the American Expeditionary Forces for more than a year. He served mainly on the Italian battle front, and received his honorable discharge in the spring of 1919, at Camp Dix, New Jersey.

Mr. Downey is a native and long resident of Hingham, Massachusetts, born July 6, 1897. He attended the local grade schools; was graduated from the Hingham High School, and matriculated at Brown University, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1919. Upon his return to civilian life, after the World War, he entered the Harvard Law School of Harvard University, from which he was graduated, in 1923, a Bachelor of Laws. That same year he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession with the firm of Peabody, Arnold, Bachelor and Luther.

In 1929, Mr. Downey was appointed assistant general counsel of the Boston Elevated Railway Company and since 1936 he has been general counsel for the trustees of this corporation. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association; the

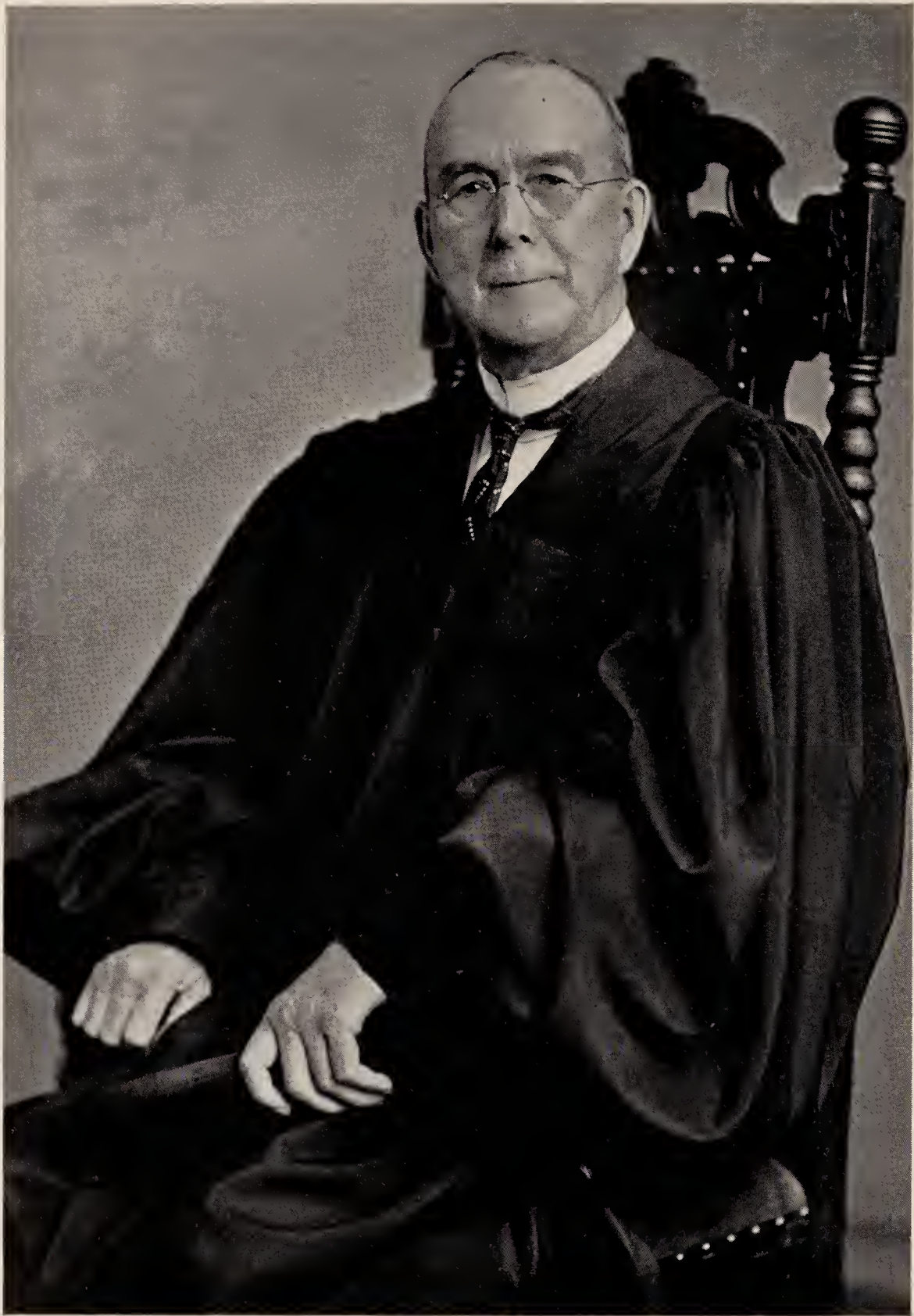
City Club, of Boston; the Wompatuck Club, of Hingham, and is chairman of the Hingham Finance Commission.

On May 15, 1926, Willis B. Downey married Katherine Buttimer, of Hingham, and they are the parents of three children: Anne, Pauline and Peter Downey.

ELLIOTT, BYRON K.—Byron K. Elliott, vice-president and general counsel of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, former Judge, for fifteen years prominently identified with the practice of the law and contributor of numerous articles on insurance law, was born on May 5, 1899, at Indianapolis, Indiana, son of William Frederick Elliott, who was the author of "Elliott on Railroads," "Elliott on Contracts," "The Work of the Advocate," and other law works, and of Effie (Marquardt) Elliott, both of American ancestry for many generations back. His grandfather, of the same name, was Chief Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court for many years.

Byron K. Elliott received his early education in the public schools and Shortridge High School at Indianapolis, supplemented by a course at Indiana University, from which he graduated in 1920 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *cum laude*, and by a law course at Harvard University leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1923. During the World War, he enlisted in the Coast Artillery Corps and was mustered out of the service with the rank of second lieutenant.

Shortly after his collegiate career at Indiana University, which he completed in three years, he was admitted, in 1921, to the Indiana bar and began the practice of law at Indianapolis. In 1923 he became a member of the firm of Elliott and Elliott, and later Johnson and Elliott. He served as Chief Deputy Prosecuting Attorney of Marion County, Indianapolis, during 1923-25; Assistant Attorney-General of the State of Indiana, in 1925; was elected Judge of the Superior Court at Indianapolis in 1926 and held that office from 1926 to 1929; and was president of the Curtiss-Wright Flying Service of Indiana, Inc., during 1927-29. In the latter year, he resigned from the bench and was appointed General Counsel and Manager of the American Life Convention, which is an association of one hundred and thirty-two legal reserve life insurance companies, serving in that capacity until 1934; also in that year, he was elected president of the American Service Bureau, and in 1933, became Chairman of the Board. From 1929 to 1934 he was editor of the "Monthly Legal Bulletin." In June, 1934, he was elected General Solicitor of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Massachusetts, in 1936, was advanced to the position of general



Robert H. May

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counsel and in 1937 to the office of vice-president and general counsel. He devotes his entire time to the duties of this office.

Mr. Elliott is a member of the American Law Institute, the American and local bar associations; National Aeronautical Association; American Legion; Beta Theta Pi Fraternity; Sigma Delta Chi Journalistic Fraternity; Sons of the American Revolution and Society of Indiana Pioneers; University Club, Woodstock Club, Contemporary Club and Dramatic Club, all of Indianapolis; Harvard, Algonquin, Badminton and Tennis clubs, Beacon Society, of Boston; Country Club, Brookline; Tavern Club and University Club of Chicago, and is a thirty-second degree Mason Shriner and Jester. In politics he is a Republican.

DUANE, HON. PATRICK JOSEPH —

Among the most prominent, colorful and useful citizens of Middlesex County is the Honorable Patrick Joseph Duane, Special Justice of the Court of East Middlesex County and a resident of the city of Waltham, where he has lived since early boyhood. During his long and distinguished career, which started in the modest capacity of bobbin boy in one of the local spinning mills, he has served the county in many important and responsible official positions, including the office of mayor, United States Marshal, and other posts. His status as one of the leading figures of this section is all the more remarkable when we discover that all the success he has come to enjoy has been due entirely to his own effort and public spirit.

Patrick Joseph Duane was born in Doneraile, County Cork, Ireland, August 18, 1862, the son of David and Mary (Cahill) Duane, both natives of that country. As an infant Judge Duane was brought to this country with his parents, making the voyage on a sailing ship which took eight weeks to make the crossing. They arrived in 1864 and settled in Saxonville. Later, in 1866, they removed to Waltham, where the elder Duane was employed as a gardener and janitor until his passing in 1889. His wife died in 1886. David Duane, who was twice married, was the father of eighteen children, Patrick Joseph being the fifteenth in order of birth.

Judge Duane received a general education in the public schools of Waltham until he was ten years of age. At this time he abandoned further schooling and secured employment as a bobbin boy and weaver of stockings in the Boston Manufacturing Company. He left this position to work for the American Watch Tool Company of Waltham, where he remained for about eleven months. Noted for his athletic ability, he was one of the star members of the mill baseball team and it was this factor that led him to take a position with the Seth Thomas Watch Company of Thomaston, Connecticut,

where he worked and played on the company baseball team for about four years. He then went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he worked for the Mergenthaler Linotype Company for a brief period and later returned to Waltham to become associated with the American Waltham Watch Company where he served in the capacity of machinist and job master for sixteen years. During the latter part of this period he took up the study of law through the Sprague Correspondence School of Detroit, Michigan, and was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar in 1902. He continued his factory work until 1904 and then embarked on a professional career of law in the city of Waltham which has been distinctive for its success.

Throughout his life in this community he has always maintained a keen and active interest in civic and political affairs. A prominent member of the Democratic party of this section he has served as a member of the Waltham Board of Aldermen, being a member of that body from 1895 to 1896; occupied the post of overseer of the poor here for three years; was representative in the General Court from 1906 to 1909, inclusive; served as Chief Deputy United States Marshal for four years; and was United States Marshal for one year. He has been mayor of this community four times, serving his last term between 1930 and 1934, and during the latter year was appointed Special Justice of the Court of East Middlesex County by Governor Ely, an office he has occupied with distinction and success ever since. Judge Duane is a member of the Middlesex County Bar Association, and the Massachusetts State Bar Association.

He is the founder of the Mechanics' Debating Club and fraternizes with the local council of the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. In his religious conviction he adheres to the Roman Catholic faith and worships at St. Charles Roman Catholic Church in Waltham. During the World War Judge Duane was a member of the Legal Advisory Board, was active as a "four-minute" speaker, and played a prominent part in establishing a barred zone from Everett to Neponset.

Judge Duane married (first) in 1885, Bessie Wallace, a native of Peekskill, New York, who died in 1909. In 1912 he married (second) Mary J. Flanagan, a native of Watertown, Massachusetts. By his first marriage he was the father of three children, two of whom died in infancy, J. Wallace surviving. The latter enlisted in the United States Army during the World War, was a member of the 2d Regiment and served overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces as a stretcher bearer with the rank of private. He was gassed in action. By his second marriage he was the father of five children, two of whom are de-

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ceased. Those surviving are: 1. Patrick, Jr., who is a graduate of Boston College. 2. Redmond, a student in Boston. 3. Mary, a student.

WELCH, WILLIAM MICHAEL—In the legal profession, William Michael Welch has figured prominently at the bar of Massachusetts for the larger part of the past two decades. He was born in Springfield, Massachusetts, September 20, 1880, and educated in the Cathedral grammar and high schools of his native city; at Holy Cross College, from which he was graduated in 1904 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *cum laude*; and at the Boston University Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, with the class of 1907, of which he was class orator.

Mr. Welch began the general practice of the law in 1908, and has his office at No. 100 Main Street, Northampton, Massachusetts. He has been attorney for the Northampton National Bank and Trust Company, and a director, since 1922; was city solicitor of Northampton during 1923-24, and was mayor of the city in 1926-27. In 1927, Mr. Welch was appointed by Governor Alvin T. Fuller, special justice of the District Court of Hampshire, a post he resigned in 1935 when he received a presidential appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Massachusetts.

Mr. Welch was the first graduate manager of Athletics at Holy Cross College serving during the years 1904-06. He is a member of the Hampshire County Bar Association and of the Massachusetts Bar Association; vice-president of the trustees of the Cooley Dickinson Hospital Association, Northampton, Massachusetts; director and vice-president of the Northampton Community Chest; and a member of the American Legion, Knights of Columbus, and the Elks.

Mr. Welch married Marguerite E. Heaphy, of Lee, Massachusetts, in 1926. They have two sons and two daughters.

HODGDON, WALDO COLBURN—Associate counsel and manager of the Abstract Division of the Law Department of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, Waldo Colburn Hodgdon is a native of Dedham, Massachusetts, born August 14, 1889, and has throughout his life been identified with this place, Westwood, and Boston. His preliminary education was obtained in the grade and high schools of Dedham, being graduated from the latter institution in 1907. He then entered Harvard University from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1911. Four years later he was graduated from the Boston University School of Law, a Bachelor of Laws.

Admitted to the bar in February, 1915, Mr. Hodgdon became associated with the law firm of McLellan, Carney and Brickley, a connection which was continued until 1920. In the meanwhile he enlisted in 1917, for United States Army service covering the duration of the World War. Assigned to Camp Devens with the Depot Brigade, he rose from the rank of second lieutenant to a first lieutenant and battalion adjutant before being honorably discharged in December, 1918. Upon his return to civilian life and activities, Mr. Hodgdon resumed his law practice until April, 1920, when he became a member of the Law Department of John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company. Since 1928 he has been manager of the Abstract Division of the Law Department of the corporation.

Mr. Hodgdon is a member of the American Bar Association, Massachusetts Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of Boston, and the Massachusetts Conveyancers Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Constellation Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Dedham. He has been a trustee of the Dedham Institution for Savings since 1921, and is president of the Dedham Pottery Company. As a result of successive elections since 1925, he has been moderator of the town meetings of Westwood, where he has his home and farm. He is a deacon of the First Church in Dedham (Unitarian).

On June 22, 1918, Waldo Colburn Hodgdon married Katharine Delano Williams of Dedham, and they have two children: Joan Williams and Katharine Cleveland Hodgdon.

EATON, JOHN E., JR.—In the law circles of Boston, the John E. Eatons, father and son, are held in high repute. John E. Eaton, Sr., is a native of Truro, Nova Scotia, who was graduated from Harvard University in 1893, and from the Harvard Law School with the class of 1896. He has practiced law in the New England metropolis for four decades. He is a Doctor of Civil Laws, under award by Arcadia University of Arcadia, and is a member of numerous Boston clubs and other organizations. He married Anne M. Hathaway, of Oneonta, New York, and their son, John E. Eaton, Jr., was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, March 8, 1901.

John E. Eaton, Jr., received his elementary education in Boston schools; is a graduate from the Latin School; and completed his preparation for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. Entering Harvard University, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1923, and then matriculated at the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1927, a Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1928, he has since practiced as an attorney-at-law in Boston.



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He is also a member of the Maine bar and licensed to practice before the United States District Court. His professional affiliation is with the Boston Bar Association, and he is a member of Joseph Webb Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was Master, 1936-37.

On June 27, 1929, John E. Eaton, Jr., married Bessie A. Rowley, of New York, and they are the parents of three daughters: Nancy R., Joan H., and Deborah Eaton.

HACKETT, THOMAS H.—As postmaster of Westboro, Thomas H. Hackett has performed a work of importance and value to the people of this district of Massachusetts. Under his guidance and direction, the efficiency of the local postal system has advanced in a very substantial way, and the people have received his achievements in this realm and along all other lines with warm appreciation and gratitude.

Mr. Hackett was born in Westtown, Massachusetts, and he has lived all his life in this region of the State. He attended graded and high schools, subsequently adding to his knowledge by diligent reading and observation of life itself. He has gleaned much from his investigations in fine literature and history, and surrounding his activities there has always been the sort of aura shed by constantly increasing enlightenment and understanding; for his personality is one that must advance, not being content to stand still. In boyhood his first work was in the shoe shop of G. B. Brigham and Son, then the leading industry of the town. For about a quarter of a century he continued his work in the shoe trade until the firm went out of business. His position had for years been that of general utility man in the plant, and his work had required a vast amount of knowledge in many spheres. His next employment was with the Webster Shoe Co., in Marlboro, Massachusetts, where he remained for two years before receiving his appointment as postmaster in 1912. In 1913 he began his duties as head of the local postal system, successfully carrying it forward until 1921. Reappointed in 1925, Mr. Hackett was once more named postmaster on June 17, 1936, to serve until 1940.

In this position he has conducted himself in such a way as to enrich the community, rendering work of great value in perfecting the system for interchange of communications. His labors have been met with satisfaction on the part of the people of Westboro. Originally his work as postmaster was centered in the block now occupied by the First National Bank and then to a new site, the brick building of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, but in 1931 all the business of the office was moved into a fine new edifice. The office employed the services of three carriers, two

regular postal clerks and an assistant postmaster, as well as one substitute clerk. The work of the local office is carried on with the utmost efficiency, and Mr. Hackett is an individual who is highly respected in his community and beloved by all who know him.

Thomas H. Hackett married, in 1895, Ann Dolan, a native of Westboro, Massachusetts. They became the parents of the following: 1. Ernest, of Detroit, Michigan, who is married and has seven children. 2. Gertrude, wife of Edward Herges, of Washington, District of Columbia, a safety engineer in the employ of the United States Government. 3. Ann, wife of Edwin M. Duncan, an automobile dealer in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, they have four children. 4. Clement, who married Josephine Morin, of Hopkinton, Massachusetts; they have seven children. 5. Alicia, wife of P. J. Casey, who is in the insurance business; they have two children. 6. Jeanne, in the State Department at Washington, District of Columbia. 7. Dolores, in Connecticut. 8. Patricia, wife of John Jackson, bookkeeper in a storage warehouse in Washington. 9. Doris, a beautician in Washington, District of Columbia.

BRONNER, AUGUSTA FOX, Ph. D.—Since 1917, Augusta Fox Bronner, Ph. D., has been a notable figure in Boston, as director of the Judge Baker Foundation, or Guidance Center. An educator and psychologist, it is her privilege and work to apply professional attainments in new and effective ways to the study and rehabilitation not only of unfortunate or delinquent youth, but of children and adolescents who present problems of personality or behavior development. With Dr. William Healy she has traveled many hitherto untrodden paths in the planning and direction of the activities of the Judge Baker Foundation, and has achieved a success and reputation that is international.

Dr. Bronner is a native of Louisville, Kentucky, born July 22, 1881, and received her preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of her native city. She is a Bachelor of Arts, 1906, Master of Arts, 1909, Doctor of Philosophy, 1914, all degrees from Columbia University, New York City. She taught in elementary and high schools of Louisville; was assistant in education at Teachers' College, Columbia University from 1911 to 1913, specializing in psychology, and in the summer of 1913 came to the Harvard Summer School. In the autumn of this same year, upon the invitation of Dr. William Healy, she went to Chicago, where she was chief psychologist at the Psychopathic Institute. Her duties at this time were connected with the clinic, of which Dr. Healy was head, which was making a study of the chil-

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dren who were brought into the Chicago Juvenile Court.

Dr. Bronner and Dr. Healy came to Boston in April, 1917, to plan and direct the activities of the Judge Baker Guidance Center, and have since continued in the important capacities of joint directors. Dr. Bronner is a member of the faculty of Boston University, and earlier in her career was an associate professor in Yale University, and associate in research, Institute of Human Relations, Yale University. She is a member and former secretary of the clinical section of the American Psychological Association; former and only woman president and member of the American Ortho-psychiatric Association, member of the National Conference of Social Work, and of a number of other scientific organizations. She has lived abroad studying delinquency in youth, and has visited almost all of the important centers of Europe. Her contributions to scientific publications have been numerous, and she is the author of "Psychology of Special Abilities and Disabilities," "Comparative Study of the Intelligence of Delinquent Girls"; is co-author with Dr. Healy of "Delinquents and Criminals—Their Making and Unmaking"; with Dr. Healy, Baylor and Murphy, of "Reconstructing Behavior in Youth"; with Dr. Healy and Bowers, of "Structure and Meaning of Psychoanalysis"; with Dr. Healy, Low and Shimberg, of "Manual of Individual Tests and Testing," and with Dr. Healy of "New Light on Delinquency," published in 1936.

Dr. Healy, of Boston, joint director of the Judge Baker Guidance Center, is a Harvard College graduate, receiving a Doctor of Medicine degree from Rush Medical College, of Chicago. He also is a member of numerous organizations, mainly scientific in character, and has written largely upon subjects similar to those of Dr. Bronner, a fact made evident by the books already mentioned. Dr. Bronner and Dr. Healy married in 1932.

POWERS, LELAND—Among the foremost attorneys of the city of Boston and vicinity, Leland Powers, member of the law firm of Powers and Hall founded by his father in 1897, has come to occupy a distinctive place in the social, civic and business life of this section of the State, where he has engaged in practice for more than twenty years. During this period he not only has gained an enviable reputation as a lawyer, especially in trial work and taxation matters, but has also won renown as a civic leader, serving in several important official capacities, including that of representative in the State Legislature and assistant attorney-general of Massachusetts.

Leland Powers is a native of Newton, where he still resides at 134 Chestnut Hill Road, Chestnut

Hill. He was born July 1, 1890, the son of Samuel Leland and Eva (Crowell) Powers, the former a native of Cornish, New Hampshire, the latter of East Dennis, Massachusetts. The life of his father, who was also a lawyer and distinguished public figure, is reviewed in the following biography. His mother was a graduate of Wheaton College and the New England Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Powers received a general education in the public schools of his native community and later attended Middlesex School where he completed his preparatory studies in 1906. He then matriculated at Dartmouth College, from where he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1910, and received a Master's degree in 1911. He received his Bachelor of Laws degree from Harvard Law School in 1914, and in that same year was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and established himself in practice at the city of Boston. Professionally Mr. Powers is a member of the American, the Middlesex and Boston bar associations and the Law Society of Massachusetts.

Prominent in the civic affairs of his surroundings, his official life dates back to 1918, at which time he was elected a member of the State Legislature, representing the Newton district. In 1919 at the close of his second term he became an assistant attorney-general for the State of Massachusetts, occupying this office until 1920.

Socially Mr. Powers is a member of several of the leading clubs in this section, including the Algonquin, Country and the Exchange clubs.

On December 20, 1913, Mr. Powers married Barsheba C. Threewit of Denver, Colorado, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Polly, born January 10, 1915, wife of Dr. Richard H. Overholt of Boston and the mother of one daughter; Jane, born October 1, 1935. 2. Samuel L., born October 25, 1917. 3. Barsha, born November 15, 1922.

POWERS, SAMUEL LELAND—Ranked as one of the outstanding figures of his generation, Samuel Leland Powers occupied a prominent place in the social, civic, political and legal history of the State of Massachusetts. For two terms he represented this State in the United States Congress; was proffered important positions with the Federal Government; and was a leader at the bar. He practiced professionally for over fifty years and during the period that he was senior member of Powers and Hall (a law firm he founded in 1897) argued many important cases before the highest State and Federal courts, including the United States Supreme Court. He was honored and esteemed for his civic activities; occupied a distinctive place in the business life



Honaco Tuncsoe

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of the community; and was noted as an orator and author. Few men have been more universally admired for their attainments and few have more richly merited the honor.

Samuel Leland Powers was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, October 26, 1847, and received his early education in the schools of his native community. Later he attended Kimball Union Academy and after completing his studies there, matriculated at Dartmouth College from where he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1874. Subsequently he was awarded an honorary Master of Arts degree. He secured his professional training in New York City and Worcester, studying in the office of Verry and Gaskill, and was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar in November, 1875. In 1902 he was admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States and all the Federal courts.

Prominent in the civic and social affairs of his community from the outset, he was first elected to serve as a member of the city council of Newton in 1883 and continued until 1887. During this period he was elected president of the body in 1885. He was nominated and elected a member of the United States Congress from Massachusetts in 1900; reelected in 1902; and declined the nomination in 1904. During his career in Washington, D. C., Mr. Powers was a member of the Judiciary Committee, the District of Columbia Committee, and the Elections Committee. He was among the managers chosen by the House to prosecute the Swayne impeachment trial before the United States Senate, and also served in other important capacities. During his residence in Washington he was also widely-known socially and served as president of the famous Tantalus Club for several years from 1901. When he retired from Congress in 1905, President Theodore Roosevelt offered him the appointment as United States Attorney for Massachusetts, which he declined. As an able legislator and prominent civic leader, he had become a power in the Republican party of Massachusetts and in 1908, when former President Taft was organizing his campaign he chose Mr. Powers as his manager in this State. The following year President Taft offered him a place in the United States Customs Court, and later proffered him an appointment on the Canadian Water Commission, both of which he declined to accept due to private professional activities. He was not officially active in political matters again until 1917, when he served as a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, where he was appointed to the Committee on Rules and continued until 1919. During this time he also was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education from 1918-19, and later, until 1929, was

on the board of trustees of the New England Conservatory of Music.

Mr. Powers was president of the Middlesex Republican Club for fourteen years and also served for three years as president of the Middlesex County Bar Association. Socially he was a member of the Boston Art Club, which he headed as president for five years, the Newton Club, where he acted in the same capacity for four years, and the Algonquin Club. A talented writer, he was interested in literary affairs throughout his life and was the author of a number of publications, the last entitled, "Portraits of a Half Century," which appeared in 1925. His gifts as an orator found expression at many large banquets and public functions. It is estimated that during the last thirty years of his life he introduced more than two thousand speakers. Apart from political, professional and social activities he was also highly esteemed in the business world and in 1919 was appointed one of the public trustees for the operation of the Boston Elevated Railway, serving with this body for ten years, and as chairman for four years.

On June 21, 1878, Mr. Powers married Eva Crowell of East Dennis, Massachusetts, and fifty years later, in 1928, they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Powers were the parents of one son: Leland, whose life is reviewed in the preceding biography.

Mr. Powers died at his home in Newton, November 30, 1929, at the age of eighty-two years. His passing was widely mourned throughout this State and the Nation at large; was memorialized before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and was particularly felt by that great host of friends and associates he had come to have during his long and distinguished career. His record is one of major achievement, and the place he came to assume in the life of his generation a graphic indication of his ability.

EMERSON, COLONEL HOWARD—For nearly thirty-seven years Colonel Howard Emerson has been one of the most widely known and successful paper selling agents in New England. Throughout this period he has represented the Crocker-Burbank Company Mill of Fitchburg. In conjunction with this activity he has also been a very active figure in military affairs, assuming this interest during the World War and since maintaining it, rising from a minor commissioned rank to his present status as colonel of the 419th Quartermaster Regiment of the 94th Division.

Colonel Emerson was born at Newton Center, Middlesex County, August 31, 1875, the son of George D. and Fanny H. (Macomber) Emerson,

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the former a native of Maine and the latter of Boston, where for many years his father engaged in the wholesale boot and shoe business. Mr. Emerson secured the early part of his general education in the public schools of Newton and Brookline, later completing this part of his studies at the East Orange High School in New Jersey, after which he matriculated at Yale University where he was a member of the class of 1896. He retired from college before completing his course to engage in the insurance business in New York City. Later he worked in the same capacity in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1899, the year he removed to Boston where he established himself in the business he has since pursued as mill agent for Crocker-Burbank and Company of Fitchburg.

His interest in military affairs dates back to 1915 when he attended the civilian training camp at Plattsburg, New York, and for six weeks drilled under the command of General Leonard Wood. In 1917, at the outbreak of the World War, he entered the first officers training camp at Plattsburg and was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Quartermasters Corps. He was assigned to the 76th Division, stationed at Camp Devens, and in 1918 went overseas with a motor transport battalion attached to the First Army. By that time he had attained the rank of first lieutenant. In February, 1919, he returned to the United States and was honorably discharged from the army. He retained his interest in the military, however, joined the Quartermasters Reserve Corps and in 1922 was commissioned a major with this unit. He was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1925, and in 1933 was elevated to his present office as colonel and placed in command of the 419th Quartermasters Regiment of the 94th Division. As a soldier he is a member of the Military Order of the World War, of which he is past commander, is a member and past president of the 1st Corps Area of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States; and a former president of the Massachusetts Department.

During his life he has been actively interested in the social, civic and political affairs of his surroundings and at one time, between 1913 and 1914, was chairman of the Republican City Committee of Newton. Socially he is a member of the Brae Burn Country Club of West Newton and the Boston City Club.

In January, 1898, Colonel Emerson married (first) Ada Maxwell, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. There were three children by this union: 1. Maxwell. 2. Josephine. 3. Richard. Colonel Emerson married (second) on May 19, 1936, H. Frances Canney, of Portland, Maine, and they now reside at No. 988 Memorial Drive, Cambridge.

SLEEPER, STEPHEN W.—Extensive business activities have given Stephen W. Sleeper a position of leadership and standing in his community. He is engaged in real estate enterprises of magnitude in Boston, and his participation in the life of his city has been wholly worth-while and useful.

Mr. Sleeper was born January 30, 1874, in Boston, Massachusetts, and, after graduation from the Noble School, he became a student at Harvard University, in Cambridge, as a member of the class of 1897. In the year after completing his work at Harvard, 1898, he entered the real estate business, in which he has continued his activities down to the present. He is president of the Boston Real Estate Exchange. Formerly he was vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. He is a trustee of Boston University, vice-president of Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, and a director of the Massachusetts Storage Warehouse, the New England Trust Company, and Robert B. Brigham Hospital. He is also active in the affairs of the Eastern Yacht Club, of which he was treasurer for a number of years. He is a trustee for a number of estates, carrying on this work along with his many other interests. He is also a member of the Harvard Club, the Somerset Club, the Tennis and Racket Club, and the Country Club of Brookline. In the Free and Accepted Masons he belongs to Revere Lodge. He was one of five men to organize the Massachusetts State Guard, and he served as a lieutenant-colonel.

On June 5, 1911, Stephen W. Sleeper married Elisa Cushing, of Boston. They became the parents of one child, J. Henry Sleeper.

WALTERS, GOLDA RICHMOND—The already noteworthy achievements in both law and public life, of Mrs. Golda (Richmond) Walters, of Boston and Woburn, have won wide public attention not solely by their importance, but because one of her sex has risen so high professionally so early in her career. She is reputed to have been the youngest woman lawyer, in Massachusetts, to appear before the highest judiciary to argue and to win a case. Appointed in 1935, she is probably the youngest assistant attorney-general in the annals of the Commonwealth.

Golda (Richmond) Walters was born in Boston and prepared for higher education in the grammar and high schools of Brighton, Massachusetts. She completed her high school work in two and a half years, making a scholastic record which has never been equalled in the Brighton High School. Matriculating at Boston University, she was a scholarship student in the College of Liberal



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Arts. In 1929, she was graduated from the Law School of Boston University, a Bachelor of Laws.

Since 1929, and her admission to the bar, Mrs. Walters has been actively engaged in the practice of her profession. She was licensed to practice in the Federal Court in 1930, and is an officer of the Law Society of Massachusetts, and a member of the Massachusetts State Bar Association. As already indicated, she argued a case before the Supreme Court of the State within a year after her admission to the bar, and won the first of many important cases with which she has been identified. In 1935 she was appointed an assistant attorney-general of the State.

Mrs. Walters was keenly interested in politics before she had reached her majority, and is serving for a second time as vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee. She has been active and effective in sponsoring and promoting legislation concerned with the courts and bar of Massachusetts, and is a frequent contributor of articles to law periodicals. Charitable organizations have found her a generous supporter, and her influence has always been thrown on the side of welfare and humanitarian movements and organizations. As one would suspect, one of her personal interests is books, another is swimming. Above all is her interest in two daughters, Ina, born in 1932, and Marolyn, a year later, both of whom she hopes will be lawyers in the yet somewhat distant future.

Golda (Richmond) Walters was married in 1931; her husband being Charles W. Walters, like herself, a native of Boston, and also a lawyer. After three years' studies in the University of Michigan, he came to Boston, and entered the Suffolk Law School, from which he was graduated in 1929, a Bachelor of Laws. He has practiced his profession since 1930, with marked success. Mr. Walters is a Democrat in his political affiliations and is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias.

GALLAGHER, OWEN A.—Trained to the law and associated with his father and brother in practice in Boston, Owen A. Gallagher has made for himself a noteworthy reputation in the legal circles of Massachusetts. He was born in Newton, Massachusetts, May 24, 1902, son of Daniel J. Gallagher. After being graduated from the Boston College High School, he entered Boston College, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then completed his technical studies in the Law School, of Boston University, of which he is a Bachelor of Laws, class of 1926. That same year he was admitted to the bar and has since been engaged in a general practice of his profession with his father, and brother,

Edwin D. Gallagher, both of whom claim Boston University Law School, as their *alma mater*.

In 1926, Owen A. Gallagher was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where he has served three terms. In 1932, he was sent to the State Senate from the Eighth Suffolk District, for a term of two years. While in the Legislature he was a member of the Judiciary and Metropolitan Affairs Committees, and was appointed chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners of Boston, in 1934, by Mayor Mansfield. This latter named post he resigned on March 1, 1937, to resume his work as an attorney-at-law. Mr. Gallagher is a member of the Boston Bar Association, and of the Phi Delta Phi, legal fraternity, and the University Club, of Boston. He is a member of the Walliston Golf Club, golf being his chief recreational sport.

LINCOLN, ALEXANDER—Counsellor-at-law, Alexander Lincoln, of Boston, has an established reputation as a lawyer in New England, not alone in general practice, but because of his frequent appearances in the State and Federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. He also is esteemed for his able public service as assistant attorney-general of the Commonwealth, member of the State Board of Tax Appeals, and for leadership in such organizations as the Constitutional Liberty League, and others of importance to the State and city.

Mr. Lincoln was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, October 31, 1873, son of William H. and Cecelia F. Lincoln, and a descendant of Samuel Lincoln. The original Lincolns from England were among the early settlers of Hingham, in the early seventeenth century, and they were the ancestors of President Abraham Lincoln and of Levi Lincoln, Attorney-General of the United States under Thomas Jefferson, and his son, Levi Lincoln, Governor of Massachusetts for a period of nine years. Samuel Lincoln, born in Hingham, England, in 1619, came to Salem, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1637, and shortly afterwards became, and remained, a resident of Hingham, Massachusetts.

After attending the Brookline public schools and another in Boston, Alexander Lincoln matriculated at Harvard University from which he was graduated with high honors in 1895 a Bachelor of Arts. After two years in the Graduate School of his *alma mater* he received his Master's degree in Arts. He then taught school for a year, and studied for a year in Europe. In 1899 he entered the Harvard Law School, and received the honor degree from that institution in 1902. That same year he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and in the autumn entered the law office of Whipple, Sears and Ogden in Boston. He became a partner in 1909 and remained with the firm until its disso-

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lution in 1919. Afterwards he joined with the late William R. Sears, his former partner, in the establishment of a law office.

In 1920 Mr. Lincoln was asked by former Attorney-General Allen to become an assistant attorney-general. He served in this capacity until 1926, and during the entire period of Attorney-General Benton's term was senior assistant. From 1902 to 1926 he had twenty-four years of active service in the general practice of the law, in large part devoted to the trial of cases. He frequently appeared in the State and Federal courts, including the Supreme Court of the United States. The Massachusetts Reports show that during this time he had taken part in the argument of ninety cases before the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth. As assistant attorney-general he prepared many opinions, a number of which involved difficult questions of law, constitutional and otherwise, and he had under his more immediate charge the conduct of cases involving matters of taxation and other cases of importance. His work as assistant attorney-general was noteworthy for its faithful and impartial fulfillment of the exacting obligations of his office, and he was recommended for election as attorney-general by more than eight hundred Massachusetts lawyers and five former presidents of the Massachusetts State Bar Association.

In 1927 Mr. Lincoln became associated with Julian Codman, with law offices at No. 53 State Street, Boston. On February 1, 1930, he became a partner in the law firm of Devine, York and Lincoln. On December 1, 1930, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Tax Appeals, an office to which he was reappointed in 1933. Since its organization, in 1920, Mr. Lincoln has been treasurer of the Constitutional Liberty League, and its vice-president since 1934. He also has been president of the Sentinels of the Republic since 1927. When international war loomed on the horizon of the United States, he attended the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp, in the summer of 1916, and during the following year enlisted in the 1st Motor Corps of the Massachusetts State Guard. He served for three years, during the Boston police strike and the World War period, receiving his honorable discharge in 1920.

Alexander Lincoln, in 1909, married Eleanor Ames, and they are the parents of two sons: Alexander, Jr., and William, and a daughter, Emily.

MASON, VERNON—Although still one of the younger members of Boston's noteworthy lawyers, Vernon Mason has an extensive experience as an attorney, and is well-known in public life. He was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, April 1, 1897, son of Covernor Austin and Lilla A. (Webster) Mason; his father, deceased May 7,

1937, being a native of Maine, and his mother of New Hampshire. Vernon Mason has a sister, Eva Lillian, the wife of Clayton Russell Ingraham, of Greenland, New Hampshire, and a brother, Leland Perley Mason, engaged in the printing business at Great Barrington, Massachusetts.

After being prepared for higher education in the Milford, New Hampshire, High School, Vernon Mason spent two years at Bates College. Entering the Boston University School of Law, he was graduated, *cum laude*, in 1921, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. That same year he was admitted to the bars of New Hampshire and Massachusetts. In 1921, also, he established his law offices at No. 73 Tremont Street, Boston, and this has been the headquarters of his practice ever since.

Mr. Mason is a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts Bar Association, and the Middlesex County Bar Association. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order. His college fraternities are Delta Theta Phi, and the Woolsack Scholarship. A Democrat in his political connections, he was a member of the Democratic State Committee, 1926-27, and is a popular speaker on political, legal and civic subjects. He is of the Congregational faith.

On June 25, 1925, Vernon Mason married Theresa H. Whittemore, of Portland, Maine, and they have a daughter, Hope, born October 15, 1926.

HOWARD, CHARLES PAGELSEN—Although a skilled lawyer, Charles Pagelsen Howard is probably best known as chairman of the Massachusetts Commission of Administration and Finance, a post in which he has served for more than a decade. The importance of his work and an idea of some of the responsibilities of his office can be deduced from the following brief description of the Commission and its divisions. The Commission of Administration and Finance is organized as follows: The Budget Bureau, The Comptroller's Bureau, The Purchasing Bureau, including the Purchase Laboratory; The Division of Personnel and Standardization, including the Division of Printing.

Charles Pagelsen Howard was born in Tewksbury, Massachusetts, December 26, 1887, son of Herbert Burr and Emily (Pagelsen) Howard. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1909, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *cum laude*, and after a year of postgraduate studies was awarded his Master's degree in Arts. Matriculating at the Harvard Law School, he was graduated with the class of 1914, a Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Howard was an assistant in the Department of Government, Harvard, from 1914-16, and from 1916-25 engaged in the practice of law. In the



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meanwhile his professional career had been interrupted by war service. After attending the Plattsburg Officers' Training Camp, he was commissioned a second lieutenant, and rose to first lieutenant and captain in the United States Army during the World War. His services overseas included participation in the campaign which conquered the St. Mihiel Salient, and the Meuse-Argonne Offensive. Upon his honorable discharge and return to civilian life, he became a major in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

In civic and State governmental affairs Mr. Howard has played several active rôles. He was a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, of 1917, and then presented an amendment to the Constitution for the consolidation of one hundred administrative departments of the State Government. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Senate, 1923-25, and a member of its committee on rules and the judiciary. He was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1924, and delegate in 1928. Mr. Howard was a member of the Massachusetts Tercentenary Commission on State Government Activities, in 1930. This appointment grew naturally out of his connection with his leadership of the Massachusetts Budget Commission, during 1925-28, and his present chairmanship held since 1925. He has been since 1933 a member of the Massachusetts Emergency Public Works Commission, and has served as fiscal agent and co-ordinator for projects handled through the State Government for the Civil Works Administration, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and the Works Progress Administration. Mr. Howard has also been a selectman, town counsel and moderator, of Reading, Massachusetts. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the National Economic League, serving on the national council; member and commander of the American Legion, and member of the Military Order of the World War. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and with its various bodies including the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Among his clubs are the Harvard, Union, Boston City, Meadow Brook Golf, of which he is a former president, and he is an honorary member of Rotary International.

On September 15, 1921, Charles Pagelsen Howard married Katherine Montague Graham, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, and they are the parents of two children: Margaret and Herbert Graham Howard.

MacLEAN, ARTHUR WINFIELD, Litt. D.—The name of Dr. Arthur Winfield MacLean is favorably known to everyone familiar with the field of professional education in New England, and to many in other parts of the United States,

as the Dean and founder of the Portia Law School, and of the Portia College of Liberal Arts. The Portia Law School is the only institution in the world devoted wholly to the training of women in the law.

Dr. MacLean is a native of Lowell, Massachusetts, born November 25, 1880. After being graduated from the local high school, he matriculated at Boston University, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1903. Three years later he was graduated from the Law School of his *alma mater*, a Bachelor of Laws, and remained to earn the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Jurisprudence. In 1936 he was honored with the degree, Doctor of Letters, by Portia College.

After being admitted to the Massachusetts bar, Dr. MacLean practiced law for eight years. In 1908, in order to provide an institution wherein girls and women could prepare themselves for a career in the law, he started the Portia Law School. This was opened with a class of two with himself as instructor, dean and treasurer and every other official. It was, and remains, an institution unique in its type and work. More than eleven hundred women have been graduated from Portia during the past three decades, for the larger part residents of New England. The maximum annual enrollment has been three hundred and forty-six students. The Portia College of Liberal Arts which is co-educational was founded in 1936, to fill a very decided need. Both schools are empowered to confer the degrees available in similar institutions. The college enrollment in its first year (1936-37) was one hundred and fourteen. Both provide day and night classes. Their buildings are at No. 45 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston. Twelve instructors are employed in the law school, and fourteen in the college, and there are fifty-eight courses open to students in the College of Liberal Arts.

Dr. and Dean MacLean is vice-president of the National Association of Law Schools, past high chancellor of the National legal fraternity, Gamma Eta Gamma, and he is a member of the Pi Gamma Mu, and Beta Theta Pi fraternities. He is a Mason and a member of the Episcopal Church.

On May 23, 1910, Dr. Arthur Winfield MacLean married Bertha Lowell Robinson, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Lowell Scott, born September 3, 1912. 2. Barbara, wife of Burton L. Keene, of Norwell, Massachusetts. 3. Jean, born February 28, 1922.

RANSOM, ELIZA TAYLOR, M. D.—The career of Eliza (Taylor) Ransom, M. D., of Boston, is a happy illustration of the place women may take in the professions and public affairs, without any loss of womanliness or lack of adjustment to

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ordinary life. Physician, specialist, professor in a medical school, lecturer, she is noted for her activities in all these fields, and withal has been a wife and mother, a broadminded, interesting personality gifted with the love of life, a sense of humor and unfailing good nature that has won her a host of friends.

Dr. Ransom is a native of the Province of Ontario, Canada, who received her early education in the schools of the Dominion, New York, Massachusetts and Maryland. She was graduated from Boston University in 1900 and from Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, a year later. Most of the year 1902 she spent in Germany pursuing clinical and university work, and in that same year began practicing medicine, and has since so continued. Before she studied abroad she had taught in Brookline, New York, and Boston. While in Germany she was called to the faculty of the Boston University School of Medicine, to occupy the chair of Histology and Embryology, and act as assistant to the dean.

While in Germany, Dr. Ransom studied childbirth without pain with Professors Gauss and Koenig, in Freiburg, and established the first practice of maternity "twilight sleep" in America. She is generally recognized as the most skillful administrator of scopolamine anæsthesia in the United States. Her record as an obstetrician has few equals, for she has delivered more than three thousand children without the loss of a single mother. Among other records achieved are, the only woman medical examiner of the Equitable Insurance Company in 1902, and medical work in France during the World War which won recognition from the French Government with a medal.

Dr. Ransom is a popular lecturer on health and medical subjects, especially "The Rearing of Perfect Children." She is a member of the Massachusetts Medical and other professional associations, and of the Copley Society. Since 1923, she has been at the Miles Standish Hospital, in Boston, as resident physician. A contemporary has said of Eliza (Taylor) Ransom, M. D., that "She has spent her life studying different types of healing. Her motto is to understand every type of the methods that help restore health and happy life to humanity. Her hobby is to know a little about everything, and to be interested in all kinds of human beings."

In 1893 Eliza Taylor married George W. Ransom, Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts, of Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, who was head of the Abraham Lincoln School, until his death in 1923. Mrs. Ransom has two daughters who seem to have inherited some of the traits of their gifted parents: 1. Ruth (Ransom) Fletcher, of New York City. 2. Eleanor Ransom, of New York, writer of short stories for the London magazines.

von ROSENVINGE, THEODORE—The law engaged the attention of the von Rosenvinges of Boston, father and son, their combined connection with the Massachusetts bar extending over a period of more than four decades. The elder man, also Theodore by name, came from his native Denmark to New England, in 1889. He was a graduate from a Danish university, and took up the study of American law, being admitted to the bar of Boston, in about 1895. He married Ada Baker, of Boston, and they were the parents of three sons: Theodore, of whom further; Melvin and Norman. The father died on November 6, 1929.

Theodore von Rosenvinge, the son, was born at Everett, Massachusetts, August 10, 1900, and after being graduated from the local high school, matriculated at the Boston University School of Business Administration. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1927, and has since been engaged in practice in the city. He was chairman of the town finance committee of Winchester, where he makes his home; his law offices being in Boston. He is a member of the Law Society of Massachusetts, the Boston Bar Association, and among his clubs are numbered the Winchester Country, Annisquam Yacht, the Boston City, and he is president of the Scandinavian Club.

On March 3, 1928, Theodore von Rosenvinge married Mary J. Worcester, of Winchester, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three children: Theodore, Jr., William Jarvie, and Henry Worcester von Rosenvinge.

QUINCY TRUST COMPANY; HERBERT E. CURTIS, President—The progress and wealth of a city is usually indicated by the type of its financial institutions and the men who conduct their affairs. The history of the Quincy Trust Company is inherently a part of the annals of Quincy, and the life-story of Herbert E. Curtis, its president and one of its founders, are inextricably intertwined.

The Quincy Trust Company was incorporated on September 15, 1915, and opened for business on December 15, 1915. In that year, owing to the rapid growth of Quincy, a group of leading citizens felt that a third bank in Quincy would be a convenience to the people, and on September 15th, the following incorporators met to organize the Quincy Trust Company:

Messrs. Chester I. Campbell, Robert E. Foy, Perley E. Barbour, John J. Gallagher, Fred L. Zoller, Charles L. Gilliatt, John Curtis, William J. Connell, Amos W. S. Anderson, Jonathan S. Swingle, Alfred H. Remick and Oscar S. Sandberg, and Herbert E. Curtis.

The majority of these incorporators were numbered among the twenty-eight well-known citizens



Lawrence P. McHugh

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who made up the directorate when the bank opened for business on December 15, 1915. The bank started in its present location in a store at Nos. 1482-86 Hancock Street, corner of Cottage Avenue. It grew rapidly and soon needed larger quarters, therefore, the land and part of the old building were purchased and a stone building was erected which has housed the Quincy Trust Company since February, 1919.

Chester I. Campbell was the first president, Perley E. Barbour the first vice-president and Herbert E. Curtis the first treasurer. Mr. Campbell served continuously as president until his own business grew to such an extent that he could not give the bank as much time as he wished to, and he resigned as president in 1918 but continued his directorship. He was succeeded by Perley E. Barbour, who served until the summer of 1919, when he resigned for the same reason. Herbert E. Curtis was then elected president and has served in that capacity continuously since that time.

The late Chester E. Tenney was elected Chairman of the Board of Directors in 1919, and was one of the most powerful factors in the growth of the bank until his untimely death in 1926. His position as chairman is now held by Hon. Perley E. Barbour.

The bank originally had a capital of \$100,000, and a paid-in surplus of \$20,000. It grew rapidly from the start, having over a half million dollars in deposits at the end of the first year. This growth has been continuous and sound until the Quincy Trust Company now has deposits of approximately \$5,500,000 and a total capital structure of over \$730,000.

The Quincy Trust Company still numbers among its Board of Directors several of the original incorporators, their sons, or brothers, thus retaining the original spirit which motivated the founding of a "Quincy Bank for Quincy People," and from time to time other outstanding Quincy business men have been elected to fill vacancies on the Board.

The policy of the bank has always been to keep well in the foreground in new banking developments and has been the forerunner in developing services that would be of benefit to Quincy people. Among these have been:

The advertising and paying of interest on commercial deposits.

Inauguration of Christmas, Tax and Coal and Vacation Club accounts.

Opening on Saturday evenings to accommodate people who could not get to the bank during the week.

(From 1915 to 1930)

Taking of Insured Mortgages for home owners', Quincy Trust Company being first in Quincy to record an insured mortgage.

It has been prominent in making Federal Housing loans, having extended, at the last report, approxi-

mately twice as many as any other bank in Quincy.

Opened branches at Norfolk Downs and Wollaston to accommodate the people in those sections when business demanded banking facilities there.

It was one of the first banks in Quincy to install the Recordak System of bookkeeping, thus absolutely safeguarding customer's accounts by photography. The Quincy Trust Company has been a member of the Federal Reserve System since 1925 and has insured its customers' deposits up to \$5,000 on each account with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation since that corporation was first started.

McHUGH, LAWRENCE P.—Now serving his second term as a member of the State Legislature, recognized as one of the most able and successful lawyers in Suffolk County, and an acknowledged leader of the local Democratic party, Lawrence P. McHugh, of Jamaica Plain, ranks among the most prominent and influential figures of his surroundings.

Mr. McHugh was born at Jamaica Plain, October 28, 1903, the son of James A. and Julia A. (Collins) McHugh, the former a native of New York and the latter of this State, where his father is a cemetery engineer. After being graduated from the Roxbury High School he matriculated at Boston College and later attended Staley College, where he completed his studies in 1924. He then entered the Suffolk Law School and received a Bachelor of Laws degree from this institution in 1928. That same year he was admitted to the Maine State bar and in the following year successfully passed his bar examination in Massachusetts. Since that time he has conducted a general practice with offices at the Barrister Hall, located at No. 11 Pemberton Square. Through his accomplishments he has won wide recognition among his colleagues and today enjoys the patronage of a large and select clientele. As a lawyer he is a member of the Boston Bar Association and the Federal Bar Association.

His activity in the political affairs of this section dates back to 1930 at which time he was elected a member of the Democratic Ward Committee and the Democratic City Committee, bodies which he still serves. He was first named a member of the State Legislature in 1932 and was reelected two years later. As a member of the Lower House he has been identified with a number of important legislative bodies, including the committee of administration and the committee on legal affairs. His career as a public official has been marked for its efficiency and diligence.

Of equal importance have been his activities in the social and civic life of his community. Mr. McHugh has been keenly interested in these phases of life, and contributed substantially to the general

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welfare and progress of this section. In this connection he is now a member of the board of directors of the Roslindale Board of Trade and serves in the same capacity for the Jamaica Plain Board of Trade. He is also a member of the executive board of the Parkman School Association and in his social affiliations has confined his activities generally to fraternal organizations. He fraternizes with the National Lancers, the Knights of Columbus, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Order of Foresters. In addition he is a member of the 10th Regular Veterans Association.

TILLINGHAST, ANNA CHURCHILL MOULTON—Although her career has embraced various business interests and many activities in the Universalist Church, Anna Churchill (Moulton) Tillinghast (Mrs. James D. Tillinghast) has won her widest fame through her prominence in public life and her notable gifts as an orator and lecturer. As United States Commissioner of Immigration for New England, she was the first woman to hold so important a position by Presidential appointment. She has been for some two decades a leading figure in the Republican party of Massachusetts, has been influential in the support of many valuable civic causes, and has appeared on lecture platforms with conspicuous success from Maine to California.

Mrs. Tillinghast was born at Cicero, New York, daughter of Emery and Mary Jane (Churchill) Moulton. Her father was a scientific farmer, devoting his life to agricultural pursuits. Mrs. Tillinghast received her early education in the public schools of Cicero. Subsequently, she attended Tufts College, at Medford, Massachusetts, and was a special student at Emerson College of Oratory, Boston, and at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. On September 20, 1893, at Cicero, New York, she was married to the Rev. James D. Tillinghast, a minister of the Universalist Church, now retired. Mrs. Tillinghast is herself an ordained minister of the Universalist Church and has given generously of her time and effort for many years to denominational activities. As national lecturer for the National Missionary Society of her church she visited all parts of the country and lectured in almost every State of the Union. Her principal activities, however, have centered in New England, where she has been numbered among the influential citizens of Massachusetts for many years.

Mrs. Tillinghast has had a long-standing interest in politics and public affairs and has distinguished herself in these fields. Although a Republican by training and environment, she joined the Theodore Roosevelt Bull Moose movement in Massachusetts, and was elected to the State Committee of the Progressive party, the first woman

ever chosen as a member of a political committee in Massachusetts. With the healing of the schism in Republican ranks, she became an active party worker. For seven and a half years, from 1920 to 1927, she was executive chairman of the Women's Division of the Republican State Committee, organizing Republican women of the State. During this period, building from the ground up, she succeeded in developing an organization of 50,000, which comprised some forty clubs and a committee of women in every city and town of the Commonwealth. She conducted schools of politics throughout the State, teaching women the political history of the country, and practical politics. Mrs. Tillinghast also founded, in 1920, the Republican Women's Club of Cambridge, of which she was president from 1924-30, and in 1926 established the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, of which she was president from 1928-30, and is now honorary president. In 1922 she was elected a member of the Republican State Committee from the Second Middlesex Senatorial District and has since served without interruption on that committee through successive reëlections. This distinction reflects her standing in her party and the value placed upon her ability by her associates in its leadership. Her qualities as an administrator brought her national recognition when she was appointed United States Commissioner of Immigration for New England by President Calvin Coolidge in 1927. She was reappointed by his successor, President Herbert Hoover, and continued in office until the change of administration in 1933. Mrs. Tillinghast was not only the first woman ever to hold so important a position by Presidential appointment but set a notable record of efficiency in its administration. "The manner in which she has conducted her office," it was written of her before her retirement, "has brought forth the highest commendation from leading officials in authority in Washington."

Mrs. Tillinghast had a leading part in the campaign which led to the successful culmination of the women's suffrage movement in Massachusetts and as legislative chairman, from 1918-20, of the Massachusetts Women's Suffrage Association, she had charge of the ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment before the Massachusetts Legislature. She has also been active in the temperance movement, serving in 1911-12, as State lecturer of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union for Maine and from 1912-20 as national lecturer for this organization.

Mrs. Tillinghast is a member of the Advisory Board of Portia College of Liberal Arts in Boston and was a leader in establishing a scholarship in domestic science at Pennsylvania State College. Her activities as a lecturer and orator have not been confined to addresses delivered in behalf of



Cora E. MacKenzie

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those movements in which she is especially interested, but have extended to the general lecture platform. She has addressed large audiences in many cities and towns on such subjects as "Woman as a Civic Force," "America and the Alien," "Life Stories from the Immigration Station," "Immigration and its Problems" and others, winning an enthusiastic reception. On these occasions, her "wonderfully clear and strong voice," her "magnetic personality," "exceptional eloquence," her "gift of oratory" and "remarkable fund of knowledge" have won her the most favorable of comments. As it has been written of her:

In addition to her great executive and administrative ability, Mrs. Tillinghast has unusual qualifications as a public speaker, and has been heard by thousands of people in all parts of the country. It makes no difference what subject she talks upon, she always commands the same enthusiastic attention, and returns repeatedly to the same organizations.

What she says is not only worth-while, but she says it with a grace and power unexcelled. Even without her personal charm her logic would convince, and with a less logical mind her personality would attract, but the combination of each of these as they exist in Mrs. Tillinghast makes her one of the foremost speakers of the day.

Since her retirement as United States Commissioner of Immigration for New England, Mrs. Tillinghast has occupied herself with business enterprises apart from her civic interests. She helped to establish The American Lyceum of Physical and Food Education, with offices in Boston, which she now serves as treasurer and business manager.

Mrs. Tillinghast has two children: Ruth Moulton Tillinghast, born October 2, 1895; and James Churchill Moulton Tillinghast, born March 21, 1900.

MacKENZIE, CORA E.—The distinguished career of Cora E. MacKenzie, co-owner, secretary and assistant treasurer of the Johnson-Appleby Company of Cambridge, serves to indicate the important and prominent position women have come to assume in the industrial life of their surroundings during the twentieth century. Through her accomplishments in the development of the aforementioned firm, which is one of the largest high quality food manufacturing organizations in New England, she is ranked among the most prominent business women of the east, a factor that not only has been recognized by her immediate associates but also by her colleagues who have seen fit to honor her with the presidency of Zonta International, a woman's organization similar to that of the men's Rotary Club, which has branches throughout the world.

A little less than thirty years ago she came to this city from St. Stephen, New Brunswick, Canada, where she had taught school and later had taken a business course in preparation for the ca-

reer she intended to follow. She was intensely ambitious, energetic and able and shortly after arriving here, in 1907, began to seek work. At that time women had not assumed their present status in the business world. The most that was expected of them was an adequate knowledge of stenographic work. Miss MacKenzie had these qualifications and more, a factor that must have been appreciated by Mr. Appleby the day he chose her out of forty young women who had applied as candidates for a stenographic position. When she joined the concern it was located in a small office at No. 8 Blackstone Street in Boston and the operating staff consisted of three people, a force that was reduced to two when Mr. Appleby was off on his extensive business trips. During these periods Miss MacKenzie took over the management of the office and supervised the manufacture of flavoring extracts, baking powder and a few jellies, which were being produced by the concern at the time. She also devoted much time to experimenting with foods and in addition spent her spare hours studying every phase of manufacturing, shipping, selling and the writing of formulæ, a factor that eminently equipped her for the important and responsible work she was to undertake later in her career. Business grew and prospered to such an extent that in time the Johnson-Appleby Company was compelled to seek new quarters and eventually build its present plant on Memorial Drive in Cambridge, which is one of the most beautiful and sanitary structures of its type in the east. Its numerous windows give it the appearance of a glass building and its picturesque surroundings, which include the Charles River, enhance its attractiveness.

In commenting on her as a personality a magazine article says in part: "Miss MacKenzie, who occupies in her position one of the really high and outstanding pinnacles in American industry is very modest, unassuming and pleasant to meet, and likes to share the credit of the firm's success with Mr. Appleby, as he does with her."

Her interests outside of business are necessarily limited. She has devoted her spare time to those organizations that she could best serve and would promote the ideals she has striven for throughout her life. In this connection she is a member of Zonta International, an institution for business women. To fully appreciate the esteem she is held in we have but to cite the fact that in 1933 she was elected president of this organization and in this capacity traveled extensively throughout this country and abroad. She is also a member of the New England Hotel Women's Relief Association, in which she has been very active.

MURPHY, GEORGE EDWARD—Since 1932 George Edward Murphy has occupied the office of comptroller for the State of Massachu-

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setts. Prior to assuming this post he had conducted a highly successful law practice and public accounting business and also served as deputy auditor. His educational background and the experience he has enjoyed have equipped him eminently for the important work he is now directing.

George Edward Murphy was born at Lowell, Massachusetts, August 7, 1898, the son of Michael F. and Margaret Jane (Davey) Murphy, the former a native of Ireland the latter of Cincinnati, Ohio. His father, now deceased, came to this country as a young boy and settled in Lowell. Mr. Murphy received a general education in the public schools of his native community where he completed his high school studies in 1915. He then attended Woods Business College from which he was graduated in 1916 and later matriculated at the Northeastern University School of Commerce and Finance, receiving a Bachelor of Commercial Science degree from this institution in 1920. The following fall Mr. Murphy entered the Suffolk Law School and in 1923 received his Bachelor of Laws degree. He was admitted to the bar the same year and established himself in a general practice. He was certified as a public accountant in New Hampshire during 1920 and passed his examinations in Massachusetts in 1921. In 1924-25 he was a student at the Boston University College of Liberal Arts where he took a classical course leading to a Bachelor of Arts degree. He then established himself in an accounting business, which he was to conduct in conjunction with his law practice, until 1931, when he was appointed deputy State auditor. He continued in this office until the latter part of 1932, at which time Governor Ely named him State Comptroller, a position he has since occupied with outstanding distinction and success. The increasing importance he has come to enjoy in State affairs indicates his ability and efficiency as an administrator.

During the World War Mr. Murphy served as a member of the Student Army Training Corps. As a resident of the city of Lowell, Massachusetts, he has been active in social and civic affairs and among his organizations is Post 87 of the American Legion. He also fraternizes with the Knights of Columbus.

On June 22, 1927, Mr. Murphy married Mary Ellen Power of Montreal, Canada, and they are the parents of two daughters; Margaret Corinne and Helen Louise.

CURTIS, HERBERT E.—Herbert E. Curtis, president of the Quincy Trust Company, was born at Scituate, Massachusetts, March 11, 1878, son of J. Edwin and Clara M. (Plummer) Curtis, both natives of Massachusetts. Members of the Curtis family were among the first settlers of Scituate, the first representative coming from England

in the sailing vessel "Lion" in the early part of the seventeenth century, landing first at Plymouth, but proceeding later to a grant made the Curtis brothers at Scituate, Massachusetts, from the King of England. The name of the ancient English family appears in the records of Kent, England, in 1450, when Stephen Curtis and his sons are mentioned. Three brothers, John, Richard and Thomas, located at Scituate, and their descendants became prominent figures in New England history.

After attending the Weymouth, Massachusetts, public schools, Mr. Curtis was graduated from the high school in 1897, and shortly after filled a position with Dame, Stoddard and Kendall, hardware merchants of Boston. Long hours, poor pay, and small possibilities of advancement did not appeal to the ambitious youth, and he soon left to go with Webster F. Putnam and Company, brokers of Boston, remaining for about five and a half years. In 1903 Mr. Curtis became the teller of the National Mount Wollaston Bank, and later served this institution as assistant cashier. In 1914 he resigned to help in the organization of the Quincy Trust Company, which, as has been indicated, opened its doors to the public on December 15, 1915. He was its first treasurer and since 1919 has been its efficient and successful president.

Aside from his financial activities Herbert E. Curtis manifested a keen and constructive interest in Quincy affairs. He is a director of the Quincy Chamber of Commerce, and also of the Quincy Tax Payers Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with Weymouth Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is a director of the Wollaston Golf Club, and greatly enjoys golf and fishing. As a young man he was well and favorably known as a baritone soloist, possessing a range and richness of voice that has never been lost.

In October, 1908, Herbert E. Curtis married Edith Crocker, of Braintree, Massachusetts.

GAVIN, P. EMMETT—In this day of public discussion and criticism of the methods used in connection with our penal institutions and criminals, both within and without their walls, Massachusetts is fortunate in having as a member of its Parole Board, P. Emmett Gavin, attorney, who for more than two decades has been directly connected with some phase of penology. He is a native of Chicago, Illinois, born October 1, 1895, but was brought by his parents to Boston during the year after his birth.

Mr. Gavin attended the city public schools; was graduated from the English High School in 1913; and within two years was in the employ of the Massachusetts Prison Commission. His career was interrupted by wars, for in 1916 he went to the





Ralph D. Bettingell

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Mexican Border with a National Guard regiment, and rose from private to sergeant-major. During the following year he enlisted as a private for service throughout the World War, and won promotion through various ranks to a commission as captain and served with the 76th and the 26th divisions. It was not until 1926 that he was able to complete junior and senior courses in the Suffolk Law School of Boston, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws as a member of the class graduated that year. In 1927 he was admitted to the bar and has been engaged in practice ever since in Boston.

Mr. Gavin's identification with the Massachusetts penal system started, as indicated, in 1915, when on August 2, he became a messenger to the Prison Commission, at a salary of forty dollars per month. The work, however, interested him keenly, and he continued with it to advance through nearly every post possible with the commission. Incidentally he was the prison official who opened the first road prison camp in Massachusetts, located at Framingham. After the end of the World War, Mr. Gavin was appointed, in October, 1920, chief clerk at the Suffolk House of Correction, at Deer Island, remaining until October, 1924, when he was named by Commissioner Sanford Bates a parole officer. This was his vocation for a decade. In the early part of 1934 he was appointed assistant to the commissioner, and in July, 1934, was appointed by Governor Ely as a member of the Parole Board. On June 2, 1937, Governor Hurley appointed him to this same position for a term extending for five years.

Mr. Gavin keeps in touch with colleagues by memberships in the American Bar Association, the Boston Bar Association, the Law Society of Massachusetts, and the American Prison Association. He is a member of the American Legion, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery, and of the Wollaston Golf Club. He makes his home in West Roxbury, his personal law office being at No. 75 Federal Street, Boston.

PETTINGELL, RALPH D.—During the past three years, Ralph D. Pettingell has served as treasurer of Norfolk County. His earlier financial experience reflects his qualifications for this office and his long activity in Dedham civic life indicates the fine public spirit which he brings to the performance of his duties.

Mr. Pettingell was born in Acton, Maine, on August 8, 1889, but comes of an old Dedham family and has spent almost all his life in this community. He is a son of Henry Augustus Pettingell, born at Dedham on January 13, 1853, and Phoebe (Vinal) Pettingell, who was a native of North Scituate. His father was a merchant in

Dedham over a long period and his grandfather, Augustus T. Pettingell, was engaged in the upholstery business here for some years.

Ralph D. Pettingell was three years old when he moved to Dedham with his parents and received his preliminary education in local schools. Subsequently he attended Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated in 1912 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In his school days he was a notable athlete. At Dedham he was a member of the celebrated crew club four, under the leadership of the veteran canoeist, Frederick Brodbeck, that took the Thomas W. Lawson trophy in June, 1908, against the competition of Winchester and Medford entries. At Dartmouth he was a member of the track and football squads.

After his graduation from college, Mr. Pettingell entered the employ of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, where he remained for some three years. At the end of that time he became associated with Curtis and Sanger, a connection he continued until he assumed the office of county treasurer of Norfolk County in 1932. During the intervening years he demonstrated the quality of his talents and was entrusted by his firm with many important responsibilities which he effectively discharged.

Mr. Pettingell's appointment as county treasurer dates from January 8, 1932, and on the fifteenth of that month and year he took office to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Frederick C. Cobb. He was designated from a field of several others and his appointment was formally approved by the Attorney-General. In the Republican primaries of 1932, Mr. Pettingell was a candidate for the regular term and carried every town in the county with the exception of Braintree, Weymouth and Quincy. His popularity was such that one woman in Precinct 1 returned her Democratic ballot for a Republican because she did not find Mr. Pettingell's name entered thereon and only accepted her original selection when assured that she would have an opportunity to cast her ballot for Mr. Pettingell in the November elections. This popularity was carried over into the general election of November, 1932, when Mr. Pettingell was swept into office, carrying every town in the county except Bellingham, Norwood and Canton. In that election he became the first Republican candidate for office in a contested election to carry the East Dedham precinct. Mr. Pettingell is the tenth man to occupy the office of county treasurer of Norfolk County since it was created. His efficient and business-like administration of his duties has fully justified the confidence reposed in him at his election and it is a matter of pride to Dedham that he has taken his place in the long line of Dedham citizens who have served with distinction in the post he now fills.

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Mr. Pettingell has many other civic interests and has been very active in the general life of Dedham. He is treasurer of the Dedham Community Association, president of the Dexter School Parent-Teachers' Association, vice-chairman of the Dedham Open Forum, a member and Past Master of Constellation Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and a member of the Masonic Temple Building Committee. He has been active for years in the Allin Congregational Church and serves as class agent for the Dartmouth College Alumni Fund on the Tucker Foundation. During the World War, in June, 1918, he enlisted for service in the army and was stationed successively at Camp Dix, New Jersey, and Camp Taylor, Kentucky. He was commissioned second lieutenant of Field Artillery while at Camp Taylor and was honorably discharged with that rank when the war came to its close. On his return to Dedham, he became a charter member of Dedham Post, No. 18, American Legion, in whose affairs he has since played a prominent part, serving at the present time as finance officer of the Post. Mr. Pettingell retains his early fondness for outdoor life and finds his principal recreation in gardening.

He married, in 1919, Emma V. Rogers. There are two children: Helen May and Emma Jane.

CHACE, JONATHAN—The career of Jonathan Chace has been identified with finance and business of Boston, where he is a prominent figure in the younger group of men who are contributing importantly to many phases of life and affairs in the New England metropolis. He bears a name that has been prominent in New England annals for nearly three centuries. His maternal family and ancestry are equally ancient and notable in New York and Connecticut history.

From Normandy came the first known Chaces to Britain, where the seat of the English family was Chesham, Buckinghamshire. In the middle seventeenth century several of the name migrated to New England, and at Hampton, New Hampshire, and Salem, Massachusetts, became the progenitors of the present family known both as Chace and Chase. It is probable that the original Norman form was La Chassie.

Jonathan Chace was born at Saranac Lake, New York, October 8, 1900, son of Arnold Buffum and Alice (Perkins) Chace. His father, a retired businessman of Providence, Rhode Island, was born in 1877, the son of Arnold Buffum, Sr., and Elizabeth Chase (Greene) Chase. The older man was a native of Valley Falls, Rhode Island, who died in Providence. He was a textile manufacturer, who served for a number of years as chancellor of Brown University. His wife, born in Providence, died in that Rhode Island city.

Alice (Perkins) Chace is the daughter of George Wells and Helen (Viele) Perkins. Her father was

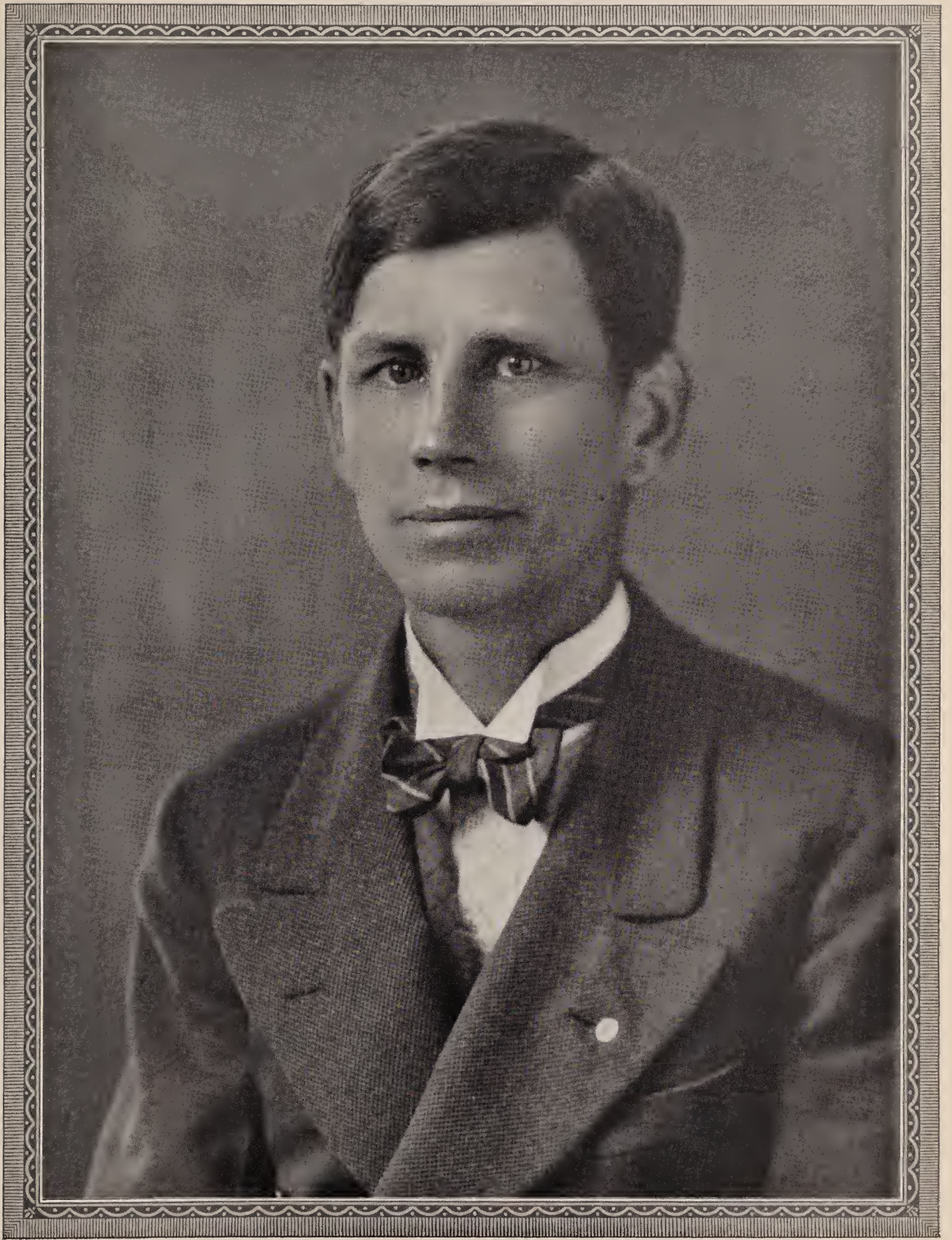
a prominent banker in New York City, and the brother of William Perkins, former president of the Bank of America, also in New York City. George Wells Perkins was born at Athens, Pennsylvania, and died in New York City. His wife, the former Helen Viele, was born and died in New York City. She was a descendant of the Viele family which settled in the Hudson River Valley country as early as 1608. The Perkins were among the early settlers of Connecticut in the seventeenth century.

Jonathan Chace, of this record, was educated at the St. George School, Newport, Rhode Island, Princeton University, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in 1922, with the degree of Bachelor of Science; and the Harvard University School of Business Administration. His first employment of note was with the Harris-Forbes Company, in Boston, as treasurer of the Harris-Forbes Trust Company, a subsidiary. After ten years Mr. Chace resigned in December, 1933, to become associated with the Union Trust Company, of Boston, acting as investment official, until June, 1935. He then went with Jackson and Curtis, as sales manager, remaining with that company until June, 1937, when he organized the Chace and Whiteside Company, which located at No. 24 Federal Street, Boston.

Mr. Chace has been identified with the National Recovery Administration as resident industrial advisor. He is a member of the Boston Exchange, the Hingham Yacht Club, the Bond Club, of Boston, and the Princeton Club, of New York, and he is also a member of the executive committee of the Princeton Alumni Association of New England. Mr. Chace is a director and the treasurer of the Central New England Sanatorium of Boston, and a director of the Commodity Corporation of Boston. He is fond of sports, literature and science.

On February 24, 1923, Jonathan Chace married Ruth Halsted, a native of Syracuse, New York, daughter of Dr. Thomas Henry and Charlotte (Palmer) Halsted. Dr. Halsted is a retired physician of Syracuse; Mrs. Halsted is deceased. Mrs. Chace was educated at Miss Baird's School and Simmons College, from which she received the degree of Bachelor of Arts. She is a member of the Unitarian Church, of the Florence Crittenden League, and active in a number of organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Chace have two children: 1. Deborah Chace, born in March, 1924. 2. Jonathan Chace, Jr., born September 8, 1928.

HANDLEY, WILLIAM J.—A leader in business and civic life in Fitchburg, William J. Handley was for years president and treasurer of one of the largest contracting firms in his city, and he also served effectively in different public positions. Among other offices he was a member of the



William Handley

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School Board of Fitchburg, and at the request of his many friends he also became a candidate for mayor. In numerous ways he helped to introduce needed improvements into his city, and actively participated in every movement that he believed worthwhile and took the lead in the promotion of certain projects in which he himself was particularly interested. He was kind, generous and sympathetic, and his deep understanding of human nature caused him to be trusted, honored and loved in a wide circle of acquaintance.

Mr. Handley was born December 12, 1881, in Chelsea, Massachusetts, son of William P. and Joan (Bradley) Handley. He attended the public schools of Chelsea including Chelsea High School. He then chose to enter the contracting business, and as a young man associated himself with the Stannard Construction Company, of New York City. While with this company, he received his first large business opportunity, a contract to construct a custom house and post office in Malone, New York. After these were completed he returned to New York City and remained for a time. Mr. Handley was later with Tyson, Ware and Marshall, of Boston, and while in their employ he aided in the building of the Boston Art Museum.

In 1919 he came to Fitchburg. Here, with Francis P. Cavanaugh, he founded the Handley and Cavanaugh Company, which was dissolved three years later. The successor organization was the W. J. Handley Company, owned and operated by Mr. Handley himself. It grew rapidly and on a sound basis, almost entirely as a result of Mr. Handley's initiative and sound judgment in business matters. Often other experts in different branches of commercial life came to him for advice and for his opinions, learning as the years went on to have implicit confidence in his ideas and suggestions. He possessed that rare quality, the ability to analyze any problem without prejudice or favor and to make a decision concerning it that was based on facts instead of mere conjecture, and this trait was appreciated by all who dealt with him.

Selected to carry larger responsibilities as time went on, Mr. Handley was at one time sent to Europe to represent one of the largest merchandising chains in the United States, an organization specializing in architectural design and construction of buildings. He also did important building work of his own, planning an addition to Christ Protestant Episcopal Church and the First Baptist Church in Fitchburg; St. Bernard's Parochial High School; Spaulding Memorial High School, in Townsend; and the high school in Springfield, Vermont.

Along with his other activities, Mr. Handley was deeply interested in public affairs, doing much to advance the well-being of the city of Fitchburg

and its people. He was a Republican in his political views, serving on the city committee of his party from 1929 to 1932. In municipal politics he was non-partisan in his point of view. In 1926 he managed the campaign in which Joseph A. Lowe was elected mayor, and in 1928 and 1929 he was a member of the school committee of his city. He was a trustee of the Fitchburg Savings Bank, a director of the Gardner Trust Company, and treasurer of the Patrick F. Shea and Son Auto Service which interests are still in the family. He was active in the Chamber of Commerce, the Izaak Walton League, the Rotary Club, the Community Chest, the Taxpayers' Association, the Sportsmen's Club, the Fay and Oak Hill Country Club, the Boy Scout movement and different fraternal groups.

Particularly did he lend his attention to the camping needs of the Boy Scouts, serving as a member of the Fitchburg camping committee and helping to develop Scout camps at North Dana and Rindge. In the Free and Accepted Masons he belonged to all the bodies, including St. Paul's Lodge, Cyrus Thomas Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Jerusalem Commandery, Knights Templar, and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also belonged to the Square and Compass Club. Other fraternal orders with which he was affiliated were the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He gave his chief attention to his own business activities, however, believing, and rightly so, that here was the center of his life's work. In ten years he was able to build up the W. J. Handley Company from a small beginning into one of the largest firms of its kind in this vicinity. His dynamic personality and dauntless courage led him forward toward attainment of every goal that he set for himself, so that his life was eminently an example to others.

The beautiful home in which the Handleys resided was built in 1926. It is situated on a hill overlooking the entire surrounding countryside and commanding a splendid view. Mr. Handley married, October 24, 1915, Della F. Brown. She was born in Littleton, Massachusetts, where she still owns a beautiful summer home. A woman of rare charm and splendid cultural attainments, she is a member of the Order of Eastern Star, the Woman's Club and the Methodist Episcopal Church and a number of the church societies, the Rotary Ann Club. Mr. and Mrs. Handley were the parents of four children: 1. Francis, the eldest who studied in the public schools, also five years in Phillips Andover Academy and one year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Boston. He then entered his father's contracting firm, where he still remains; he married Thera Brewer, and they became the parents of two children: Bruce and Nancy. 2. Ethel, the eldest daughter, graduated

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from the public school of Fitchburg, and is now a student at Bryant and Stratton Business College of Boston, Massachusetts, class of 1937. She also spent three years in studying music at the Boston Conservatory of Music. 3. Raymond, graduated from Irving Preparatory School at Tarrytown, New York, in 1936. 4. Florence, now attending the public school of Fitchburg.

Mrs. Handley, along with her other attainments is an expert automobile driver, and made a trip to California and return in 1935 and 1936, a distance of approximately 7,000 miles.

The death of William J. Handley occurred on August 16, 1932, and was an occasion of deep and sincere sorrow among his host of friends. He performed a work of importance and value in the course of his busy career, and his labors brought him rewards of achievement and satisfaction. He was always liberal with his talents and abilities, as well as with his counsel and material resources, giving freely of both time and energies to worthwhile projects and needy individuals. He will long be affectionately remembered, and his record will be an enduring one in this State's annals.

NICHOLS, HENRY JOSEPH—Vice-president and director of the National Shawmut Bank, and a prominent executive in a number of other banking and industrial organizations, Henry Joseph Nichols today is recognized as one of the foremost financiers and business men in the city of Boston and vicinity. He has been identified with this section of the country for over three decades and in conjunction with his business activities has also been a leader in social and civic affairs.

Henry Joseph Nichols was born in Groveland, Illinois, May 29, 1877, the son of Francis M. and Eliza A. (Jones) Nichols. During his boyhood he removed to the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and received a general education in the public schools of this community. As a young man he became associated with the Swift Packing interests in New England and for twenty-two years represented them in New England, as financial manager. The enviable reputation he gained as a business man led to his becoming officially associated with a number of the leading financial and industrial organizations of this part of the country. Thus in 1930 we find him elected vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank in the city of Boston, a post he has occupied since with outstanding distinction and success. He is also a member of the board of directors for the Shawmut Corporation, the Devonshire Financial Service Corporation, the County Bank and Trust Company of Cambridge, the American Enka Corporation, the Caribbean Sugar Company, and the Boston Clearing House Association where he is a member of the Clearing House committee. Mr. Nichols is a member of

the board of trustees in the Warren Institution for Savings, the Suburban Electrical Securities Company, and the Newton Hospital. He is a director and treasurer of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and a member of the executive board of the American Bankers' Association.

In a social capacity he belongs to the Algonquin Club, where he is vice-president and a member of the executive committee; the Commercial Club of Boston, the Merchants Club and the Exchange Club. He fraternizes with Fraternity Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, is a member of the Massachusetts Consistory and the Aleppo Temple in Boston. He also is identified with the Newton Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Nichols belongs to the Brae Burn Country Club and is a member of the board of Governors for the Hooper Golf Club of Walpole, New Hampshire, where he maintains a summer residence in an old Colonial home. When the United States entered the World War Mr. Nichols was a very active and prominent figure in all movements and projects designed to aid the cause, particularly the Red Cross and Liberty Loan campaigns. In this connection he was chairman of the Red Cross and War Fund Campaign drives in Newton.

Mr. Nichols married Nelle Hassett, of Aurora, Illinois, and they are the parents of one daughter, Marjorie. The family reside on Burnham Road in West Newton.

ADAMS, DR. LETITIA DOUGLAS—Practicing medicine since 1907, Dr. Letitia Douglas Adams has specialized in surgery and obstetrics. She is one of Boston's professional leaders, honored and loved in a wide circle of acquaintance and devoted to the work that she has chosen for her career.

Dr. Adams was born in Canada. She attended private schools in the Dominion, then went to Tufts Medical School, taking her degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1907. At once she began her professional practice, specializing in surgery and obstetrics. She is now senior surgeon of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, as well as an instructor in surgery at Tufts Medical School. She is a fellow of the American College of Surgeons and a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society and the American Medical Association. She is president of the New England Women's Medical Society.

Though not particularly interested in sports, Dr. Adams enjoys outdoor life. Her favorite hobby is gardening. She is a member of the Woman's City Club, of Boston, and is intensely interested in civic and social affairs in this community.



Helene Douglas Adams

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SANBORN, HON. CLIFFORD B.—As Judge of the District Court of Northern Norfolk, the Hon. Clifford B. Sanborn has performed a work of importance in his community, county and State.

Judge Sanborn was born August 1, 1874, in Norwood, Massachusetts, son of Marshman W. and Augusta G. (Talbot) Sanborn, the father a native of Maine and the mother of Massachusetts. The Sanborns were early settlers in Norwood, where the father was a steel engraver by profession and founder of the William H. Brett Engraving Company, of Boston. The Brett organization, with which he was associated, is still engaged in business in Boston. The elder Mr. Sanborn died in 1884.

Judge Sanborn, after completing his preliminary schooling, attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated in 1895 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Proceeding then to Harvard Law School, Mr. Sanborn was made a Bachelor of Laws at that institution in 1899. He started his practice in Boston immediately after being admitted to the Massachusetts bar in that same year. In 1904 he formed a partnership with Francis J. Squires under the name of Sanborn and Squires, with offices in Norwood. Since that time he has carried on his work here.

At the same time he takes a deep interest in community affairs. He is a Republican in his political views and one of his party's staunch supporters. He has, moreover, been chosen to serve in important public offices, notably as a member of the Norwood School Committee and as a member of the Sewer Commission, on which he was serving when the present efficient sewer system was installed in Norwood. For about fifteen years he was moderator in Norwood, and from 1907 to 1920 he was clerk of the District Court. In 1920 came his appointment to his present high post—that of District Judge. In 1913 and 1914 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Judge Sanborn is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and in the Masonic Order is affiliated with the Knights Templar. He is a member of the Universalist Church.

Judge Clifford B. Sanborn married, on November 23, 1909, Marion R. Young. Two daughters were born to them: 1. Dorothy W., a graduate of Lincoln School, Providence, Rhode Island, and of Wellesley College. 2. Phyllis T., a graduate of Lincoln College, Bradford Junior College, and Garland College of Boston; she is now a teacher in the schools of Brookline.

CHAMBERS, WALTER WATSON—As register of deeds of Norfolk County, Walter Watson Chambers has served with distinction in a responsible county office over a period of years.

He is a lawyer by profession and has practiced at Dedham since the beginning of his active career.

Mr. Chambers was born in Boston on July 23, 1876, a son of Henry William and Elizabeth (Hole) Chambers. His parents, who were of English birth, came to America in the 'seventies and settled in Boston, where the father was employed as a clothing cutter. A few years after the birth of their son they removed to Dedham, which has since been the family home.

Walter Watson Chambers received his preliminary education in the public schools of Dedham and after completing the high school course entered Northeastern School of Law, where he prepared for his professional career. In 1905 he was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and upon his admission to the bar practiced in Dedham, where he has since been occupied with the duties of his calling. His record of public service dates back many years, not only in the office of register of deeds, to which he was first elected in 1917, but as register of voters at Dedham, a position he has held for more than three decades. He has been three times chosen by the electorate as register of deeds and is well known throughout Norfolk County.

Mr. Chambers is affiliated fraternally with Constellation Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Dedham, and is a communicant of St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church in this community, serving as its treasurer. He has also been associated with various civic movements, to the progress of which he has made substantial contributions. Mr. Chambers is fond of outdoor life and boating is his favorite recreation.

On September 11, 1909, he married Elizabeth Smith, daughter of William E. Smith, contractor and builder, of Amherst, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of two children: John W. and William H.

HOUGHTON, CHARLES E.—One of Dedham's professional leaders, Charles E. Houghton occupies a position of high standing in his community and among his fellow-citizens.

Mr. Houghton was born June 5, 1884, at Orange, Massachusetts, son of Charles E. and Jessie M. (St. Clair) Houghton, both natives of this Commonwealth. His father was for many years a foundry superintendent in his community, but is now living retired from his active endeavors. In the schools and high school of his native place and at Dedham High School, where he was graduated, Charles E. Houghton, the younger, received his early education, afterward attending Northeastern University Law School, where he was graduated in 1908.

Admitted to the bar, he at once became engaged in the practice of his profession at Dedham. For ten years he acted as assistant registrar of deeds,

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resigning from that post in 1922. Since that time he has been acting assistant recorder of Land Court of Norfolk County. Along with his other activities he has taken time to perform the duties of chairman of the Planning Board of Norwood, a position that he held for several years, and also those of the Appeal Board chairman since the organization of that board. He is active in the Free and Accepted Masons, and is an ex-president and member of the local Rotary Club. Along with his other work, he is a leader in the Nashua Country Club, the Norfolk Golf Club, the Norfolk County Bar Association, the Massachusetts State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He is likewise a member of the Norfolk County Republican Club. Each year he gives a course of lectures to bankers.

Representing a number of large corporations in a professional capacity, Mr. Houghton serves as both counsel and trustee of the Hyde Park Savings Bank. Formerly he was counsel of the Locomotive Engineers' Bank, of Boston. Most of his spare time he may be found in the woods. He is, however, particularly fond of books and reading and devotes much time to the collecting of postage stamps, of which he has one of the finest collections in the United States. His assortment of United States stamps is said to be especially noteworthy.

On June 24, 1908, Charles E. Houghton married Helen Aborn, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts. One son was born to them, Charles E. Houghton, Jr., on November 16, 1912. He is a graduate of Colby College, holding the degree of Bachelor of Science from that institution, and is now a student at Harvard University Law School.

BUCKLEY, THOMAS HENRY—Following an extended banking career with Lee Higginson and Company of Boston, Thomas Henry Buckley entered the service of the Commonwealth in the Department of the Auditor and by election of the people in November, 1934, became State Auditor of Massachusetts. He has since administered the duties of this office.

Mr. Buckley was born at Abington on September 5, 1897, a son of William and Anne (Ruane) Buckley. His father, who was born in Ireland in 1845, was brought to America at the age of two by his parents, who settled, first, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. In 1850, however, they moved to Wellesley, since which time the family has had its home in this State. William Buckley was for many years an express and rural free delivery mail carrier. He was a veteran of the Civil War, enlisting in 1862 in Company E of the 83d Pennsylvania Volunteers and later transferring to the U. S. S. "Pawnee," on which he remained in naval service until the conclusion of hostilities. He died on January 10, 1915.

Thomas Henry Buckley was educated in public schools, completing his high school course in 1913. In the same year he entered the employ of Lee Higginson and Company, bankers, at Boston, and was associated with this important house until their liquidation in 1932. Here he obtained a thorough training in banking principles and practice. After the liquidation of his firm, he was appointed first deputy State Auditor in January, 1933, and has since remained in this department. On November 6, 1934, he was elected State Auditor of Massachusetts, receiving 752,264 votes against 648,185 for all other opponents, and is now serving the term for which he was chosen. His long banking experience thoroughly qualifies him for the responsibilities of his present office, whose duties he has met with efficiency and fidelity.

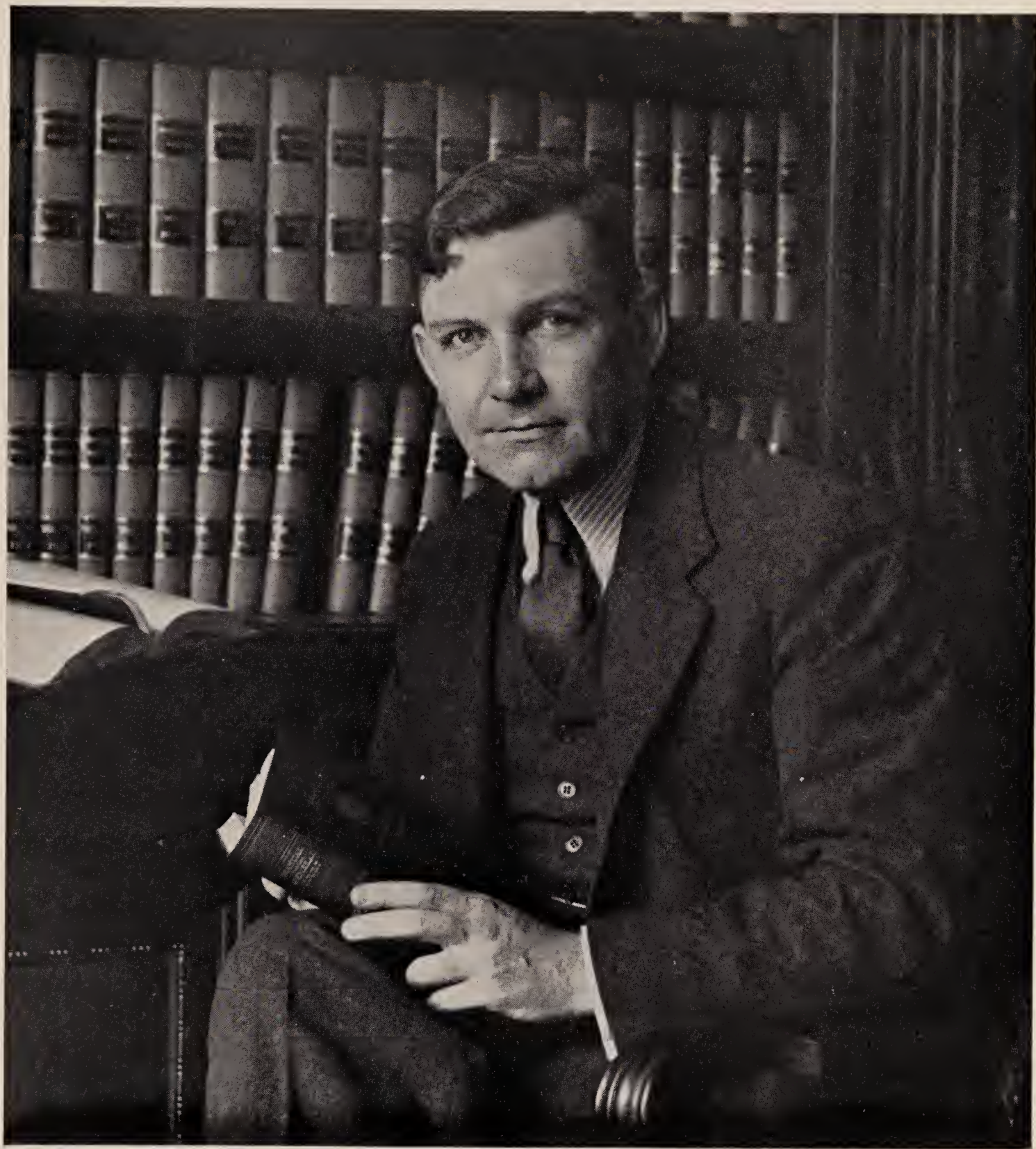
Mr. Buckley is a Democrat in politics and was elected as a State official on that ticket. He has been influential in the councils of his party and is now vice-chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Knights of Columbus. Mr. Buckley is also a member of the American-Irish Historical Society and the Charitable Irish Society. He is a communicant of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic Church. During the World War, from September to December, 1918, he was a member of the Students Army Training Corps.

On July 25, 1928, at Chicago, Illinois, Thomas Henry Buckley married Helen L. Moriarty, daughter of the late Thomas and Ellen Moriarty. Her father was post office superintendent in Chicago. Mr. and Mrs. Buckley have three children: Thomas W., John R., and Mary Ellen.

HILL, DON GLEASON—As a lawyer and as town clerk, Don Gleason Hill has effectively and usefully served the town of Dedham.

Mr. Hill was born August 26, 1883, in Dedham, Massachusetts, son of Don Gleason and Caroline L. (Luce) Hill. His father, a native of Medway, Massachusetts, was for thirty-two years town clerk of Dedham. He compiled the "Dedham Records, 1636-73," a part of a several-volume set including births, marriages and deaths from 1636 to 1894. It took him about ten years to do this work. He was a graduate of Albany Law School, and practiced in Dedham through practically the whole of his career, holding most of the town offices at the disposal of the electorate. He was also president of the Dedham Historical Society. He died in 1914. His wife, the mother of Don Gleason Hill, died July 5, 1933. She descended from a long line of whalers.

In the public schools of Dedham, his birthplace, the younger Don Gleason Hill received his early education, being graduated from high school in



Thomas W. Quinley

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1904. He also attended Hotchkiss Preparatory School, at Lakeville, Connecticut, and Law School of Northeastern University, where he was graduated in 1909 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1909, he soon became a leader in his profession. His reputation and achievement has grown with the passing of the years, and he has come to be recognized as one of Dedham's foremost lawyers and public servants.

In 1914 he was elected town clerk, and he has continued in this office down to the time of writing. He is also attorney for the Dedham Institution for Savings and the Dedham Coöperative Bank. When the Federal Government was considering a new post office in Dedham, Mr. Hill was chosen to examine the title for the Government. He serves today as counsel to the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and is a member of the Norfolk County Bar Association, the Rotary Club, and Constellation Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Massachusetts Conveyancers Association.

Don Gleason Hill married (first), in 1914, Ruth Bruns, of Canton, who died in 1920. They were the parents of two sons: 1. Don Gleason, 3d, who was graduated from high school in 1933, and then attended the Massachusetts Advertising School. 2. David Irving, a graduate of junior high school. Mr. Hill married (second), in 1924, Helen V. Lowe, of Boston. They became the parents of one daughter, Sara Elizabeth, who is a public school student.

CANNON, PATRICK A.—For forty years a leading business man of Clinton, where he was the proprietor of a large furniture store, Patrick A. Cannon also distinguished himself as the builder of the Cannon Theatre and in a number of other capacities. He was universally respected and honored, and his position was such as to merit the confidence of his contemporaries. He was loved for his delightful personality and genial temperament, and will be long and affectionately remembered by all whose privilege it was to know him or count him friend.

Mr. Cannon was born March 9, 1861, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, son of John and Mary (Gill) Cannon, both natives of County Mayo, Ireland, and both now deceased. The father was a coal miner.

After completing his preliminary schooling, Patrick A. Cannon accepted employment with the Bigelow Carpet Company, remaining for six years with that organization. At the end of that period he found himself in a position to realize a long-cherished ambition to enter business for himself. He opened a store on Church Street and sold a

line of teas and coffees. After a few years of success he gradually added groceries. Later he opened a furniture store on Mechanic Street in addition to his grocery business. In 1899 he built the building where the first Clinton Theatre was located, and here continued his business in new quarters very successfully. In 1899 he lost all his possessions by fire, but started once more from the bottom of the business ladder. In 1912 he disposed of the grocery in order to devote his entire time to development of his furniture business. So extensive were his efforts and their results that he found it necessary to expand his floor space eventually to include 20,000 square feet and to employ from six to ten clerks to handle the business, ranking for years as one of the largest and finest furniture organizations in Worcester County.

Among his other activities, Mr. Cannon built the Cannon Theatre, as already noted. The quarters that he built for his furniture business also included a residence. He continued his manifold activities until his retirement from business in 1924, doing much to increase the prosperity of the community of Clinton and the well-being of its people and institutions. After two years of retirement, Mr. Cannon started a business undertaking in Malden, Massachusetts, which was proving very successful, but poor health again forced his retirement and he returned to Clinton.

Playing a prominent rôle in the life of his community, Mr. Cannon showed himself eager to lend his support to any movement for betterment of Clinton's institutions, whether it had to do with social, material, civic, religious or cultural life. He belonged to the Chamber of Commerce of Clinton, the Royal Arcanum, the Prescott Club and the Roman Catholic Church. A member of St. John's parish, in Clinton, he was a charter member of the Holy Name Society.

Patrick A. Cannon married Delia F. Rock, who was born in Warren, Massachusetts. They became the parents of the following children: 1. George A., of Worcester, who during the World War was employed at the Fore River shipping yards in Quincy, and now a prominent young merchant of Worcester. 2. Raymond P., of Clinton, who was a corporal in the United States Army, stationed at Camp Devon, and now in the carbonated water business in Clinton. 3. Mary Irene, a teacher in Clinton, wife of Festus L. McCann. 4. John P., who died in 1914 in his eighteenth year, at the beginning of what promised to be a most useful career.

The death of Patrick A. Cannon, on June 13, 1934, was an occasion of deep sorrow and regret in the whole wide circle in which he was known. He will be affectionately remembered for years to come, and his influence will continue to be felt as a force for good.

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DeLUE, WILLARD—A member of the editorial staff of the "Boston Globe" for many years, Willard DeLue, of Boston, has not only devoted his life to journalism but has also written extensively on historical subjects for the past twenty-five years, largely for newspapers and newspaper syndicates.

Willard DeLue was born in Boston, January 27, 1890, son of Willard K. and Nellie T. DeLue. After being graduated from the public schools of Boston, he entered the employ of the "Boston Globe" as a boy. He has been associated with the "Globe" (save for short leaves of absence) for more than thirty years. Towards the end of the World War, Mr. DeLue served with the Publicity Section of the United States Shipping Board Recruiting Service; and in 1919-20, was chief of the Information Section, Irish National Bureau in Washington, later the National Bureau, Friends of Irish Freedom. A member of the Knights of Columbus and an honorary member of the United Spanish War Veterans, Mr. DeLue's accomplishments have won for him appointment as a member of the Knights of Columbus Commission on Massachusetts History. In addition to his publications, which include: "The Story of Walpole" published by the Walpole Tercentenary Committee; chapters in "Fifty Years of Boston," the City of Boston Tercentennial memorial volume; "Catholic Builders of the Nation" and such newspaper serials as "Tales of the Old Town," "Tales of Rebel Boston" and "Thrills of 1775," Mr. DeLue has also lectured widely on newspaper and on historical subjects.

Willard DeLue married, in Boston, January 22, 1917, Mary Wall, daughter of William and Ellen Wall. Mr. and Mrs. DeLue are the parents of five children: 1. Willard, Jr., born in 1918. 2. Jeanne, born in 1921. 3. Marjorie, born in 1924. 4. Barbara, born in 1927. 5. Claire, born in 1932.

CAPEN, SAMUEL HOWARD—As sheriff of Norfolk County during the past thirty-seven years, Samuel Howard Capen has achieved a record of continuous service in a single office rarely equaled in the history of the Commonwealth. In seniority, he is now the dean of Massachusetts sheriffs.

Mr. Capen was born at Canton, Massachusetts, on March 12, 1848, a son of George and Clara (Boyden) Capen, who were born respectively in Canton and Dorchester. He is descended from English stock and comes from a family who were early settlers of Dorchester. Some of his ancestors served in the Revolutionary War. The name Samuel Capen features the family line and Mr. Capen is the eighth to bear it, all in successive generations, with one exception. George Capen,

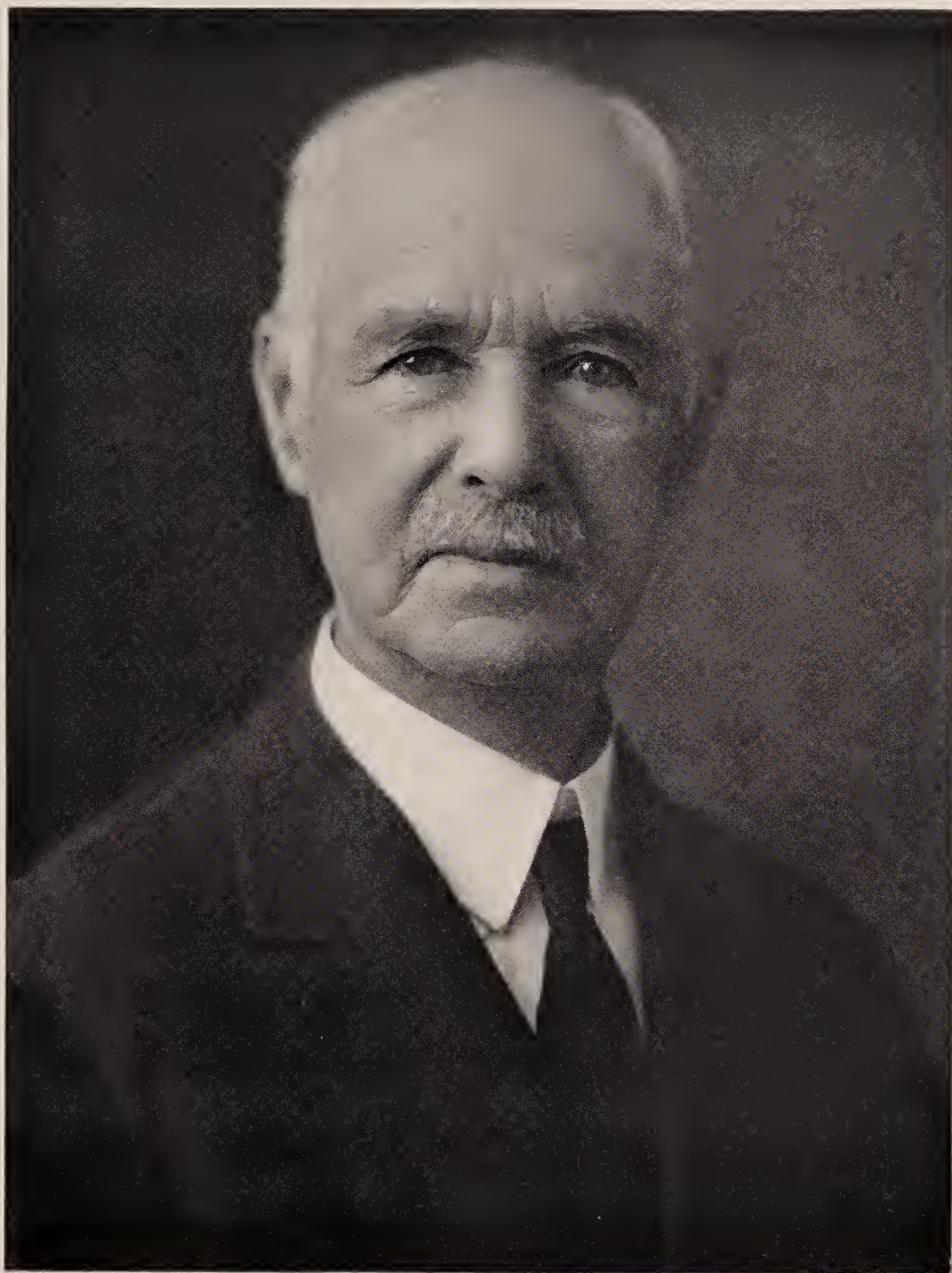
the father, was a mechanic. The grandfather was a hat manufacturer in the days when the old-fashioned tall hats were in vogue.

Samuel Howard Capen received his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace and later attended Sharon Institute. After his graduation he began his career as a clerk in a country store in Canton, from which he went to a clothing store in Boston. Following some years of experience he succeeded to the mercantile business in Canton conducted by his wife's father under the name of A. E. Tucker, and operated this enterprise for a period of twelve years. While so engaged he was appointed deputy sheriff of the county, serving as such for twenty-one years, and also became active in the fire insurance business. In 1898 he was elected sheriff of Norfolk County and in every election since that time has been returned to office. He is now completing his thirty-seventh year as sheriff and his fifty-ninth as sheriff and deputy combined. Mr. Capen has participated in many famous trials of Norfolk County, including the Sacco-Vanzetti proceedings, the Millens and Faber trial of recent date and others. His long record of public service has made him well known throughout the State and won him a notable reputation for fidelity and efficiency in office.

Mr. Capen has resided at Dedham for many years and is now vice-president of the Dedham Institution for Savings and a director of the Dedham Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is influential in the management of these corporations and his opinion on matters connected with their operation is received by his associates with profound respect. During the period in which he made his home at Canton he served as selectman, constable and in other public capacities. He has at all times manifested a keen interest in public affairs and has actively supported worthy community movements. Mr. Capen is affiliated fraternally with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Free and Accepted Masons. In the latter order he is Past Master of Canton Lodge and a member of various higher bodies, including Cypress Commandery, Knights Templar, at Hyde Park, of which he is Past Commander.

On October 24, 1871, Samuel Howard Capen married Adelaide Tucker, of Canton, and they became the parents of five children. Two sons survive: Samuel Howard, Jr., of Providence, Rhode Island; and Harold T., who is engaged in the insurance business.

WESTON, ARTHUR DANIELS—Widely known for his public service in the State of Massachusetts, Arthur Daniels Weston is Chief Engineer and Director of the Division of Sanitary Engineering of the State Department of Public Health.



Samuel H. Capen



Arthur M. Worthington

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Mr. Weston was born July 18, 1884, in Boston, Massachusetts, son of John T. and Elinor F. (Drury) Weston, both natives of Massachusetts and both now deceased. The father was a member of the Boston Fire Department, serving the department for many years as an engineer.

The public schools and Boston English High School provided Arthur D. Weston his early education. He was graduated from high school in 1902 and then attended Dartmouth College. In the autumn of 1908 that year he entered the service of the then State Board of Health where he has continuously carried on his work except for the World War period. When the United States entered the war, he enlisted in the Officers' Reserve Corps in April, 1917, and was called into active service as First Lieutenant of the Twenty-sixth Engineers in August of that year. In October he went overseas, and in October, 1918, he was promoted to Captain of the Thirty-fourth Engineers in charge of water supply materials for the A. E. F. He returned to the United States and was honorably discharged at Camp Devens on August 18, 1919. He is a member of the American Legion.

Mr. Weston is a member of Executive Committee of Sanitary Engineering Division, American Society of Civil Engineers; past president, American Society of Civil Engineers, Northeastern Section; Fellow of the American Public Health Association; member of the Committee on Water Policy, American Water Works Association; member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; past president of the National Conference of State Sanitary Engineers; past president of the New England Water Works Association; past president of the Engineering Societies of New England; member of the Board of Directors, New England Sewage Works Association; president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; and a member of such civic organizations as the Boston City Club and Aleppo Temple Shrine.

He is author of the following works and publications: "The Treatment of the Wastes from the Scouring of Wool," Co-Author; "The Disposal of Creamery Refuse," Co-Author; "Purification of the Wastes from the Finishing of Woolen Goods," Co-Author; "Epidemic of Gastro-Enteritis of October, 1913"; "Discussion of Health Laws Relating to Public Water Supplies"; "Public Water Supplies in Massachusetts." There were published in 1930: "Some Legal Aspects of the Financial Management of Water Works in Massachusetts"; in 1933, "Chairman's Address," at Annual Meeting on June 6, 1933, Journal of Engineering Societies of Boston, July, 1933; in 1934, "Sanitation of Watersheds," Journal of New England Water Works Association, September, 1934;

in 1935, "Sanitary Scouring of Surface Water Supplies," New England Water Works Association Journal 49, No. 1, 1935; "The National Recovery Act and Public Works Administration in Massachusetts," New England Water Works Association Journal 49, No. 1, 1935; "Use of Sources of Water Supply for Recreational Purposes," Water Works Engineering, September 18, 1935; in 1936, "Sanitation District *vs.* Local Plants," published in Municipal Sanitation, January, 1936, Vol. VII, No. 1; "The Challenge to Environmental Control of Disease by the Great Flood of 1936," Boston Section, Association of Military Surgeons; "Discussion on Effects of Industrial Wastes on Sewage Treatment," Sewage Works Association; in 1937, "Public Health Aspects of the Flood of March, 1936," Journal of New England Water Works Association, March, 1937; "Studies of the Pollution of Boston Harbor and Tributary Waters," Co-Author, Civil Engineering, December, 1937.

Arthur D. Weston married, on September 11, 1912, Edna Vose, of Brookline, Massachusetts, daughter of J. W. Vose. Two children have been born to the Westons: Julien Vose Weston, a senior at Harvard College; and Virginia Whiting Weston, a graduate of Boston Junior High School, now a student at Dana Hall.

WORTHINGTON, ARTHUR MORTON, M. D.—In a distinguished medical career, which spans over thirty-six years, Dr. Arthur Morton Worthington has become recognized as one of the outstanding men of his profession in Norfolk County. Save for the period during the World War, when he served with the United States Army Medical Corps in France, he has devoted his entire practice to the town of Dedham, where he was born and reared and where his ancestors are listed among the earliest settlers. He is an active member of several of the larger professional organizations and has been a prominent figure in the social and civic affairs of this community throughout his life.

Dr. Arthur Morton Worthington was born in Dedham, March 30, 1870, the son of Erastus and Elizabeth (Briggs) Worthington. He received his grade school education in the public schools of his native community and completed his high school studies at the Boston English High School. He then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he was graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree with the class of 1892 and then determined to pursue a medical career. In this connection he entered medical school and was awarded a Doctor of Medicine degree in 1896. Upon finishing his medical training he served a period of internship at the Boston City Hospital and then established himself in West Roxbury,

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where he conducted a general practice for one year. In 1899 he came to Dedham and embarked on a professional career that has been notable for its success. As one of the leading medical authorities of this community he has served as a member of the town health department for many years and belongs to the Massachusetts State Medical Society, the Clinical Club of Boston, and the American Medical Association.

He has been a generous and ardent supporter of all worthy public projects designed to aid in the general advancement and welfare of his surroundings. He is curator for the Dedham Historical Society and fraternizes with the local lodge of the Masonic Order. In his religious convictions he worships at the St. Paul's Episcopal Church, where he serves as vestryman. When the United States entered the World War he volunteered and was commissioned a captain in the Medical Corps. He entered active duty April 30, 1918, and was dispatched to France, August 15, 1918, where he was detailed to hospital duty. After the Armistice was signed he was transferred to the 3d Army and later to the Army of Occupation, with which he was to serve from December 28, 1918, to July, 1919. The summer of the latter year he returned to this country, arrived here on August 10, and was honorably discharged from the service at Camp Devens on August 27.

On October 8, 1902, Dr. Worthington was married to Louise Taft Marsh, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Arthur Morton, Jr., who is a chemical engineer and graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 2. Alice Louise, graduate of Wheaton College.

COHEN, ABRAHAM K.—As a member of the Massachusetts bar for more than forty years, and a Special Justice of the Boston Municipal Court since 1912, Judge Abraham Kuhns Cohen of Boston is a leading figure in the legal and judicial fraternity of this New England metropolis.

Judge Cohen was born in Boston, November 22, 1869, and was educated in the local public schools and the English High School. He was admitted to the Massachusetts Bar in July, 1894. He established offices for the general practice of law, and has continued and is in active practice. In 1907, he was appointed a Special Justice of the Municipal Court of the Roxbury District. This office he held until 1912 when he resigned to accept appointment as a Special Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, and he has filled this office ever since, dispensing justice in a manner which has won for him the respect and praise of his fellow-citizens. In January, 1919, Judge Cohen was honored by an appointment from Governor Coolidge, as a member of a commission to consolidate and arrange the statutes of the Common-

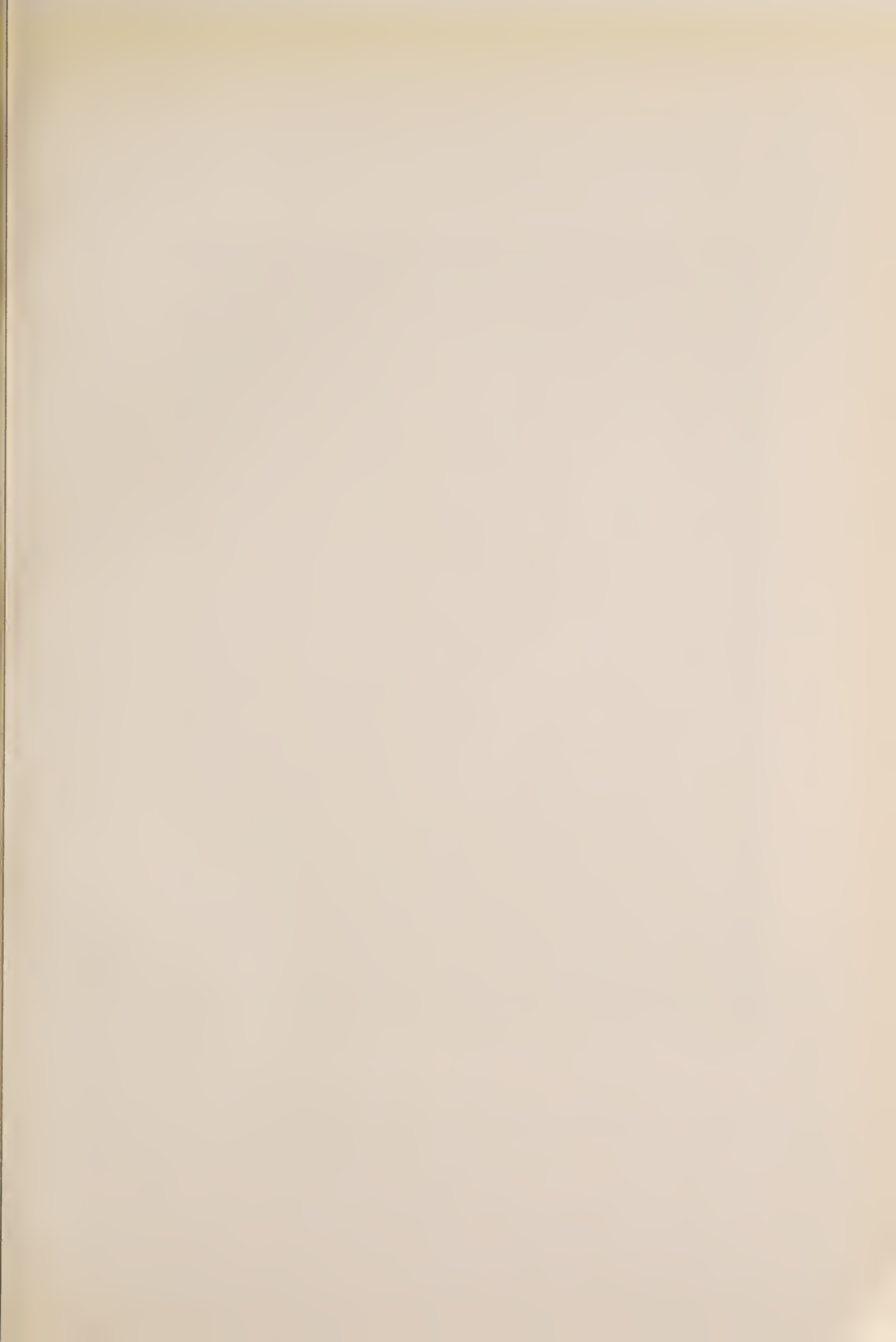
wealth of Massachusetts, and in addition to these duties he is also a member of the faculty of Boston University Law School. During the World War, he was appointed to and made chairman of District Board Division No. 4 of the City of Boston, a so-called Draft Appeal Board. This group had jurisdiction over all Selective Service Local Boards in Boston.

He is very prominent in Jewish fraternal circles, being a member of the Board of Directors of Temple Israel, first vice-president of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies of Boston, a member of the Board of Directors of Beth Israel Hospital Association, and past president of District No. 1 B'nai B'rith. Judge Cohen is a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts and Boston Bar associations, the Kernwood and New Century clubs, and he is also a director of Economy Grocery Stores and Ideal Financing Associations, Inc., both of Boston. In addition, he is one of the trustees of the endowment funds of the English High School Association.

He was married in Boston, June 18, 1894, to Sadie Z. Rosnosky, daughter of Isaac Rosnosky, and they are the parents of one child, Selma, married to Max E. Bernkopf of Providence, Rhode Island, now a resident of Brookline, Massachusetts.

HAYWARD, ROY LORING—For years Roy L. (R. Loring) Hayward has performed a work of great value and importance to the city of Taunton and the county of Bristol, Massachusetts, where he has been a distinguished landscape engineer.

Mr. Hayward was born January 13, 1888, at Easton, this State, son of Edward Belcher and Mary Ann (Wheaton) Hayward and member of an old and honorable family. According to family records, the Haywards were established in the New World by Thomas Hayward, a native of Aylesford, County Kent, England, who came to America in the ship "Hercules" in 1635 and settled at Duxbury, Massachusetts. He was one of the original proprietors of that town, and was one of the earliest settlers at Bridgewater. His wife, Susannah, and he were the parents of several children: Thomas, Nathaniel, John, Joseph, Elisha (all born in England), and Mary and Martha, born in Duxbury. Of these children, the line with which we are concerned passes through Deacon Joseph Hayward, who was born in England; he married (first) Alice Brett, (second), a woman whose name is not now on record, and (third) Hannah Mitchell. Edward Hayward, born July 24, 1689, of the third marriage, in West Bridgewater, died March 21, 1760, married (first) Hannah Kinsley and (second) Kezia White. His son, Joseph Hayward, born July, 1753, died February





Harry W. Whiting

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12, 1843, married (first) Elizabeth Smith and (second) Lydia Barrows. His son, George Washington Hayward, born June 11, 1807, died in his seventies, married Sylvia S. Pratt. Their son, Edward Russell Hayward, born January 17, 1837, married, January 3, 1861, Caroline Lincoln Belcher. Their son, Edward Belcher Hayward, was born November 8, 1861, and he became the father of R. Loring Hayward.

Edward Belcher Hayward, the father, was widely known as a civil engineer. He was born at Easton and there was formally educated, completing his preliminary schooling in North Easton High School and matriculating at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He attended that institution for two years, taking a special civil engineering course, and thereafter he started his professional practice at Brockton. He continues as a member of the firm of Hayward and Hayward, having taken one of his sons into the organization as junior partner. He is active in financial circles in Bristol County, being associated with the North Easton Coöperative Bank in an official capacity, and he is, in his political views, a Republican. For thirteen years he was a member of the school committee of his community, and in 1892 he was elected to represent his county in the lower legislative body of the State, there serving as clerk of the committee on roads and bridges, a committee that was largely instrumental in planning and starting the construction of State highways. Edward B. Hayward married, October 5, 1885, at Moncton, New Brunswick, Canada, Mary Ann Wheaton, daughter of William Albert and Judith (Weldon) Wheaton. Mr. and Mrs. Hayward became the parents of the following children: 1. Roy Loring, of further mention. 2. Kenneth Chase, born June 16, 1889. 3. Beth Sylvia, born November 9, 1890. 4. Edward Carleton, born May 18, 1892. 5. Emily Belcher, born February 11, 1894. 6. Harold Wheaton, born March 27, 1895. 7. Caroline Georgianna, born September 12, 1897.

In the schools of Easton and at Oliver Ames High School, Roy Loring Hayward received his preliminary education, being graduated from high school in 1905. He was graduated a year later from Dean Academy, and then took a special course in preparation for his life's work at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He had valuable training under his father as a further practical bit of schooling, and then spent two years with the Massachusetts Harbor and Land Commission on town boundary work in Western Massachusetts, one year in Panama and Costa Rica on exploration for the Costa Rica-Panama Boundary Commission, and a year at Evanston, Illinois, in preparation of data for the commission's report. After further studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he came to Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1915, opening offices in the Crocker Build-

ing where his practice of landscape engineering is still centered. He is called upon to perform work of great importance in his profession, both for private individuals and for public organizations.

He has been active as a consultant to the Massachusetts Commission on Mental Diseases, aiding it in the development of different institutions throughout the State. He aided in the planning of institutions in Tennessee and Louisiana. He also was a consulting engineer to the Massachusetts State Department of Fisheries and Game for a period of ten years planning the installation of fishways throughout the Commonwealth. His work is contributing definitely to the progress and development of the cities and towns of Bristol County and vicinity, and not the least important element in it is its educational value.

Quite aside from his work, which has grown in scope and importance with the passing of the years, Mr. Hayward is a leader in many organizations. He is a member of Charles H. Titus Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; a Past High Priest of St. Mark's Chapter of Royal Arch Masons; a member of Taunton Council of Royal and Select Masters and other groups. He also belongs to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Association, the Taunton Technology Club and the Old Colony Historical Society (in which he is a life member). His religious affiliation is with the Winslow Congregational Church.

Roy Loring Hayward married, in 1916, Ruth A. Faunce, of Marlborough, this State, daughter of Ernest L. and Laura (Draper) Faunce. Mr. and Mrs. Hayward became the parents of the following children: 1. Loring Faunce, born in 1918. 2. Richard Bascom, born in 1919. 3. Barbara, born in 1921. 4. Robert R., born November 15, 1929.

WHITING, HARRY ALBERTUS—Since 1913, Harry Albertus Whiting has served as treasurer of the town of Walpole. He has been an active figure in the life of this community for well over a quarter of a century and as a business and civic leader has made substantial contributions to its progress. He is now president of the Walpole Coöperative Bank.

He is a direct descendant of Nathaniel Whiting, the first miller of Dedham and signer of the Dedham Covenant on July 18, 1637.

Mr. Whiting was born at Pondville, Norfolk, Massachusetts, on April 4, 1872, a son of Albertus James and Mary Smith (Pond) Whiting. His father, who was born on April 8, 1849, and died on July 26, 1917, was a farmer throughout his life. He was a man of prominence in his community, serving as assessor of Wrentham and tax collector of Norfolk, a man of ability and high character, who enjoyed the profound respect of all who knew him.

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Harry Albertus Whiting receiving his education in the Pondville School and in the high schools of Wrentham and Norfolk. He also attended the Bryant and Stratton Business College, from which he received his diploma in March, 1893. Meanwhile, in March, 1890, he began his active career as a grocery clerk and in February, 1893, about the time he completed his business course, was appointed assistant cashier of the Pope Manufacturing Company in Boston. Here he remained until September, 1895. In April of the following year he settled in South Walpole and entered the farming and poultry business, to which he devoted his attention without interruption until March, 1912. At the end of this time he purchased an insurance business in Walpole and has since continued its operation under his own name. Mr. Whiting has been a director of the Walpole Coöperative Bank since its organization and from June 12, 1911, to June 11, 1912, was treasurer of the bank. In 1922, he was elected to the presidency and has continued as its active head until the present time. In 1917 he was also temporary secretary of the Walpole Trust Company during its organization, and became the first depositor of this bank when it was opened.

In spite of the pressure of his own affairs, Mr. Whiting has maintained an active interest in the civic progress of his community and has given his services freely to many worthy causes. Since his first election as treasurer of Walpole in June, 1913, the finances of the town have been under his supervision, and to their administration he has brought the soundness of judgment and fidelity which have distinguished his business career. Earlier, from March, 1902, to August, 1909, he was assessor of the town of Walpole and from the latter date until March, 1913, was tax collector. His services as a public official of the town have thus covered more than thirty-four years. Mr. Whiting also originated the motion and became a member of the committee for a new Town Seal, which was accepted by the town in March, 1914. During 1923 and 1924, he was an active proponent of the charter of Walpole, accepted by the electorate in 1924, and in the same year was chairman of the historical committee for the Bi-Centennial of the town. "The Story of Walpole," by Willard De Lue, published to commemorate that occasion, was also brought out under his supervision. In 1925, he was chairman of the committee to revise the by-laws and building laws for Walpole.

Mr. Whiting is affiliated with Reliance Lodge, No. 137, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a trustee; Walpole Rotary Club of which he is treasurer; Azure Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was treasurer; and Walpole Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of which he was Master. He was also Master of Middle-

sex and Norfolk Pomona Grange. During the earlier years of his residence here, he was deacon and treasurer of the Walpole Congregational Church, but is now a member of the South Walpole Methodist Episcopal Church, which he serves as chairman of the finance committee.

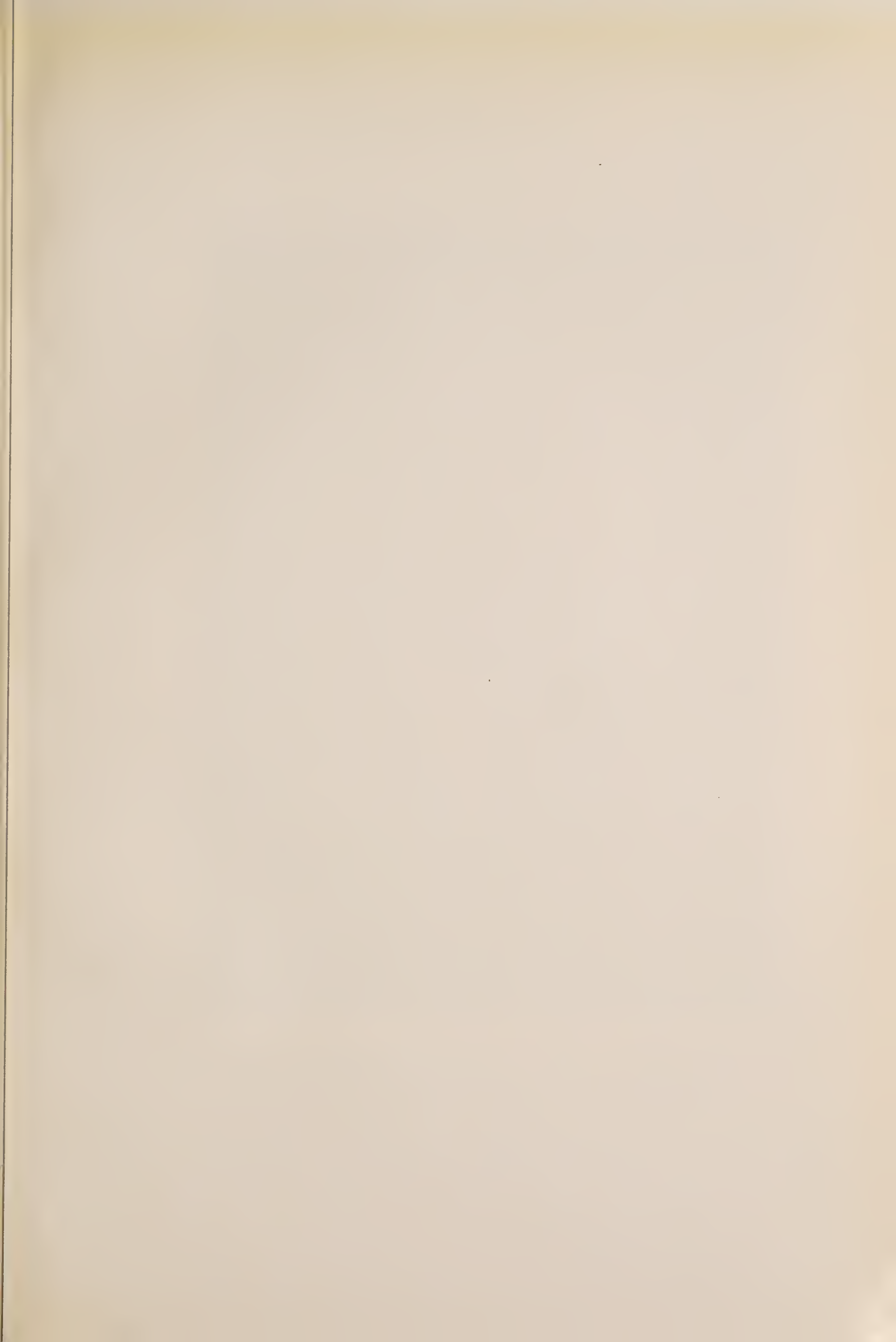
On April 8, 1896, at South Walpole, Massachusetts, Harry Albertus Whiting married Florence Adelaide Bullard, daughter of Charles H. Bullard, a painter, and Mary (Thorndike) Bullard.

On March 6, 1935, his wife passed away and is survived by two daughters, Verna Mary and Edith Alberta Whiting.

TIBBETTS, GEORGE WALLACE—Lawyer and banker, G. Wallace Tibbetts of Boston and Winthrop is not only one of the officials of the Massachusetts State organization of the Republican party but he has also, for years, been active in the political and civic interests of Winthrop.

G. Wallace Tibbetts was born in Boston, October 31, 1878, son of George Washington and Mary Ann (Anderson) Tibbetts. George Washington Tibbetts was a farmer and a merchant.

After passing through the grade schools in Boston, Everett and Malden, G. Wallace Tibbetts followed the business course at the Malden High School and attended evening high school in Boston later, supporting himself while studying by being a newsboy from 1885 to 1895 and by being a night telephone operator at the Boston exchange from 1896-99. After leaving high school, Mr. Tibbetts determined to devote himself to the legal profession and, accordingly obtained a position in a real estate office examining titles during the day while studying law in the evening at the Law School of Northeastern University, Boston. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar in February, 1904, Mr. Tibbetts established himself in practice in Boston and in New York City until 1907 when, still continuing in private practice, he became associated with the Exchange Trust Company of Boston as counsel. During the following twenty-five years, Mr. Tibbetts retained his connection with the bank, gradually giving more and more of his time to the institution as he became successively, secretary, director, vice-president and president. In 1932, however, when the bank closed, Mr. Tibbetts returned to private practice, adding to his duties the position of fee attorney for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. For more than thirty years, Mr. Tibbetts also has been a loyal and industrious volunteer worker for the Republican party, serving on the Massachusetts Republican Committee representing the First Suffolk District, and is now chairman of the Speakers' Bureau of the Republican State Committee.





Frederick J. White.

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In addition to his State-wide activities, Mr. Tibbetts has served his home town of Winthrop, being a member of the Board of Selectmen for three terms, one of these as chairman. Various civic organizations in Winthrop have also claimed him, particularly the Red Cross Chapter, of which he was treasurer, and the Winthrop Community Hospital, of which he was a trustee, and a member of the executive committee and chairman of the campaign committee which raised the funds for the hospital building in 1931. During the World War, Mr. Tibbetts was active in various capacities, especially in the Liberty Bond sales campaigns as chairman of the Victory Cottage headquarters on Boston Common. Mr. Tibbetts is a member of various organizations and societies, including all Masonic bodies and the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, of which he is a member of the executive committee. A member of St. John's Episcopal Church in Winthrop, Mr. Tibbetts also attends the Community Church, King's Chapel in Boston, and the Congregational Church in Conway, New Hampshire—the latter being near his summer home at Chicorua, in Samworth.

G. Wallace Tibbetts, married, at Winthrop, June 3, 1912, Maude Smith McGarry, daughter of Judge Harvey and Bertha (Smith) McGarry of Colorado. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbetts are the parents of twin daughters: Margaret Anne and Barbara Maude, born October 6, 1917.

MORTIMER, ALFRED CHARLES, Jr.—Service representative for New England of the Boston Branch of the Black and Decker Manufacturing Company, Alfred Charles Mortimer, Jr., makes his home in Lexington, where he is prominent in town affairs.

Mr. Mortimer was born in Boston on May 2, 1899, a son of Alfred Charles and Minerva Mortimer. Mr. Mortimer, Sr., who died in November of 1936, was for many years associated with Meade Morrison Company of East Boston as a machinist, production manager and general manager.

After passing through the public schools of Somerville, Alfred Charles Mortimer, Jr., graduated from the Winthrop High School in 1917, holding a place on the school's honor roll. Then, he attended Tufts College in Medford, his course being broken by service in the Students' Army Training Corps from September, 1918, to December, 1918. During his school vacations, he spent his time in various positions: 1914, an apprentice in a machine shop; 1915, in a foundry; 1916, in electrical installation; 1917, in electrical motor winding; 1918, in the chemical laboratory of Lever Brothers Company in Cambridge; and, 1920, with the Nutter Electrical Equipment Company, in Boston. In July of 1921, Mr. Mortimer was regularly

employed by the Nutter Electric Equipment Company but, in February of 1922, he became associated with the Black and Decker Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of portable electrical tools. He has remained with that company ever since. In Lexington, among his activities are memberships in the Hancock Church Men's Club and the Sutton Club of this latter organization; Mr. Mortimer was president in 1932. While an undergraduate at Tufts College he became a member of Phi Delta Fraternity. He has three hobbies: stamp and coin collecting, and rebuilding and modernizing old homes. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

Alfred Charles Mortimer, Jr., married October 1, 1927, at Winthrop, Mary C. Tierney, daughter of Thomas J. and Mary E. Tierney of Winthrop. Mr. and Mrs. Mortimer have three children: 1. Kathryn Mary, born in 1928. 2. Alfred Charles III, born in 1931. 3. Patricia Doris, born in 1934.

WHITE, FREDERICK JOSEPH—For over thirty-five years Frederick Joseph White has engaged in the practice of law in the city of Somerville and through his professional accomplishments and success has come to be recognized as one of the most able and highly respected lawyers in this section of the county. He now holds the distinction of being senior attorney of Union Square in this community and is also listed as the founder and organizer of the Somerville Bar Association, for which he served as first president. Throughout his residence here he has been active in social and civic affairs, contributing generously and usefully to the general welfare of his surroundings.

Mr. White was born in Charlestown, March 24, 1872, the son of Christopher J. and Margaret (Murphy) White, who were also the parents of three other children, one of whom survives: James E. L. White, who is a resident of this community and associated with the American Tube Works. Mr. White's father was born in Boston, and passed away in June, 1918, and his wife died during Frederick Joseph's infancy.

Mr. White received the early part of his general education in the public schools of Somerville, where he had removed with his family when he was two years of age. He continued to study here until he was fourteen, at which time he abandoned schooling temporarily to work at a manufacturing plant in the city of Cambridge. He continued here for about three years and then secured employment with R. H. White, with whom he worked until he went with Jordan, Marsh and Company, where he remained for over seven years. Throughout this period of his life he harbored a deep rooted ambition to become a lawyer, a desire

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that was not to be realized until he was well into his twenties. Eventually his opportunity came, however, and he began reading law in the office of Roscoe E. Learned, a Boston attorney. His professional ambitions proved to be a happy choice. The young man not only displayed a keen aptitude and talent for the work but also a scholarly approach which has been one of the outstanding factors in the success he has come to enjoy. He was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar in February, 1900, and immediately established himself in a general practice of law which has been conspicuous for its distinction. Though his legal activities have been of a general nature he has specialized to a large extent in probate work. His prominence as an attorney is revealed by the fact that he has been called upon to serve in important official positions, one being a member of the Somerville Appeal Board, to which he was appointed by Mayor Cornell in 1926. He also has been a leader in professional affairs, the founder and first president of the Somerville Bar Association, and a member of the bar of the United States Supreme Court.

His enthusiasm and prominence as an attorney are matched by his deep interest in the social and civic activities of his surroundings. He belongs to the Somerville Union Square Business Men's Association, has twice been a candidate for the office of mayor and is a member of the Somerville Catholic Charity Bureau, which he organized and headed as president at one time. He also belongs to the Holy Name Society, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul and fraternizes with the local council of the Knights of Columbus where he holds the rank of Past Grand Knight. Throughout his life he has been interested in military affairs, serving for many years in the 5th Regiment of the National Guard of the State of Massachusetts, later known as the 8th Regiment. During the World War he served with the 12th Regiment of the Massachusetts National Guard. Mr. White and his family worship at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church in this city. He is a member of the Irish Historical Society, of Boston.

On November 4, 1903, at Somerville, Mr. White married Mary E. Feeney, daughter of John and Margaret (Burns) Feeney, both deceased. She was born in Taunton and died March 5, 1937. Mr. and Mrs. White became the parents of one daughter: Margaret Veronica, who attended the Portia Law School of Boston as a member of the class of 1928.

KEELER, WILLIAM B., M. D.—During the third of a century that Dr. William B. Keeler practiced his profession after being graduated from the Tufts Medical School, he was also connected with the Boston Health Department for nearly fifteen years, at the end as Health Commissioner. His was a career of notable public service and

skilled humanitarian activities that made him a figure well known and highly esteemed.

Dr. Keeler was born at Schenectady, New York, August 21, 1878, son of Edward B. and Elizabeth (Dowling) Keeler, both natives of Little Falls, then living at Cohoes, New York. Shortly after his birth the family moved to Springfield, Massachusetts, where Edward B. Keeler was closely identified with the textile industry almost to the day of his death, in 1889. His son was then about twelve years old and two years later he and his mother settled in Boston, where Dr. Keeler was graduated from the English High School, in 1896. It was not until seven years later that he received his medical degree from Tufts Medical School. After serving an internship at St. Mary's Hospital, Dorchester, Massachusetts, and at the Boston City Hospital, he established his home and office at Roxbury, where he maintained a private practice up to his death in 1937. He was senior member of the visiting staff of the children's department at St. Margaret's Hospital, Dorchester.

In 1922 Dr. Keeler became medical inspector with the South Boston unit of the municipal health department, and from 1928 to 1936 was in charge. In January, 1936, he was appointed Health Commissioner by Mayor Mansfield, of Boston. In addition to working with the South Boston health unit, he assisted Dr. Charles F. Wilinsky, deputy commissioner, in charge of child hygiene and director of health units from 1922 to 1936, and also was supervising medical inspector of the parochial schools of Boston. In his South Boston official activities, Dr. Keeler became especially well known as a foe of the smoke and dust nuisance, and a leader in the South Boston Citizens' Association's campaign to rid the district of this menace to health. He also, during this period, established free clinics and lectures. Dr. Keeler was a member of the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts State Medical Association, was a past president of Norfolk County Medical Society and an honorary president of the Boston Health League. He was a member of the United States Public Health Service, of Tufts College Alumni Association, and fraternally was affiliated with the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters. He was a communicant of St. Joseph's Church, Roxbury.

On June 25, 1907, Dr. William Basil Keeler married Mary Elizabeth Hartin, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, daughter of John and Elizabeth (McElroy) Hartin, and they were the parents of a daughter, Virginia Rita, a student of Radcliffe College, class of 1938, being admitted at the age of sixteen.

The death of Dr. Keeler occurred on February 11, 1937, after a short illness. State and city officials, professional associates and people from all walks in life gathered at St. Joseph's Church to pay final tribute to one who, the mayor said, "was the best health official Boston ever had." Col-



Frank B. Coughlin.

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leagues and clients spoke eloquently of his unselfish service, important contributions to public welfare, and his untiring devotion to his profession and good citizenship. His memory will be cherished by all privileged to have known him.

GUTERMAN, ABRAHAM S.—Well known in New England as an able practitioner of the law and lecturer on bankruptcy in the Boston University School of Law, Abraham S. Guterman is a native Bostonian, born July 17, 1899. After preparing for higher education in the city grade schools and English High School, he entered Harvard University. Then came the entrance of the United States into the World War, and enlisting in the United States Army he was assigned to the Student Army Training Corps. The Armistice was signed before he had completed his studies, and Mr. Guterman matriculated at the Boston University School of Law, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1920.

Mr. Guterman was admitted to practice in Massachusetts in 1921, and in the United States District Court in 1922; and in the First Circuit Court of Appeals in 1931. He has carried on his professional activities in Boston as a member of the firm of Guterman and Guterman. Since 1935 he has been a lecturer in law, Boston University School of Law, on the subject of bankruptcy. Mr. Guterman is a member of the Boston Bar Association, the American Bar Association, and other organizations.

On July 4, 1930, Abraham S. Guterman married Ada R. Poorvu, of Boston, and they have a son, Robert William Guterman. The family reside in Brookline, and the offices of Mr. Guterman are at No. 82 Devonshire Street, Boston.

COUGHLIN, FRANK B.—Not only as a skilled attorney but as a prominent figure in public life, Frank B. Coughlin, is achieving a substantial career. He has been honored by appointment to many town offices in Norwood, Massachusetts, his place of residence, and has been elected to serve six years in the Massachusetts General Court, serving his district and the State with high credit.

Mr. Coughlin was born in Norwood, January 11, 1891, son of John and Annie J. (Higgins) Coughlin. His mother was born in South Dedham, this State, in 1859. John Coughlin was a native of Ireland, and for many years followed the leather industry in New England. His death occurred August 13, 1919. Frank B. Coughlin was educated in the grammar and high schools of Norwood, and at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. He was graduated from the Suffolk Law School, in 1924, with the degree Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar during the following year, and began his successful practice of his profession

in Norwood. Mr. Coughlin is also licensed to practice in the Federal Court, and is a member of the Norfolk County Bar Society, the Massachusetts State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

Keenly interested in civic matters, Mr. Coughlin has been a member of the Norwood town planning board for eight years, during half of this period serving as its secretary. He has also been a member of numerous other town committees. Elected to the State Legislature in 1931, he continued in this office for three terms. In February, 1938, he was named a special justice of the District Court of Western Norfolk. For six years in the General Assembly, Mr. Coughlin was a member of the town committee, and for four was on the insurance committee, and had two years on the judiciary committee. Several pieces of constructive legislation have been credited to his sponsorship. Active and popular in fraternal circles, he is a past chief ranger of St. Catherine's Court, and also its past financial secretary; advocate of the Norwood Council, of the Knights of Columbus; exalted ruler in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; and past judge advocate of the Norwood Post of the American Legion. In 1917 Mr. Coughlin enlisted in the United States Army for service during the World War and was assigned to the Radio Department, stationed at Harvard University. He is a member of the Norwood Historical Society, the Sportsmen Club, and other organizations.

On November 16, 1925, Frank B. Coughlin married Anna Morris, of Franklin, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Anna Marie, born June 17, 1928. 2. John Francis, born August 5, 1930.

BAKER, WILLIAM B.—As treasurer and a director of Minot, Williams and Bangs, Inc., of Boston, William B. Baker is prominent in realty and financial circles because of the important position held by his firm. But his activities during his many years in that city have been extensive in the field of public affairs, both legislative and civic, as well as in social and community interests, in all of which his influential leadership has left an impressive record.

Mr. Baker was born January 10, 1879, in Danvers, son of George W. and Elizabeth (Craig) Baker. He was educated in public schools of his birthplace, was graduated from Amherst College in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1909 received the Bachelor of Laws degree from Northeastern University. While a student at Amherst he was president of the College Republican Club in 1900, during the McKinley and Roosevelt campaign, and active in other campus organizations. Since 1903 he has been associated

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with Bangs and Wells, Williams and Bangs, now Minot, Williams and Bangs, Inc., trustees and managers of property. In his election to the posts of treasurer and director of that firm, Mr. Baker's ability and authoritative knowledge in this specialized realty field came into recognition and has been a contributing factor in the expansion of Minot, Williams and Bangs, Inc. He is a member of the Corporation of the Suffolk Savings Bank, and a trustee of the Municipal Real Estate Trust, the Old South Building Association, the Boston Ground Rent Trust, the Western Real Estate Trustees, Bromfield Building Trust, Washington Building Trust, and a director of the West Newton Coöperative Bank.

In his political beliefs a Republican, Mr. Baker was a member of the party's city committee for several years ending in 1929, and from 1924 to 1928 was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Newton, serving as chairman of the committee of the board which selected the site for Newton's present City Hall. He was a successful candidate on the Republican ticket for his district's representative to the State Legislature in 1929, the Fourth Middlesex (Newton) District, the term expiring in 1938. From 1929 to 1938 he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee (now holds second position in that committee), and was a member of two recess commissions (1932 and 1933) on Reducing Public Expenditures. Aside from these political offices Mr. Baker is identified with civic and community matters as a trustee and member of the executive committee of Simmons College, chairman of the budget committee of the Newton Community Chest, and a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Union Club of Boston, the Brae Burn Country Club, the First Unitarian Society in Newton, and the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

October, 1910, William B. Baker married Mabel Keniston, of Edgartown, and they have a son, William Brooks Baker, Jr., who was graduated from Phillips Academy in June, 1935, and is now a Junior at Amherst College, his father's *alma mater*.

ALLEN, W. LLOYD—For the past twenty years W. Lloyd Allen has occupied a distinctive place in the legal circles of the city of Boston, where today he enjoys a large and lucrative practice and is recognized as an attorney of unusual ability. During his distinguished professional career he has served this section in important official capacity and throughout has been recognized as an authority on legal procedure in the State of Massachusetts, a subject he has lectured upon before the Boston University Law School and the Northeastern College School of Law. A member of one of the oldest and most distinguished Massachusetts families, he has been active in social and civic

affairs and is a member of many of the leading clubs and societies of this vicinity.

W. Lloyd Allen was born in Boston, January 20, 1888, the son of Elmer H. and Minnie Laura (MacMichael) Allen. His father, who is a retired business man, was formerly assistant treasurer of the President Suspender Company and served as a member of the board of directors of the National Export Association. The family trace their American ancestry to famous Pilgrim settlers, including Myles Standish, John Alden, and other important figures who settled in Plymouth in 1620.

Mr. Allen received a general education in the schools of his native city and completed his high school studies at the Boston Latin School in 1905. He then matriculated at Yale College from where he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1909, and the following year attended the Boston University Law School, where he was awarded a Bachelor of Laws degree and the Bachelor of Jurisprudence in 1910. He was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar on March 1, 1910, and began to practice with the law firm of Saltonstall, Dodge and Carter in Boston. Later he was associated with the law offices of Walter I. Badger, where he practiced until he became affiliated with Thomas W. Streeter. In 1915 he established a practice of his own which he has conducted with outstanding distinction and success since.

He soon won recognition as an able attorney and on November 14, 1917, was appointed Special Justice of the Newton District Court by Governor Samuel W. McCall. As a prominent authority on Massachusetts law he was invited to teach at the Boston University Law School, where for ten years he lectured in the Evidence Sections and for some years on Massachusetts practice. He also was a lecturer in Agency at the Northeastern College School of Law for about nine years.

Socially Mr. Allen is a member of the Yale Club of Boston, the Yale Club of New York, the Algonquin Club, was at one time president of the Boston University Law School Alumni Association. He belongs to the Sons of the American Revolution, is a Republican in politics and fraternizes with the Masonic Order where he has been through all the Scottish Rite bodies, including the Shrine and also is a member of the Elks. A Congregationalist, he worships at the Old South Church in Boston.

In April, 1914, Mr. Allen married (first) in Brookline, Muriel Wingate, and they were the parents of three children: Wingate H., Bruce B., and Mary Jane. He married (second) on July 29, 1934, in Nashua, New Hampshire, Gertrude Meade.

SULLIVAN, ALEXANDER M.—For over a decade Alexander M. Sullivan has occupied the important and responsible position of business



Alvanor M. Sullivan

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manager for the Boston Public School system. Prior to assuming this post, Mr. Sullivan, a native of Ireland, had worked in various capacities and devoted his spare time to study that not only assisted him in the success he has come to enjoy but eminently qualified him for his present task. Throughout his life in this country, which dates back to the turn of the century, Mr. Sullivan has taken a keen and active interest in the social and civic life of his surroundings, being particularly interested in athletics and fraternal organizations.

Mr. Sullivan was born in the city of Cork, Ireland, September 23, 1885, and received a general education in the schools of his native community, being graduated from the Christian Brothers High School. Shortly after completing his studies he secured a position as bookkeeper and cashier in a wholesale hardware establishment in Cork and continued here until 1900, when he removed to the United States. He first settled in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he worked as an assistant cost accountant for a wholesale grocery company. Three years later, in 1903, he came to Boston and worked here in a like capacity for some time. Later he became a salesman, representing commission brokers and other companies. Throughout this period of his career he attended night school, taking special short courses in subjects that would directly benefit him in his work. His association with the school system of this city dates back to 1907, at which time he became a clerk and messenger in the supply department. His aptitude and ability soon manifested itself and he enjoyed steady promotion, rising to the post of chief accountant, later assistant business manager and finally the office of business manager, to which he was appointed in 1924 and where he has served with distinction and success ever since.

For a period Mr. Sullivan served with the United States Army, enlisting in 1914, he served on the Mexican Border in 1916, as a sergeant in the Massachusetts National Guard and while there was injured in line of duty. When the United States entered the World War he answered the call but was discharged due to disability. The injury he sustained necessitated three operations, two of which were performed in April, 1917, and the third in July, 1918. He recovered sufficiently to be selected to attend an officers training camp, for which he was scheduled to leave on November 11, 1918, the day the Armistice was signed. Through his military service, Mr. Sullivan has been an active member of the American Legion post in Dorchester, where he has resided for a number of years. He also is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Boston City Club, the local lodge of the Benevolent and Pro-

tective Order of Elks, a local council of the Knights of Columbus and the Charitable Irish Society. As an ardent sportsman he finds great interest in witnessing boxing and hockey contests.

In 1936, Mr. Sullivan married Marion E. Ryan of Medford.

HEHIR, PATRICK WILLIAM—Few New England sportsmen hold a place of greater esteem and are held in more genuine affection by the fraternity than Patrick William Hehir, recently appointed Massachusetts Fish and Game Commissioner. Rounding out nearly a half century in the world of sports as an athlete, official and authority, he has won due recognition and distinction for the contributions and interest he has made to this phase of life throughout the years. In reality, up to the time he assumed the aforementioned office this activity was more of an avocation and hobby with him and his business pursuits were devoted to the postal department of the city of Worcester with which he was associated for over forty years and where he came to serve as foreman of carriers.

Mr. Hehir was born in Worcester, November 24, 1872, the son of Matthew and Mary (Breen) Hehir, both natives of County Clare, Ireland, who came to this country in 1866 and settled in Worcester, where his father, who was associated with the city water department, met an untimely death on November 21, 1884. His mother, left a widow with six sons, courageously confronted the situation and succeeded in giving each an education and background which equipped them to take their rightful places in the affairs of their surroundings. She lived to the advanced age of eighty-six years, honored and revered by all who knew her as a woman of unusual capabilities and charm.

Patrick W. Hehir received a general education in the public schools of the city of Worcester and after completing his high school studies matriculated at Hinman's Business College here, which he attended until he was about eighteen years of age. At this time he embarked on his active business career securing a position with the American Steel and Wire Company where he was to work for three years. At the expiration of this period he entered the service of the United States Government as a letter carrier in the Worcester Post Office. After serving in this capacity for twenty-one years he was promoted to the office of foreman of carriers by the late John A. Thayer, then postmaster of the city of Worcester, and continued here until January 23, 1936, when Governor Curley appointed him Fish and Game Commissioner. Mr. Hehir was named to this office upon the request of organized sportsmen of Massachusetts and had the honor of being unanimously en-

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dorsed by the Governor's council. The selection and the distinction it has brought with it has not only been a great source of satisfaction to Mr. Hehir but has also been acclaimed by his fellow-sportsmen who recognize him as the most eminently qualified for such an undertaking.

To fully appreciate the wealth of experience he brings to this post we cite the broad and distinguished background he has enjoyed, which has gone to make him one of the most popular and widely known sportsmen throughout the eastern part of the country. Like virtually every true sports lover, Mr. Hehir's interest can be traced back to his early boyhood. He played the games, roamed the woods with rod and gun, and thus acquired a knowledge that only a boy can acquire. Later he won renown as an official. He officiated as a referee in basketball games between the leading colleges of this section of the country, acted in a similar capacity for many high schools, military academies, boys clubs and professional teams. He also umpired baseball games, was a football arbiter in several intercollegiate contests and officiated at wrestling and boxing bouts and track meets. His services were in constant demand. Through his impartiality, his expert knowledge of the rules and his courage, he won an enviable reputation that made his name a by-word of fairness in athletic circles.

Mr. Hehir was an ardent fisherman and hunter. He loved the great outdoors and still may be seen during the season, tramping along those well worn pathways that lead to rich hunting and fishing grounds. It was this interest that led to his appointment as Fish and Game Commissioner of the State. It was also this interest that brought about his election as president of the Worcester County League of Rod and Gun clubs, an organization of over ten thousand members, in 1933. In addition to these prominent positions he is also a member of the board of directors of the Worcester County Fish and Game Association and vice-president of the Worcester County Kennel Club. It is only natural that a man of his inclinations should be a great dog lover. In this connection he owns a number of pedigreed animals, among them several Irish setters, which have always been his favorite breed. From the foregoing review any true sportsman can readily appreciate the genuine delight that fills Mr. Hehir's heart in the work that has been allotted to him. It is something that he always would have and now has.

Mr. Hehir has also been active in the social and civic affairs of his surroundings. Throughout his residence in Worcester he has fraternized with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, of which he is Past Grand Knight of Alhambra Council, and a member of the fourth degree. Through his postal affil-

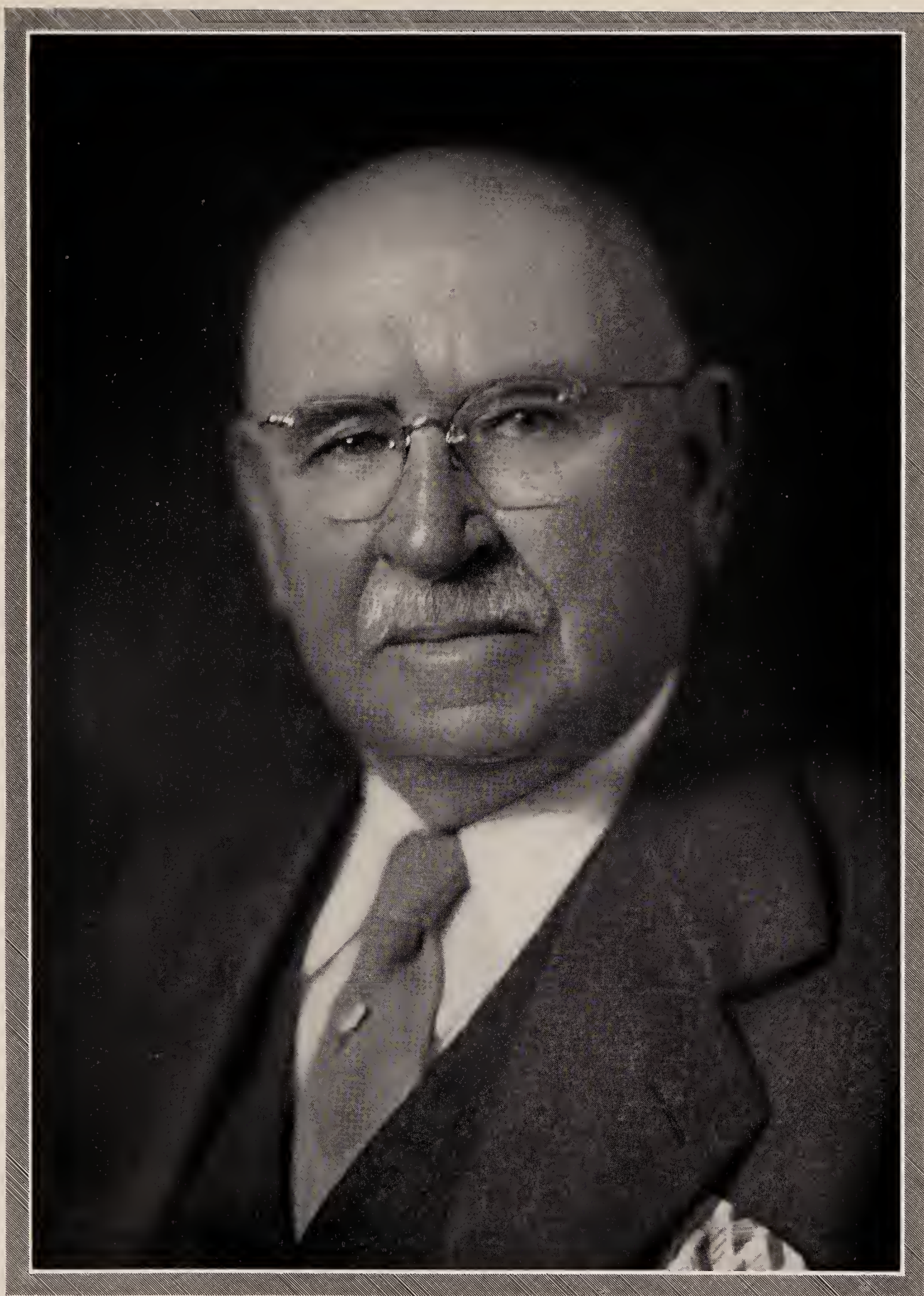
iations he also belongs to the National Association of Post Office Clerks, is secretary and treasurer of the National Association of Postal Supervisors, and also holds membership in the National Association of Letter Carriers.

On July 27, 1893, Mr. Hehir married Mary McCann, who passed away February 22, 1933. She was the daughter of Matthew R. and Catherine (Doon) McCann. Mr. and Mrs. Hehir were the parents of ten children.

FAXON, DR. WILLIAM O.—The career of Dr. William O. Faxon, of Stoughton, Norfolk County, is a record of impressive accomplishment and service. Still active in his profession after sixty years of practice, he is distinguished among his medical colleagues as one who is representative of the highest traditions associated with this healing science, while his position among the citizens of this community and its vicinity is one of boundless esteem. Dr. Faxon has been an example of citizenship at its best. As a physician and surgeon, he has honored his profession by his unselfish devotion to his patients. As a citizen, he has been found worthy of the responsibility of representing his friends and neighbors in legislative chambers, and in the community at large, his influence has been a factor in bringing about improvements that have resulted in great health and happiness to Stoughton residents.

Dr. Faxon was born in Stoughton, October 24, 1853, son of Ebenezer Rhodes Faxon, a native of Baltimore, Maryland, and Harriett Newall (Hoit) Faxon. Ebenezer Rhodes Faxon came to Stoughton when he was six years old. He became a bootmaker, and served for three years in the Union Army during the Civil War. His death occurred at the age of eighty-seven. Besides Dr. Faxon, his parents had another child, a daughter, Augusta. William O. Faxon received his education in his native public schools and obtained his medical training at Boston University, from which, in 1876, he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Prior to being graduated, he had several years' experience as assistant to Dr. W. E. Channing Swan, in Stoughton, an association Dr. Faxon considers to have been invaluable to him in subsequent years.

Establishing himself first in Braintree, he soon afterwards came to Stoughton, and was not long in serving an extensive practice. At the time he started his professional career, the science of medicine was just beginning to make its tremendous expansion, and medical practitioners were "country doctors." At all hours of the day or night he responded quickly to calls, getting to the sick bed as swiftly as his horse and buggy could get him there, and disregarding everything but the needs of those who called upon him. For a number of years his large practice has required him to keep



William O. Foxley

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three automobiles to attend to his patients, and, although he has a chauffeur, he enjoys driving even now.

On the fiftieth anniversary of his practice, he was the guest of honor at a banquet. The toastmaster, Dr. Edward H. Ewing, of Stoughton, in telling of Dr. Faxon's career, said that his colleague held the records of having made one hundred and one calls in one day, one hundred calls on the day following, and 1,548 calls on patients in one month. Dr. Faxon himself immediately questioned the report, but Dr. Ewing produced Dr. Faxon's own books to show that in the month of September, 1918, Dr. Faxon had made these calls as reported. In that month and year, an epidemic was rife, and Dr. Faxon kept two chauffeurs busy day and night taking him to his patients. He did not refuse a call, although many of his patients were too poor to pay for the visits. The calls on September 25, 1918, consisted of fifty-eight in Stoughton, thirty-one in Canton, five in Sharon, and seven were office calls. This record does not count the number of patients, for in some homes all the members of the family were ill. During that same month his 1,548 calls were made in Brockton, Canton, Sharon and Stoughton, and of these 1,299 were house calls, two hundred and forty-four office, and five obstetrical. A Boston newspaper thus commented on his career:

He has brought as much joy, new life and hope into the homes of Norfolk County families as any doctor in the land. He has attended the advent into the world of babies, whose parents and grandparents he ushered into the family circle. He has patients today into whose homes he went 60 years ago.

Dr. Faxon had been in practice about a score of years when he was elected medical examiner, and since then he has always held that office, in addition to continuing his private practice. His skill and knowledge, perfected by threescore years of experience, is equaled by his devotion to each of his patients. Always uppermost in his mind has been the need of those who have called upon him in sickness, in sorrow and in death.

Equally notable have been Dr. Faxon's activities in fields outside of his profession. He served his district in both houses of the State Legislature; in the House of Representatives from 1904-06, and in the Senate from 1907-10. He was a member of the important public lighting, water supply and railroad committees. A Republican, he attended as a delegate the national convention of that party in Chicago in 1908, and has frequently represented his local organization at other party conventions. At the age of sixty-five he enlisted in the State Guard, serving during the World War as captain in the Medical Corps and as chairman of the Draft Board No. 35, retiring with the rank of major. He distinguished himself in military serv-

ice by his effective work in cleaning up concentration camps and in instituting sanitary measures. He organized the Stoughton Trust Company and was vice-president and a director until that bank was reorganized as the Norfolk Trust Company, of which he is a member of the advisory councils. Dr. Faxon attends the Universalist Church and is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, and in that order holds membership in the Knights Templar and the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He was present, as the guest of Hon. G. L. Barnes, at Weymouth, England, when the Duke of York opened the new bridge to traffic at that royal coast resort. The cornerstone of the bridge was a gift from the citizens of Weymouth, Massachusetts, and that town was represented by Hon. George L. Barnes. In his dedication speech, the Duke of York said: "I am delighted at the opportunity of meeting two such distinguished men as Mr. Barnes and Dr. Faxon. Their presence here will help to cement still further the ties between their own country and the United Kingdom." Dr. Faxon made a world tour, as guest of William H. Carter, of Needham, visiting South Africa and the Holy Land. He is well known at the best fishing spots on the Florida Coast as one of the sportsmen who visit that State. His hobbies are fishing and animals, especially horses. In the old days he kept six, and he never sold a horse. When a horse grew too old for service, he was cared for as tenderly as any patient—enjoying the well-earned rest of a faithful friend.

Dr. William O. Faxon married, July 10, 1878, Susan Reed Wales, and they became the parents of a son, Dr. Nathaniel Wales Faxon, who is prominent in State medical circles as director of the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston. He served in the World War, later was assistant superintendent of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and from there went to the Rochester Hospital at Rochester, New York, as superintendent, although he was called before the ground for the hospital was broken. Of this project, financed by John D. Rockefeller and George Eastman to the sum of \$5,000,000, he superintended the erection of the hospital buildings and remained as superintendent until he was called to his present superintendency at the death of the late Dr. George Bigelow. Dr. Nathaniel Wales Faxon married Marie Conant and they have three sons: Nathaniel Conant, William Otis II, and Herbert Wales.

A Boston newspaper said on the occasion of Dr. William O. Faxon's eighty-second birthday:

Dr. Faxon is as young as any of his friends. His heart will always be the heart of a fun-loving, sports-loving, youth. He returned this week from a vacation of two weeks spent in the Maine woods, fishing in the streams and having a fine time in a woodsman's

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camp. . . . His youthful vitality is shown in the kindly sparkle of his eyes, in his fine face unmarred by even one tiny wrinkle, and in his upright carriage and his general appearance which is that of a man half his age. . . . He loves people, he loves animals and flowers, and he is universally loved by everyone who knows him.

McMENIMEN, FREDERICK V.—The career of Frederick V. McMenimen, assistant district attorney for Middlesex County is notable for its intelligent utilization of opportunities, together with a genuine interest in public affairs and the welfare of the public. He was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 2, 1904, and is of Irish descent, his parents, Joseph and Annie (Conley) McMenimen, being residents of Middlesex County for many years.

Mr. McMenimen was graduated from the Boston College High School in 1924, and from Boston College, with the class of 1928. He secured his professional training as a student in the Boston College of Law, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1931. The same year he was admitted to the bar and has since practiced law in both Cambridge and Boston, with offices in both cities. Mr. McMenimen was appointed assistant district attorney for Middlesex County, in April, 1935. Before that, during 1931-32, he had been a member of the Cambridge City Council. Since January 1, 1935, he has been serving as public administrator for Middlesex County. Mr. McMenimen keeps in close touch with his professional colleagues as a member of the Cambridge bar and other associations. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Ancient and Honorable Order of Hibernians, and he is a member of the Boston College Club, of Cambridge. He enjoys sports, golf in particular, and takes an active part in social events and political affairs in Cambridge.

HUTCHINS, FERNALD—As counsel to the Senate of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Fernald Hutchins has performed a work of value to this State.

Mr. Hutchins was born February 28, 1881, at Dedham, Massachusetts, son of Weston F. Hutchins. His father was for many years associated with the "Boston Journal" and later with the Associated Press, representing this great news agency at the Courthouse in Boston.

Attending the public schools of Dedham, his place of birth, Fernald Hutchins afterward attended Boston Latin School as a member of the class of 1898. At the age of fifteen years he went to work as assistant office boy to the librarian of the Boston Public Library, receiving a salary of three dollars and fifty cents per week. At the outset he worked in the daytime, but later also worked

at night. For some time he continued his labors, being rewarded with several promotions until he was assigned at length to the ordering department. Later he was given a position as assistant settlement clerk for the Overseers of the Poor of Boston.

After a time he became visiting agent for the Massachusetts State Board of Insanity, resigning from that office in 1911 to take up the practice of law. Previously he had been admitted to the bar, having been graduated in 1906 from the Evening Law School of the Young Men's Christian Association, now the College of Law. Since that year he has been continuously engaged in the practice of law in Boston and Dedham. In 1920 he was appointed as an assistant to revise the laws of the Commonwealth, and four years later was named assistant counsel to the Senate of this State.

His appointment as counsel to the Senate came in March, 1936. Mr. Hutchins has had broad experience in the drafting of statutes and laws, not only for this and other States, but for many cities. He is a recognized expert in this work, and is editor of the Centenary Edition of the "General Laws" of Massachusetts. He belongs to the American Legion, the Boston City Club, many social clubs, and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. During the World War he was affiliated with the Fourth French Army. His favorite hobbies are philately and photography.

DAY, HON. WILLIAM J.—Since coming to the bar of Massachusetts in the early years of the present century, the Hon. William J. Day, attorney, and Special Justice of the Municipal Court, of South Boston, has become a notable figure in the legal circles of the metropolis, in both his public and private activities. He was appointed to sit in the Municipal Court when such courts were still somewhat in the experimental stage in the country, and his contributions to the development of these organizations during more than two decades of service have been of high value.

Judge Day is a native of South Boston, and was educated in Boston grammar and high schools, Boston College, from which he received both his Bachelor's and Master's degrees in Arts, 1899, and the School of Law, Boston University, from which he was graduated in 1902 a Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar immediately after completing his professional studies, he has been engaged since in the practice of the law, with offices in Barrister Hall, Boston.

In 1914, William J. Day was appointed Special Justice by Governor David I. Walsh, and has been continued in this important post for the past twenty-two years. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, the Massachusetts State Bar Association, and the American Bar Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of

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Columbus, and was State deputy of this organization in charge of its war work activities throughout the World War period. Among his clubs are the City and Clover, of Boston.

In 1910 William J. Day married Anna F. McCarron, of Boston, and they have four living children: 1. William J., Jr., graduate from Boston College Law School. 2. Paul, graduated from Boston College. 3. Anna, graduate from the Wheelock School. 4. John T., graduate from Boston College High School.

DOWNEY, JOSEPH ELLIOTT—Ranked among the prominent insurance figures and business executives of the city of Boston and vicinity is Joseph Elliott Downey, general agent in this metropolis and its surrounding territory, for a number of leading marine, fire and casualty insurance companies. He has conducted his own business for over sixteen years and is regarded as one of the most able insurance men in this section of the State.

Joseph Elliott Downey was born in the city of Providence, Rhode Island, March 17, 1887, the son of John Joseph and Katherine A. Downey, who have been residents of Newton for a number of years. He received a general education in the public schools later attended Phillips Exeter Academy and after completing his studies at the latter institution matriculated at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in the class of 1910.

He then embarked on a business career that has since been notable for its outstanding distinction and success. At this time he became associated with the Boston firm of Hinckley and Woods, where he was to remain until the outbreak of the World War, at which time he enlisted as a private and was honorably discharged as a first lieutenant. Mr. Downey was dispatched overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces and was originally attached to the First Army Headquarters, later serving with the 304th Engineers of the 79th Division. He returned to this country in 1919, and was honorably discharged from the service on August 4th, of that year.

Having enjoyed a thorough and well-rounded practical business experience, he determined to launch an enterprise of his own, which at present is located at No. 141 Milk Street, Boston. The able manner in which he has managed his affairs has given him an enviable reputation as a business man and his advice and counsel have frequently been sought by other large organizations in this vicinity, some of which have seen fit to invite him to act in an official capacity. Thus we find him serving as a member of the board of directors for the Newton Theatre, Incorporated, and the Bellevue Community Theatre, Incorporated.

Mr. Downey is a member of a number of the leading clubs and societies in this section, including the Point Independence Yacht Club, the Army and Navy Club, the American Legion and the Disabled American Veterans. During his collegiate career he was affiliated with the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity and was elected a member of the Sphinx Senior Society.

On June 30, 1917, Mr. Downey married Marie L. O'Brien of Newton, and they are the parents of two children: John Joseph, 2d, and Nancy Wynn. The family resides at No. 44 Washington Park, in Newtonville.

RICH, EVERETT L.—In good English of an older time, Everett L. Rich of Boston is a "purveyor of entertainment." After years of close contacts with his fellows, mainly concerned with supplying their physical needs, he made an about face and has since devoted his talents and energies to furnishing folk with food for the mind and the heart, diversions which make for pleasant hours, contributions to art and culture, music and emotion. None would deny more strenuously than he that he does anything particularly noteworthy, yet he is one who plays an important rôle in life and affairs by his "entertainment service" where-with talent is sent to all parts of the country to round out an evening of enjoyment and uplift. The background of old and good New England ancestry, its culture and traditions, no doubt is a valuable factor in his novel business.

Back in the early days of the Massachusetts Colony, Obadiah and Richard Rich came to live—in 1669 and 1671 respectively. Richard was a seafaring man and members of his family were pioneer settlers of Cape Cod. The name of Isaac B. Rich is especially well-known in New England as the donor of the building bearing his name which is a part of Boston University. It is less well-known that he got his start in life selling fish and oysters from a push cart, and went on to gain wealth and honor. Benjamin Rich, the grandfather of the Mr. Rich of this record, was a native of Bucksport, Maine, and his son, Luther T., was born there as was his wife, the former Flora J. Coombs.

Everett L. Rich, son of Luther T. and Flora J. (Coombs) Rich, was born in Bucksport, Maine, September 19, 1880. In the pursuit of an education he attended local schools and the East Maine Conference Seminary from which he was graduated. When he began making his own livelihood it was in the employ of Warren and Company, dealers in drygoods. When he became of age Mr. Rich went to Boston where he was associated with the famous store of Jordan and Marsh. After three years he went with the

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Batchelder and Snyder Company, and for twenty-two years was engaged in the hotel supply business, first as a credit man and then as purchasing agent. To some it seemed strange when in 1926 Mr. Rich identified himself with "The Players" owned by George M. Whipple, but like many another, Mr. Rich had turned his attention to work which appealed strongly to him after a career connected with completely different activities. Since August, 1933, he has been the head of his own business which has to do with the provision of professional artists and artistes, lecturers and specialists, to clubs, conventions, societies and organizations of varied character. He has upon his list of availables, men and women and groups from all over the East, and he caters to a clientele which is extensive. In this most difficult activity he has succeeded admirably. Mr. Rich is a member of the Central Club, Somerville, and is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of that city, although he resides in Brookline, Massachusetts.

DeCELLES, FRANCIS J.—With his appointment as Commissioner of Insurance of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in 1933, Francis J. DeCelles assumed, at a relatively early age, responsibilities of great importance to the State and its people. He has continued to serve in this office during the intervening years.

Mr. DeCelles was born at Somerville, Massachusetts, on March 11, 1899, a son of John Charles and Caroline (Burr) DeCelles. His father, a Canadian of Irish and French descent, has been associated with Chandler and Company, Boston merchants, since he came to the United States. His mother is of English birth.

Francis J. DeCelles received his preliminary education in the Somerville schools and at Boston College High School, from which he was graduated. Subsequently he entered Boston College, where his course was interrupted by his enlistment in the United States Army in 1918, but he returned after the war and in 1921 was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1929 he took the degree of Master of Arts at the same institution. Meanwhile, he studied law at Suffolk Law School and Boston College Law School. Mr. DeCelles has devoted his career chiefly to the field of business, however, and for fourteen years was engaged in the work of business research and counsel. During this time he was connected with several of the largest insurance and public utility firms in Massachusetts. In 1930 he also joined the staff of Boston College Law School, continuing as a regular professor thereafter, and in 1933 became registrar of the pre-legal division of the college. In the various offices which he filled, he firmly established the quality of his talent, and

in 1933 was selected by Governor Curley for the position of Commissioner of Insurance of the Commonwealth, succeeding Morton L. Drown. For this responsibility he was thoroughly qualified both by native ability and his diversified experience in the insurance field. His appointment, on April 24, 1933, was widely approved and his administration of public duties has fully justified the confidence reposed in him.

Mr. DeCelles is a member of the American Legion, in which he is active, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. He is a Catholic in religious faith and makes his home in Belmont.

MEYER, HENRY HERMAN—A distinguished figure for many years in the world of education and the church, Dr. Henry Herman Meyer has served since 1929 as dean of the Boston University School of Religious and Social Work. Both in the active ministry and in many administrative posts he has demonstrated the qualifications for responsible leadership which have marked the course of his career.

Dr. Meyer was born at Champaign, Illinois, on November 21, 1874, a son of Frederick William and Caroline (Frevert) Meyer. Educated at Los Angeles High School in California and at the California State Normal School, he decided to enter the ministry and continued his studies at Baldwin-Wallace College in Ohio. From this institution he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1903 he took the further degree of Master of Arts at Baldwin-Wallace and the degree of Bachelor of Divinity at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey. In 1905, the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Baldwin-Wallace College and in 1926 the degree of Doctor of Theology by Drew Theological Seminary. In the following year he also received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Yale University.

Meanwhile, for more than a quarter of a century he had carried on the duties of his busy career. Dr. Meyer first began to preach when he served as pastor of the Methodist Church in Wilmington, California, in 1895-96. In 1900, he was regularly ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and after the completion of his theological studies he returned to the active ministry, serving from 1906-08 as pastor of the Methodist Church in Mt. Vernon, New York. During this time he was also assistant editor of church school publications of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a position to which he was appointed in 1903 and which he held until 1914. In the latter years of this period, his editorial duties occupied all his time. In 1914, Dr. Meyer became editor of church school publications for his church and



Francis J. DeBelle



Thomas C. O'Brien

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served as such without interruption until 1929, when he was called to his present post as dean of the Boston University School of Religious and Social Work. His long connection with the educational work of the Methodist Church, in addition to his brief experience early in his career as professor at St. Paul's College, St. Paul Park, Minnesota, and in 1923 as visiting professor of Religious Education at Yale Divinity School, thoroughly qualified him for the new office which he has since administered with characteristic zeal and fidelity.

Apart from his connection with Boston University, Dr. Meyer continues his broader interests and is now a member of the executive council of the Religious Education Association; a member of the executive committee of the International Council of Religious Education and of the World's Sunday School Association. He has made many contributions to the literature of education and religion, and in addition to numerous articles is author of the following published volumes: "The Graded Sunday School in Principle and Practice," 1912; "Coöperation in Christian Education," 1917; and "Child Nature and Nurture According to Count Nicolaus Ludwig von Zinzendorf," 1928. He also prepared the annual editions of "The Lesson Handbook" from 1904 to 1927.

On August 4, 1898, Henry Herman Meyer married Minna McEuen, of Riverside, California.

MARSHALL, JOHN PATTEN—During the course of his active career, Dr. John Patten Marshall has firmly established his position as a musician of distinguished talents and attainments. He has devoted much of his time to educational work in music, and for the past nine years has served as dean of the College of Music of Boston University.

Dr. Marshall was born at Rockport, Massachusetts, on January 9, 1877, a son of John White and Mary Louise (Knowlton) Marshall. He received a public school education but his fine gift for music became apparent at an early age and he began its special study. From 1895 to 1900 he was a pupil in Boston of Edward Alexander MacDowell, Benjamin Johnson Lang, George Whitfield Chadwick and Homer Albert Norris. Meanwhile, in 1896, he was appointed organist of St. John's Church, Boston, and served in that capacity until 1903. From 1909 to 1926 he was organist of the First Church, Boston, and from 1909 to 1918 was also organist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Early in his career, however, he assumed important responsibilities in musical education, becoming professor of music at Boston University in 1903. This post he has since held, while extending his duties in 1928 with his appointment as dean of the College of Music

of the University. From 1902 to 1912, Dr. Marshall was also director of music at Middlesex School, Concord, Massachusetts; from 1908 to 1911 was lecturer in music at Harvard Summer School; since 1911 has lectured on music in the University Extension of Harvard University; and from 1925-29 was lecturer on music at Holy Cross College.

Dr. Marshall has received many honors in recognition of his distinguished career. In 1927 the honorary degree of Doctor of Music was conferred upon him by Holy Cross College; in 1933 he was elected an honorary fellow of Trinity College of Music, London; and from 1925-29 was dean of the New England Chapter of the American Guild of Organists. In 1931 he was master of music of the American Section, at the Anglo-American Music Conference, held at Lausanne, Switzerland.

In 1919, Dr. Marshall was commissioned captain in the United States Army and from 1920-22 was development specialist in music on the General Staff of the United States Army. He was the author of "Musical Instruction for Army Bandsmen," published by the United States War Department. Dr. Marshall has made a number of other contributions to the literature of music, including his "Syllabus of the History of Music," published in 1906, and the "Syllabus of Music Appreciation," 1911. In addition to his professional connections, he is a member of the Algonquin and St. Botolph clubs of Boston. In politics he has always been a member of the Republican party.

On November 24, 1903, John Patten Marshall married, first, Emily Geiger, of Boston. He married, second, on July 25, 1930, Miriam Brooke Smith, of Boston. A son of the first marriage, John Geiger Marshall, was a lieutenant in the Naval Reserve Flying Corps and was accidentally killed November 7, 1937, in Florida. He was married to Kathryn Magee of Toledo, Ohio, and had two children: John, aged nine years, and Barbara aged ten years.

O'BRIEN, THOMAS C.—Throughout a quarter of a century of legal practice in the State of Massachusetts, Thomas C. O'Brien has not only achieved professional prominence, but has also been chosen to occupy important and responsible public office, serving in numerous capacities. During this period he has maintained a general practice in the city of Boston and won distinction as a labor attorney, representing a number of important railroad brotherhoods.

Mr. O'Brien was born in Brighton in 1887, received a general education in the public schools of his native community and after completing this part of his studies at the public Latin school, matriculated at Harvard College. Later he attended

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Harvard Law School, from which he was graduated, and in August, 1911, was admitted to the State bar. The same year he established himself in practice at Boston and two years later was to be called upon to assume his first public office. In 1913 he was appointed by Governor Foss to serve as a member of the Advisory Board of Pardons to the Governor. He was reappointed to the same office by Governor David I. Walsh in 1915 and the following year, when the Prison Bureau was reorganized, became First Deputy Director of Prisons, an office he maintained until December, 1919, when he was named Penal Institutions Commissioner by Mayor Andrew J. Peters of Boston. Two years later the city departments in Boston were consolidated and Mr. O'Brien was made Commissioner of Institutions, where he continued until 1922. In February of that year he was appointed by Governor Cox to fill an unexpired term as district attorney of the Suffolk district. In the ensuing election, the following November, he was elected to this office for a full four-year term. In 1936 he was a candidate for United States Senator and Vice-President of the United States of America on the Union Party ticket.

As an attorney, he enjoys an enviable reputation and throughout the years has represented a number of important clients in this city and State, among them the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Railroad Signalmen of America, his territory, in this connection, lying east of New York State, between the city of New Haven and the Canadian border. Mr. O'Brien also serves as counsel for the International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in this region.

BURBANK, REGINALD, M. D.—Although his professional activities have centered in New York City, where he is a well-known physician specializing in arthritis, Dr. Reginald Burbank is a member of a distinguished Massachusetts family which was founded in the colony during the earliest period of settlement. He was born at Pittsfield on July 26, 1888, a son of Charles and Jennie Halford (Brooks) Burbank, and a descendant in the ninth generation from John Burbank, born in 1600, who settled in Rowley, Massachusetts, and was there made a freeman on May 13, 1640. He became a proprietor and served in various local offices. He died in 1683. John Burbank, his son, was born at Rowley in 1640. In 1674 he was allotted land at Suffield and settled in Feather Street on July 17th of that year. He died on June 1, 1709.

John Burbank, son of John and member of his family in the third American generation, was born in August, 1670, and died on March 25, 1729. He served as town treasurer, selectman, gauger of weights and measures and in numerous other of-

fices of the town of Suffield. In 1699 he married the daughter of Captain Lancelot Granger, of Newbury, Massachusetts. Their son, Abraham, was born on September 8, 1703, and lived at Suffield. He was a captain in the French and Indian wars and was reputed in his lifetime to be the wealthiest man in Western Massachusetts. He held numerous offices of importance and was made a Mason, while in Canada, by the Scottish Rite. On January 31, 1728, he married Mehitable Dwight. Both he and his wife died on the same day, November 20, 1767. Abraham, their son, was a lawyer and a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1759. He lived at Feeding Hills, Agawam, Massachusetts, and died there on August 5, 1808, at the age of sixty-nine. He was a member of the Legislature in 1780-81, 1785, 1790-1797, and was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1780. He married, on October 13, 1770, Sarah Jane, daughter of Colonel Seth Pomeroy, of Northampton, who afterward became General Pomeroy during the Revolutionary War. Their son, Arthur, was born on January 9, 1782, and died on March 28, 1839. He married on November 27, 1810, Sarah Bates, of West Springfield, a daughter of General Bates.

Their son, Abraham Burbank, who was the grandfather of Dr. Reginald Burbank, was born at West Springfield on June 10, 1813, and died in Pittsfield on November 23, 1887. He married Julia M. Brown, of Colrain, Vermont, who was born on March 6, 1812, and died at Pittsfield on August 22, 1897. Abraham Burbank went to Chicago as a very young man but subsequently returned East and settled at Pittsfield, where he became one of the wealthiest and most respected citizens of the community. He was the largest land owner there and in addition to his outlying properties he built the entire west side of North Street. Burbank Park on Lake Onota, which is named in his honor, was given to the city by him.

Charles Burbank, son of Abraham and Julia M. (Brown) Burbank, and father of Dr. Reginald Burbank, was born on December 29, 1843, and died on November 9, 1916. He was an owner of and dealer in real estate at Pittsfield. On December 15, 1868, he married Jennie Halford Brooks, of Tewksbury, England, a member of the Vaughan family of England.

Of the descendants of John Burbank, the American progenitor, there were forty-nine who served in the Revolutionary War from Massachusetts; eighteen in the War of 1812 from the same State and forty-eight in the Civil War, holding all ranks from private to major-general.

Dr. Reginald Burbank, of this record, spent his early life in Pittsfield. He completed his preliminary education at Phillips Andover Academy, from which he went on to Trinity College, where he was

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graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Subsequently, he prepared for his professional career at Cornell University Medical College in 1915, taking the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He has been engaged in practice in New York City for some two decades. Dr. Burbank has served, variously, as clinical pathologist at Cornell Medical College; assistant surgeon at New York Orthopedic Hospital; instructor in orthopedics at Bellevue Medical College; chief of the arthritic clinic of the Cornell Out Patient Department and the Bellevue Out Patient Department; and as consultant in arthritis at Brooklyn Hospital. He is a Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; a member of the American Medical Association, the New York State Medical Society, the New York County Medical Society, the Medical Society of Greater New York, the Society of American Bacteriologists and the American Association of the History of Medicine; is a member and chairman of the American Society for the Study of Arthritis; and secretary of the Section of Historical and Cultural Medicine of the New York Academy of Medicine. He has made a special study of arthritis and is a recognized authority in this field.

In addition to his professional connections, Dr. Burbank is a member of the Union Club, the University Club, the Grolier Club, the St. Anthony Club and the Collectors Club. He is a collector of early works on arthritis and first editions of medical books. He is fond of outdoor life and sports, particularly hunting and fishing which are his principal recreations and is actively interested in game conservation. In politics he is a Republican.

On December 7, 1916, Dr. Burbank married Marion Pomeroy Burbank, daughter of Roland E. and Margaret (Chamberlain) Burbank, of New Rochelle, New York. They are the parents of four children: Marion, born January 19, 1918; Jeanne, born May 1, 1919; Margaret, born June 1, 1920; and Reginald, Jr., born November 4, 1926.

WHEELER, WILLIAM—During his active professional career, which spanned more than half a century, William Wheeler achieved a distinguished reputation as a civil and hydraulic engineer. He was a nationally known authority on water works and had a part in building many aqueduct systems as well as other business and engineering responsibilities, yet to the people of Massachusetts he was at least equally well known as a public servant of rare devotion. "Concord's foremost citizen," he was called in his lifetime, a designation reflecting his many contributions to the physical development and civic progress of the

Concord community and the wide influence flowing from the constructive influences of his career.

Mr. Wheeler was born on December 6, 1851, in that part of Concord known as Nine Acre Corner. He was a son of Edwin and Mary (Rice) Wheeler and a descendant in the eighth generation of George Wheeler, an important figure of Concord's first years. "Probably of all the Wheelers who came to America before the year 1640," wrote the chronicler of the "Wheeler Family in America," "none was of greater distinction or of more importance to the town in which he lived than George Wheeler, of Concord. His name appears on the Concord records the first year they were kept and every year thereafter till he died." Through his mother, William Wheeler was a descendant of the Sudbury Rices, a line established by Edmund Rice, who came to Sudbury in 1639. Major Simon Willard, founder of Concord with the Rev. Peter Bulkeley, was an ancestor both on his father's and on his mother's side.

William Wheeler received his early education in the Concord public schools, attending first the Nine Acre Corner School and later the Concord High School. On October 1, 1867, when the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst opened for students, he was enrolled in the first freshman class, numbering twenty-nine, and continued his studies there until his graduation in 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. At the time he was not yet twenty years old. Prominent in undergraduate activities, he was also an excellent student and upon his graduation ranked second scholar in his class. He pursued the regular engineering course, having already reached a decision as to his future career, and while still in college obtained practical experience in surveying and other aspects of civil engineering practice. He also served during several periods as acting instructor in Massachusetts Agricultural College. After taking his degree, he was engaged in engineering work with the Oswego Midland Railroad and the Massachusetts Central Railroad until May 7, 1873, when he opened his own office in Boston. Shortly afterward he was employed by the water commissioners of Concord to make surveys and plans for bringing the water of Sandy Pond into the town. The original Concord water works were subsequently built under his direction, a task which he completed so successfully that he received the hearty congratulations of the water commissioners. On January 8, 1874, he took his cousin, Hiram W. Blaisdell, into partnership with him and for the following two years was occupied with various engineering projects, including the construction of several stone bridges, the preparation of plans and estimates for the Concord Gas Works and the Hingham Water Works, and for the proposed Billerica and Bedford Narrow Gauge Railroad.

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In 1876 the Japanese Government determined to establish an agricultural college and selected as a model the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Dr. Clark, president of that institution, agreed to spend a year in organizing the Japanese school and selected as his assistants several Massachusetts graduates, among whom was William Wheeler. After some deliberation, Mr. Wheeler accepted the invitation extended to him, interrupting a promising career in his own country to do so, and on June 1, 1876, sailed from San Francisco for Yokohama with other members of his party. Japan at the time was just emerging from its century-long period of isolation and feudal rule. It was still largely untouched by western civilization, particularly in its technical aspects, and Mr. Wheeler found much that was curious, much that was beautiful and several exciting adventures during his stay in the Orient Kingdom. Of his work there and its significance, the following account is revealing. It was published in a Japanese newspaper in 1924, when Mr. Wheeler was decorated by the Emperor with the Fifth Order of the Rising Sun, Double Rays, attached to which is the Kiri Flower, the Emperor's flower, and on the back of the flower the words, "Symbol of Service." The translation is by Ichijima Ideta:

Mr. William Wheeler came to Sapporo with Dr. Clark in the 9th year of Meiji. In Sapporo Agricultural College he taught mathematics, surveying and drawing and engineering. He became the president, after President Clark left Japan in the spring of the 10th year of Meiji, and he stayed until the 13th year of Meiji. His character was very high and his head was very keen and he was admired by President Clark. The number of years during which he lived in Sapporo was only 4 years but his service to the reclamation of this Island was very large. For instance, he made the canal between Sapporo and Barato and opened the road from Suttu to Kuromatsunai on the Bay of Funka (Volcano Bay) and planned the railroad between Sapporo and Otaru. He was the gentleman who founded the Weather Bureau at first and observed the climate scientifically and also founded the Astronomical Observatory in one corner of the grounds of the college and he observed the heavens earnestly. Probably he would be the first man in Hokkaido who made the scientific observation of the climate. Besides these services he made the scientific plan for the barn which was appropriate to the Island and made the building on the college farm one of the examples. All houses which were built in Makomanai, Nonai, Namuro, etc., were built according to this example. In addition to this he investigated the utilization of the lumber of this Island and discovered clay and made the first brick. All these things were done at his leisure time from the college business.

There are many students who were taught by him and made great activities in the Japanese engineering world; for instance, Dr. Hiroi, the authority of civil engineering.

Since he came back home in the 13th year of Meiji, he has lived in Concord, near Boston, and

opened the office of Civil Engineering and Construction, and he entertains the Japanese very kindly who visit his country, and he named his residence Maru Yama Kwan (Round Hill House) in memory of his four years' stay at Sapporo.

These, his service of some years ago were heard by Prince Regent and he was decorated by His Highness.

In addition to his other activities and responsibilities in Japan, Mr. Wheeler was civil engineer of the Imperial Colonial Department during the last two years of his stay there. In these years, having returned to Concord to marry, his residence abroad was shared by his wife.

The departure of the Wheelers from Sapporo was a ceremonial occasion, at which high honors were paid them by government officials and the affection felt for them by their many friends among the people was clearly demonstrated. They were welcomed home, however, with equal warmth, and Mr. Wheeler thereupon resumed the practice of engineering in Boston, continuing until his death. His professional reputation was now firmly established and from the time of his return to Boston in 1880 until the close of his career his services were in frequent demand. He became one of the most active and successful hydraulic engineers in the East. Under his supervision, water companies were organized and water systems built and operated in municipalities in Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Wisconsin. He was frequently called in as a consulting engineer on water works and often appeared as an expert witness, a capacity in which his services were much valued not only because of his wide knowledge, but because of his gift for clear and logical statement on the issues involved. He was also much in demand as a commissioner or arbitrator, both in water cases and in many others where engineering questions were involved. Thus he became a nationally recognized authority in his profession and an expert on the entire subject of hydraulic engineering. He enjoyed the complete confidence of those with whom he was associated. Even when conflicting interests gave rise to disputes, his fairness was never called into question, nor did he suffer in the estimation of those of the opposite party. When the subject of valuation of water works became of vital importance for the purpose of fixing rates or the exercise of the public right of eminent domain, he participated in many valuation cases. Always the engineers taking part in these cases, whether on his side of the issue or opposed, testified to his sincerity and reliability. In the particularly important case involving a water company organized by him at Knoxville, Tennessee, which was decided by the United States Supreme Court in 1908, he took a very great interest in the litigation and gave much time and effort to the preparation of the statement of facts and the argument.

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Even before his original departure for Japan, Mr. Wheeler had become active in the civic life of Concord. Politics, as such, did not appeal to him, although he went as a delegate to the Republican State Convention in September, 1875, but in the sphere of non-partisan public service he found an abundant opportunity to discharge the obligations of good citizenship. For half a century he was always ready to assume responsibilities of this character, despite the heavy demands which his profession made upon him, and it was the privilege of his community to share richly in these vital influences of his career. At the first town election after his return from Japan, he was chosen as one of the board of water commissioners and was elected to the school committee. From 1881 to 1932, a period of fifty-one years, he served the town continuously, year after year, either in some office, on some major committee or as moderator of the town meeting. Particularly notable were his services in connection with the town water and sewerage works. As a young engineer he planned and constructed the original water supply system at Concord. Later the Nashawtuc and Annursnack reservoirs and the Nagog Pond supply were added to the system under his direction. As the author of the resolution of regret passed on Mr. Wheeler's retirement from the Board of Water and Sewer Commissioners in 1917 remarked: "Throughout the forty-four-year life history of this water plant, Mr. Wheeler has been responsible for all important extensions of the system, and for twenty-four years primarily responsible for its administration, being a member of the board during these twenty-four years, and its chairman for twenty of them."

Even more important was Mr. Wheeler's work upon the sewerage system of the town. He conceived and projected it, supervised its construction at a cost of \$124,000, arranged the financial details to reduce the burden upon the citizenry and from the time of the establishment of the sewer board in 1897, until his retirement in 1917, served as its chairman. "To his foresight, professional skill, tact and financial grasp," to quote again from the resolution previously mentioned, "are largely due, therefore, the long, the excellent and the cheap service which we have had from our water and sewerage works. It has been a splendid and unusual record of service."

Mr. Wheeler was also, for three years, secretary of the school committee of Concord; a member of the Board of Health for seven years; the Municipal Light Board for seventeen years; the corporation of the Concord Free Public Library for thirty-nine years, during twenty-eight of which he was president; and trustee of Town Donations for twenty-six years. He was delegate from this district to the Constitutional Convention of 1917-

19, an honor reflecting his position as "Concord's foremost citizen." He was appointed a trustee of Massachusetts Agricultural College immediately upon his return from Japan and served for two years, 1880-81 in administering the institution which he had earlier attended as one of its first students. He was again appointed trustee in 1887 and served continuously until 1929. During the last three years of this period he was chairman of the board. In 1929 the college conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and the board of trustees, headed by the Governor of the Commonwealth and the president of the college, "desiring to recognize his long and valuable service, affectionately" tendered to him a "formal statement of their appreciation and esteem."

In addition to his other connections, Mr. Wheeler was for many years a director of the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company, trustee of the Middlesex Institution for Savings, of which he was for some years president, and a director of the Concord National Bank, bringing to these institutions the wise counsel, sound judgment and devoted loyalty which always characterized him. From boyhood he manifested an inventive turn and in the course of his career perfected some hundred or more devices, patented and unpatented, including the Wheeler reflector for increasing the power of office and street lights, which was widely sold by the Wheeler Reflector Company.

Mr. Wheeler's personal tastes were simple. His profession, his civic service, the friendly contacts of his life in Concord and Boston and the companionship which he found in his home absorbed much of his attention. He enjoyed reading and pursued this taste in many fields, both technical and cultural. He was always a deeply religious man and a regular attendant at the Unitarian Church throughout his life. He was of "dignified carriage, tall and lightly built, active and strong," as Woodward Hudson wrote in his Memoir, prepared for the Social Circle in Concord, of which Mr. Wheeler was long a member. "Serious of demeanor, his face upon occasion lighted up with appreciation of humor or of the approach of a friend. He kept his nerves under strict control, so as to seem unmoved at times when actually subject to severe tension." His loyalty was proverbial. "Since college days I have come to know him more intimately than in college," wrote the secretary of his class at Massachusetts Agricultural College, "and if there is any one word that more than any other characterized William Wheeler it is loyalty; loyal to his class, loyal to his college, loyal to his friends, loyal to duty." Equally notable was his kindness. "A part of his favorite prayer," Woodward Hudson wrote of him, "was 'To live in Truth toward all mankind with helping

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hand, kind heart, just mind,' and he made this a reality in his life."

On July 17, 1878, William Wheeler married Fannie Eleanor Hubbard, of Concord, who survives him. From 1885 onward they made their home in Round-Hill House on Nashawtuc Hill, where for years Mr. Wheeler took pleasure in the operation of his farm and subsequently in the gradual development of the land for residential purposes.

William Wheeler died on July 1, 1932, in his eighty-first year. Thus came to a close "a life unassuming but distinguished; peaceful but full of the strife of professional work and public service; happy and bestowing many benefits and much happiness upon others."

MUNSTERBERG, ELLA—As head of the department dealing with the history of art at the Massachusetts School of Art, in Brookline, Ella Munsterberg has contributed in a notable way to the general advancement of the cultural life of this district.

A woman who greatly enjoys her work and particularly her associations with the students in the school, she also teaches at the Boston Adult Education Center, having classes there in drawing and painting, and lecturing for the University Extension. Her lectures on art and travel before organizations and clubs of all kinds have been favorably received in an ever-widening circle, but first and foremost in her life stands her teaching. She has traveled extensively, has been abroad eighteen times, and has just returned from a trip abroad at the time of writing. In 1936 she spent the summer in Egypt, Athens and Rome, painting sixty-two pictures depicting findings taken from the tombs of the kings, as well as selected landscapes in those regions. She has frequently taken groups of students, both youths and adults, on foreign tours, and has also spent several summers as counselor in girls' camps.

She did her own studying at Radcliffe College and the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. She has long been deeply interested in civic affairs and has particularly concerned herself with the work of the State House Women's Club, from the presidency of which she retired in 1935. The college with which she is connected, the Massachusetts School of Art, has performed a valuable work in the Boston community. It is the only State art school in the United States exerting a broad influence upon the people of this district and upon the general artistic life. It gives regular college degrees, as well as special art courses. Miss Munsterberg is a member also of the Boston City Club and of the Business and Professional Women's

Club and the Professional Women's Club, as well as of the Copley Society.

In leisure time she is very fond of cooking, which many poets have said and every lover of good food knows is itself one of the fine arts. She does a great deal of swimming when time permits, and enjoys walking, doing about an hour and one-half of walking each day.

MILLER, JOEL LEWIS—Widely known for his work among ex-soldiers, Joel Lewis Miller, of Boston, is commander of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and general counsel of the Veterans' Charitable Legal Association.

Mr. Miller was born February 2, 1895, in London, England, and came with his parents to America in 1902, settling in Everett, Massachusetts. Later he removed to Malden, where he completed his elementary schooling and high school work. Entering Harvard College, in Cambridge, he was graduated in 1916, a Bachelor of Arts, and thereupon entered the service of his country when it became involved in the World War. Going overseas, he served with the 41st Division in the office of the disbursing quartermaster with the rank of sergeant. He was recommended by General John J. Pershing for a commission in the Quartermaster Corps, which was read on Armistice Day. On that date, Congress issued its now historic order suspending all commissions that had been recommended, so that he never actually served in that connection. After that time Mr. Miller was detailed by the General Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces to act as an instructor on the faculty of the American Expeditionary Forces University, at Beaune, France, where he taught commercial correspondence in the English department. While so engaged, he served as president of the Enlisted Instructors' Association. He also organized the Menorah Society in the American Expeditionary Forces and was its president. An article on his work in this connection and on the history of the Menorah Society was published in the "Menorah Journal" of August, 1919. Mr. Miller was given a ten-volume set of the "Jewish Encyclopedia" by the Jewish welfare representatives as a result of his valuable work in this connection. Honorably discharged from the Army in July, 1919, he returned to America, where, after a period in the hospital, he was for nine months a teacher in the Army, helping to carry out its educational program. He then resumed his civil duties.

Turning to the newspaper profession, he edited the "Malden Telegram" for a year, and afterward was with the Boston News Bureau as assistant to the associate editor for five years. While so serving, he took up the study of law, passing the bar



(André Snow, Pho.)

Ella Munsterberg

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examinations before his graduation, on December 31, 1928, and receiving the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1929. While at law school, he established a paper known as the "Jurist" and also was class historian. In 1933 he was elected general counsel of the Veterans' Charitable Legal Association, and in June, 1936, he was elected commander of the Department of Massachusetts of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He is a past chancellor of David A. Lowrie Lodge of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Republican Committee of Ward No. 14 of Boston, a member and past commander of Herbert I. Wolf Post No. 114 of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, at Dorchester, and a past commander of Malden Post No. 69 of the American Legion. In 1916 he was one of the organizers of the Harvard Regiment. As a result of his extensive work in the military and civil affairs of his district, Mr. Miller is one of Boston's best known citizens, and in recent years he has distinguished himself by his faithful and untiring service to the veterans.

Joel Lewis Miller married, on September 25, 1921, Sylvia Starr, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. They have one son, Merton Howard Miller. The family residence is situated at No. 126 Talbot Avenue, Dorchester.

FINNEGAN, WILLIAM HENRY—As a member of the notably fine professional coterie of Malden, of which city he is a native, William Henry Finnegan is popular and prominent. His keen interest in local affairs is manifested in constructive activities and the hearty support of civic and social projects.

Mr. Finnegan was born in Malden, August 10, 1897, and received his early education in the parochial and high schools of this place, being graduated from the latter institution in 1915. He also attended the Young Men's Accounting Catholic Association for one year, where he took an accounting course, and spent one year in Fisher Business College. Matriculating at the Suffolk Law School, he was graduated in 1926 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and initiated an active and successful professional career.

Mr. Finnegan in 1934-35 served the city of Everett as city solicitor. During the period of the World War, he enlisted in the United States Army and was stationed at Fort McKinley, Maine, for four months. He is a member of the American Legion and has served Malden Post, No. 6, as judge advocate for two terms. In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of Santa Maria Council, No. 105, Knights of Columbus, which he served as Grand Knight in 1927-28.

On June 30, 1925, William Henry Finnegan married Mary E. Sullivan, of Everett, Massachusetts, and they have two children, William H., born April 29, 1926, and Paul F., born October 27, 1927.

DAVIS, JESSE BUTTRICK, A. B., A. M., Litt. D.—In his capacity as a vocational guide and educator, Jesse Buttrick Davis, dean of the School of Education at Boston University, lecturer and writer, has achieved national distinction for his accomplishments and is ranked among the outstanding leaders and thinkers of the teaching profession in the United States. During his long and distinguished career, which spans over forty years, he has enjoyed an extensive experience, particularly in several large industrial centers of the country, where the problem of vocational education is greatest. He has made a deep study of the subject, contributed notably to its solution and presented it to the public as a lecturer, winning wide and favorable comment for his observations.

Dr. Davis was born in the city of Chicago, Illinois, March 2, 1871, the son of Simon L. and Sarah W. (Buttrick) Davis. After a general education in the schools of Detroit, Michigan, he matriculated at Colgate University, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1895. He received his Master of Arts degree in 1911, and was honored with the Doctor of Letters degree in 1922. He also holds a Master of Arts degree from the University of Michigan, which was given him by this institution in 1916.

Dr. Davis began his professional career as a teacher in the Central High School at Detroit, Michigan, the same year he completed his academic studies. He continued to serve on the faculty there as teacher, head of the department of history, and principal of the eleventh grade, until 1907, when he removed to Grand Rapids, Michigan, to become principal of the Central High School in this city, a post in which he was to serve with distinction and success until 1920. It was upon his coming to the latter city that he began to develop a systematic program of educational and vocational guidance. He had been appointed director of vocational guidance for the city of Grand Rapids in 1912, and elected president of the Grand Rapids Junior College in 1914, retaining these positions until 1920, when he came to Connecticut as supervisor of secondary education in the State. Four years later he was named professor of secondary education at Boston University, and in 1935 became dean of the School of Education at the same University, an office he has occupied since.

Dr. Davis had begun to attract wide attention as an authority on vocational guidance as early as 1910. During 1914 he lectured on the subject at the summer session of the University of Michigan. The following summer he carried on this work at the University of Minnesota, and in 1919 was an instructor on secondary education at the summer session of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City. From 1920-24 he lectured

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on secondary education before the Graduate School of Education at Yale University, and taught at the Harvard Graduate School during the summers of 1922 and 1923. He lectured at the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University from 1924-32. Dr. Davis has supplemented his speaking with numerous articles he has written in connection with educational problems, which have appeared in magazines and newspapers, and is the author of a book entitled, "Vocational and Moral Guidance," which was published in 1914.

His status among professional colleagues is evident through his associations and the positions he has been called upon to fill in several of the largest educational organizations in the country. He is a member of the National Vocational Guidance Association, which he headed as president from 1914 to 1916; is a member of the National Association of Secondary School Principals, of which he was president in 1917; and belongs to the National Education Association. In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masonic Order and belongs to the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and the Phi Delta Kappa Fraternity. Socially he is a member of the University Club in Boston.

On September 2, 1897, Dr. Davis married Lillian B. Drewery of Detroit, Michigan, and they are the parents of the following three children: Lillian Purmort, Kenneth Drewery and Aileen Buttrick.

ROBINSON, THOMAS JOHNS, M. D.—A substantial contribution to the professional life of the City of Taunton came from the career of Dr. Thomas Johns Robinson, who was for years one of his community's distinguished physicians and surgeons. Noted for his achievements and for the position that he held with respect to civic and social affairs in his city, he was also honored and loved for his delightful personal qualities and his strength of character and mind.

Dr. Robinson was born October 4, 1865, in Raynham, son of Charles Thomas and Elizabeth Storms (Washburn) Robinson and member of an old and established family. The physician represented the sixth generation of his paternal line in America, tracing his ancestry back to Gain Robinson, born in the Highlands of Scotland in 1682, died July 17, 1763, who became the immigrant of the family in America. Gain Robinson proceeded with his parents and two brothers, Moses and Andrew Robinson, to Ireland about 1700. They were Covenanters and members of one of the oldest Presbyterian churches in Ireland, located in a parish of Londonderry. About 1717 he came to the New World, landing at Plymouth and taking up his residence first in Brain-

tree, then in Pembroke, and finally at Bridgewater, Massachusetts. The descendants of Gain Robinson remained in Massachusetts, and were for the most part engaged in steel and iron manufacturing. Many of them moved westward through New York State as far as Michigan. Gain Robinson was twice married. His first wife, by whom he had two children, died in Ireland. His second wife was Margaret Wilson, by whom he had seven sons and five daughters. Among them was a son, Gain Robinson, Jr., born in 1724, died in 1788, who married Lydia Dyer. They had a son, Dyer Robinson, who lived from 1765 to 1842 and married, in 1787, Abigail Stetson. They had a son, Charles Robinson, born October 15, 1800, died February 8, 1882, who married, in 1825, Ann Maria Keith. They had a son, Charles Thomas Robinson, the father of Dr. Thomas Johns Robinson.

Charles Thomas Robinson was born August 7, 1827, and died February 15, 1903. He married Elizabeth Storms Washburn, who lived from September 9, 1835, to February 20, 1913, daughter of Crowell and Elizabeth (Storms) Washburn.

Their son, Thomas Johns Robinson, had the advantages of a good education. His father was interested in the Old Colony Iron Works, one of Taunton's outstanding industries in that day, and the family were on a solid business footing. After completing his preliminary schooling, Thomas Johns Robinson prepared for Harvard University at the old Bristol Academy. He was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1887 and from the Medical School there in 1891, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine and also that of Master of Arts in that same year. He served internships at Boston City Hospital and Boston Lying-in-Hospital, and then came to Taunton in 1893 to open an office for the general practice of medicine. After some years of practice in this city, he went with his mother and a brother, Graham Robinson, to San Diego, California, where for a time he had both his residence and his professional center. His trip to the West was effected mainly for the purpose of building up the brother's health, which needed the salubrious California climate. The brother failed to recover, however, and Dr. Robinson and the mother returned to Taunton, which was his home thereafter.

Here, in addition to his regular practice, which was extensive, Dr. Robinson was active in a wide range of professional affairs. He was president of the medical staff of Morton Hospital, where he served as a member of both the visiting and the consulting staffs for 38 years. He was at one time president of the Taunton Doctors' Club, and was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He faithfully served his city for a long period as a



A. J. Potmison

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member and chairman of the Board of Health. Skilled in professional practice, he was also a deep student of medicine and the healing arts. He was wholly unselfish and rigidly faithful in his attendance upon his patients, and his kind and considerate manner caused him to be beloved by all of them, both young and old. He was well aware that his own physical condition in the final months of his life was not such as to permit him to carry on his work without limitations, but steadfastly and persistently he went on with his duties, never sparing himself and never shrinking from response to a professional call. He had a rich fund of humor and found great delight in the companionship of his large circle of friends.

He was a member of the Old Colony Historical Society, and belonged to the Segregansett Country Club. He was also one of the original members of the "Thursday Club," an association of members of the Segregansett Club who met regularly on Thursday evenings at the clubhouse for supper from 1898 onward. Still other affiliations of Dr. Robinson were with the Harvard clubs of Boston and Taunton. A member of the old Winthrop Club, he served on its governing board and was its vice-president. His church was the First Congregational (Unitarian).

Dr. Thomas Johns Robinson married, in 1923, Eileen Curley, of East Bridgewater, Massachusetts.

Death came to Dr. Robinson on Sunday, May 5, 1935, removing from the Taunton community one of its foremost physicians and surgeons. His contribution to the life of his city had been an important one, and he will long be affectionately remembered by those whose privilege it was to know him.

WALLACE, MAJOR GEORGE RODNEY, Jr.—As president and treasurer of the Fitchburg Paper Company and official in several large financial institutions in the city of Fitchburg, Major George Rodney Wallace, Jr., member of an old and distinguished Massachusetts family, is ranked as one of the most prominent and influential business leaders of this community.

Major Wallace was born in Fitchburg, October 2, 1889, the son of George R. and Helen M. (Howland) Wallace. His father, also a resident and native of this city, has been a dominant force in business life here and for years directed the activities of the Fitchburg Paper Company as president. Major Wallace received a general education in the Fitchburg public schools and, after completing this part of his studies, matriculated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he took courses that would specially equip him for future responsibilities in the Fitchburg Paper Company. After being graduated, he be-

came associated with the paper firm and began to learn the business from a practical standpoint, eventually mastering various phases which eminently qualified him for executive office. In his accomplishments he has commanded the respect of his business colleagues, who have sought his services and advice. He is a member of the board of directors of the Fidelity Coöperative Bank, and a member of the board of investment of the Fitchburg Savings Bank.

Actively identified with the Republican party, he is one of the leaders of the local organization and has served as chairman of the Republican City Committee, which in turn has led him to participate in State affairs. Major Wallace belongs to the Oak Hill Country Club, the Fay Club, and Union League of New York. He worships at the Unitarian Church.

On July 19, 1917, shortly after the United States entered the World War, he enlisted and became a member of the 2d Regiment, Massachusetts Field Artillery, United States Army. Twelve days later he was promoted to the rank of sergeant, and on September 23, of that year, was commissioned a captain and transferred to the Regular Army. He went to France in July, 1918, and the following November was elevated to the rank of major of Field Artillery, while in the field. Major Wallace saw action in a number of highly important engagements, including the Meuse-Argonne offensive, and received a citation from General Pershing. During the spring of 1919 he returned to the United States and was honorably discharged on April 22, of that year. Upon resuming civilian life, he renewed his associations with the Fitchburg Paper Company, which he has since been associated with.

On May 24, 1923, in Fitchburg, Major Wallace married Alice G. Wellington, daughter of Arthur J. and Susan (Lloyd) Wellington, of Fitchburg. Major Wallace's son by former marriage, George R. Wallace, was born August 29, 1915.

FISHER, HON. FREDERIC ALVAN—Former Standing Justice of the District Court of Lowell, the Hon. Frederic Alvan Fisher has been identified with the bar of Massachusetts for more than five decades, and with the District Court, in its present form, for nearly forty years. In terms of service as of years his record is notable, and so recognized by colleagues, clientele and the general public.

Mr. Fisher was born at Westford, October 9, 1855, on a New England farm, the son of Alvan and Amanda (Tower) Fisher, his father a wholesale cattle dealer and farmer.

Frederic A. Fisher attended the public schools of Westford, and was graduated from Westford Academy with the class of 1877. Then entering

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Bowdoin College, he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881, and three years later the degree of Master of Arts. He studied law in the office of Weston Thompson, of Brunswick, Maine, and later with Hosea M. Knowlton, of New Bedford, and with Marshall and Hamlin, of Lowell. Admitted to the bar in 1885, he at once began a general practice of law in Lowell, where he has since remained. In 1910 he was appointed Special Justice of what was formerly known as the Police Court, now the District Court of Lowell, and in 1927 was appointed Standing Justice of this court, which position he held until his voluntary retirement in September, 1937.

During the years 1881-84, inclusive, Judge Fisher was a tutor of mathematics in Bowdoin College, and at the time of his graduation had the honor of being chosen to the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity. He was also a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, and long constructively active in education. In 1907 he became an overseer of Bowdoin College, and in 1916 was elected a trustee of Westford Academy. He is a member of the American Bar Association, Massachusetts State Bar Association, Middlesex County Bar Association, and the Lowell Bar Society. Among his clubs are numbered the Twentieth Century Club and the Massachusetts Republican Club. One of his hobbies of long standing has been mountain climbing whereby he has become familiar with the mountain country and woods of the East, and to a lesser degree of other sections. Chess is his favorite recreation.

Frederic Alvan Fisher married, January 24, 1906, Mary B. McMaster, daughter of Henry and Mary A. McMaster, of Southboro, Massachusetts. To them have been born three children: 1. Barrett, born March 25, 1907. 2. Elizabeth, born March 10, 1911. 3. Frederic Alvan, Jr., born April 18, 1913.

GOLDTHWAITE, BERTHA LOUISE—

Social service has become an integral part of our civilization during the past quarter of a century. The development of this agency can largely be attributed to the accomplishments of women who have recognized their civic obligations in alleviating the condition of the poor and underprivileged. Prominent among the leaders of this group in New England is Bertha Louise Goldthwaite, executive head of the East End Union House, who has won wide recognition for her achievements. Deep interest in her work, a comprehensive and sympathetic understanding of the problems that confront her charges and an ability and experience that enable her to cope with them, are the underlying factors in the success she has come to enjoy as one of the most influential figures in the social service realm of the State.

Miss Goldthwaite was born in Malden, January 25, 1886, and received a general education in the public schools of her native community. After completing this part of her studies she matriculated at Smith College from which she was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree. She then took postgraduate work at Radcliffe College and was awarded a Master of Arts degree from this institution in 1922. Directly after finishing college she secured a position as student secretary at Trinity Church in Boston and continued in this capacity until she came to the East End Union, which she now heads as executive director. In this position she is charged with the responsibility of providing recreational and social entertainment for persons of all ages and sponsoring other movements for the welfare and progress of her surroundings. In connection with the latter phase of her work we find that she is listed as being directly responsible for the establishment of a camp for underprivileged children at Brattleboro, Vermont, a venture that has proven an outstanding success. She is also a sponsor of the Cambridge Settlement Recreation Project of the National Youth Administration and is prominently identified with a number of social organizations, including the Boston Women's City Club, in which she has been a member of the executive committee for three years; The League of Women Voters; the Business and Professional Women's Club; and the Quota Club, International, of which she is a former president. She has made an extensive study of every phase of her chosen work and has been particularly interested in labor and industrial conditions and adequate vocational training for young women. Economic theories have also claimed a large part of her attention, the coöperative movement generally meeting with her approval. Aside from this activity, Miss Goldthwaite has made a hobby of gardening.

It would be impossible to fully appraise Miss Goldthwaite's accomplishments and contributions to the general welfare. Suffice it to say that she is and has been a powerful influence for good in the life of her surroundings.

HOY, EDMOND JAMES—Clerk of the Municipal Court (Civil), of Boston, Edmond James Hoy, a native and lifelong resident of the New England metropolis, is one of the outstanding of the younger group of professional men in the city. He was born February 1, 1906, and received the preliminaries of his academic education in the public schools, being a graduate from the Boston High School of Commerce. He also attended Tufts College for two years prior to initiating his active career.

After being in the employ of the Texas Oil Company for some time, Mr. Hoy became secre-



Bertha Louise Glatthwaite

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tary to James M. Curley, during his second term as Governor. He also was with Mr. Curley while the latter was mayor of Boston, 1930-33, inclusive. On January 1, 1937, Mr. Hoy was appointed clerk of the Boston Municipal Court (Civil). He is a member of the Boston City Club and is active in municipal affairs.

Mr. Hoy resides at No. 95 Etna Street, Brighton, with offices in the Municipal Building, Boston.

WIGGIN, HENRY DWIGHT—The honor and distinction of being the first man to be appointed and hold the post of counsel to the State House of Representatives, falls to Henry Dwight Wiggin, who since the creation of this office over seventeen years ago, has served in this capacity with an efficiency and ability that has won the praise and recognition of his professional colleagues and the public at large. Prior to entering public life, Mr. Wiggin had conducted a large and successful general practice of law in metropolitan Boston, where he also has been prominent socially.

Mr. Wiggin was born in Winthrop, Kennebec County, Maine, September 5, 1879, the son of Henry Dwight and Mary Louisiana (Sturdevant) Wiggin, both natives of that State. His father was a wholesale lumber merchant in Boston. After completing a general education in the Medford (Massachusetts) High School in 1896, Henry Dwight Wiggin matriculated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1900. He then attended the law school of this institution and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902. He was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar that same year and established himself in a general practice in the city of Boston, which he was to conduct for eighteen years.

In December, 1920, directly after the office of counsel to the House of Representatives was created, Mr. Wiggin was appointed. In this capacity he has been responsible for the editing of the "General Laws of Massachusetts," a work which appeared in 1921, and has also collaborated with the counsel to the State Senate in editing the "Tercentenary" edition of the "General Laws of Massachusetts," which was published in 1932. Professionally, Mr. Wiggin is a member of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, the Massachusetts Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

Throughout his life, Mr. Wiggin has been active in the affairs of his surroundings and contributed substantially to the general welfare. He is a member of the Harvard Club of Boston, the Boston City Club, the Newton Chamber of Commerce, the Neighborhood Club of West Newton, and the Braeburn Country Club of Newton. During his

collegiate career he was elected to membership in the Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity. His outdoor hobbies are golf and swimming.

On June 9, 1915, Mr. Wiggin married (first) Edith M. Shattuck, who passed away in September, 1921. There was one daughter by this marriage: Edith Betty, now a student at Dana Hall, in Wellesley. Mr. Wiggin married (second), June 14, 1927, Elizabeth H. Howard. The family resides at No. 279 Chestnut Street, West Newton.

BRENNAN, JAMES J.—As Massachusetts State Counsel for the Home Owners Loan Corporation, James J. Brennan is rendering another distinctive public service and further enhancing his reputation as one of the most able lawyers of the Commonwealth, a status he has enjoyed during the twenty-six years he has practiced.

Mr. Brennan was born in Boston, June 27, 1882; received his early schooling here and completed this part of his studies at the Boston College Preparatory School. He then matriculated at Georgetown University in Washington, District of Columbia, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1905, and the following fall entered the Harvard Law School, which awarded him the degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1908. He was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar that same year and established himself in a general practice in Boston with I. R. Clarke, an association which has been maintained since with outstanding distinction and success.

Mr. Brennan was appointed to his present post as Massachusetts Counsel for the Home Owners Loan Corporation in September, 1933, and in this capacity has supervised the work of a legal department for the State which has examined and passed upon approximately twenty-five thousand titles. In reality, he was responsible for organizing the machinery that has made the above organization function with such efficiency in this Commonwealth. Mr. Brennan is a member of the Boston Bar Association.

On October 19, 1916, Mr. Brennan married Helen Mack, a native of Salem, and they now reside at No. 15, Auburndale Road, Marblehead.

JOHNSON, HON. KENNETH D.—Special Justice of the District Court of East Norfolk, the Hon. Kenneth D. Johnson is regarded as one of the outstanding lawyers and jurists of Eastern Massachusetts. A student also of public affairs, honors have come to him in the election to office in Milton, his place of residence. He was born in Quincy, Massachusetts, September 5, 1898, son of John L. and Charlotte M. (Almquist) Johnson, both natives of Sweden. His father was born near Helsingborg, and his mother at Jonkopping. They migrated to America in 1874 and settled in

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Quincy, where they were married ten years later. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson were the parents of seven children, of whom three died in infancy. The four living are George S., of Hartford, Connecticut, chief inspector for the Travelers Insurance Company; Edith C., a professor at Wellesley College; Marion C., the wife of Weldon D. Smith, of Buffalo, New York; and Judge Kenneth D. Johnson.

Having secured elementary instruction in the grammar and high schools of Quincy and Milton, Kenneth D. Johnson, in 1915, matriculated at Brown University, from which he was graduated with the class of 1921, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. His studies had been interrupted by two years' service in the United States Army during the World War, nineteen months of which he was overseas with C Battery, 103d Field Artillery, 26th (Yankee) Division. As is well known, this division was the first complete organization derived chiefly from the National Guard to be sent abroad, and Judge Johnson served with this unit in France from October, 1917, until April, 1919. He was twice cited for bravery in action.

Upon his return to civilian life, Judge Johnson not only continued his college studies to graduation, but by 1924 had completed the work of the Harvard Law School, and had won the degree of Bachelor of Laws. That same year he began the practice of his profession in Boston, where he since has continued. For some time he was with the law firm, Goodwin, Proctor, Field and Hoar, but since 1930 has practiced without partners. In November, 1930, he was appointed by Governor Frank G. Allen as a Special Justice of the District Court of East Norfolk, sitting in Quincy.

Justice Johnson has been a member of the Board of Selectmen in Milton for seven years, three of which have been spent as its chairman. He has also been chairman of the warrant committee for two years. A Republican in his political faith, he has given two years of service as chairman of the executive committee of the Republican Club of Massachusetts. Judge Johnson is a member of the Norfolk County Bar Society, and of the Massachusetts State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Among his clubs are the City Club and the "Y. D." Club.

On August 14, 1930, Kenneth D. Johnson married Ethel Gilbert Mayo, of Milton, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Mayo, born April 15, 1932. 2. Charlotte D., born July 13, 1934. Mrs. Johnson is a graduate from Mount Holyoke College, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and holds the S. C. B. degree from Simmons College (1923).

WILLIAMS, BEATRICE L.—Few careers so aptly illustrate the rôles capable and versatile women play in modern business and professional

life, as that of Beatrice L. Williams, Director of the Stuart School and Stuart Club, in Boston. She has done many things with uniform success, and has filled important positions with marked efficiency and executive ability. Many of her achievements have been in fields that formerly were claimed exclusively by men. In the stress of war and sobriety of peace she somehow has served at the right time in the right place.

Beatrice L. Williams is a native of Denver, Colorado, born June 1, 1897. Her education, begun in a private school of her birth city probably will never be completed so long as her acquisitive mentality functions. As a child she attended an English boarding school. She had been studying in Brussels, Belgium, when the World War broke out which later was to involve the major countries of the world. Returning to the United States, in 1914, she matriculated at the Colorado Agricultural College, remaining until 1916, and from 1916-18, she was a student and instructor in the School of Horticulture for Women, at Ambler, Pennsylvania. When our country called many of its men to war and into the industries making military material, Miss Williams contributed her share of the activities of the period by teaching Americans how to meet a basic need by growing food. Eminently practical, she specialized in the things which the largest number of people could produce—garden crops and poultry.

In 1920 she went to France as a member of what is known either as the Anne Morgan Committee, or the American Committee for Devastated France. Miss Williams spent three and a half years abroad in this connection as director of Agricultural Work. Although it has never been mentioned, it is likely that not only were her tasks and responsibilities peculiarly large, but that she had to overcome a certain foreign resistance to one of her sex exercising executive powers, especially in agriculture. Her abilities, success and perhaps diplomacy, were gracefully, and gratefully acknowledged by the French Government who awarded her the Order of la Merite Agricole.

Upon her return from France, Miss Williams became executive secretary of the endowment committee for the School of Horticulture for Women. In 1926 she went abroad to design and direct the construction of gardens for Anne Morgan, in Bléran court, department of the Aisne, France. In March of the following year she sailed for New York, where she became associated with Brinley and Holbrook, landscape gardeners. Six months later Miss Williams was a student at the Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture. After receiving her diploma she accepted the position of director of the Stuart Club and Stuart School. She is also a member of the executive committee of the Child-Walker School of Design. Miss Williams continues her travels



Beatrice H. Wrenham

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and education. Some ten summers have been spent abroad, and she has studied at Cambridge University, England, and the Fontainebleau Summer School, near Paris, France, in Europe. During the four years she has been in Boston, she has become a member of a number of local organizations, and is keenly interested in foreign affairs and associations. She worships in Trinity Church and is active in religious and humanitarian endeavors.

Beatrice L. Williams is an exponent of Carrie Jacobs Bond's dictum—"Every day should be a full one, and every life an abundant one."

RAWSON, GEORGE EDWARD—In the discharge of his duties as counsellor of the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, over a period of more than two decades, George Edward Rawson, of Newton and Boston, Massachusetts, has won wide recognition for his abilities and for his authoritative knowledge of the field in which he labors. He has likewise come to the fore in educational, religious and political affairs as an eminently useful citizen of the type which has come to be known as New England. It may be pointed out that he is of the ninth generation from Edward Rawson, grandson of Edward Rawson, of England, who was born in 1615, at Gillingham, Dorsetshire. He came to Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1637; removed to Boston in 1650, and for forty years was the secretary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, an extraordinary example of public service in the Colonial period.

George Edward Rawson was born at Holliston, Massachusetts, December 6, 1886, son of Edward C. and Effie L. (Fiske) Rawson, both natives of Holliston. His father was a member of the firm of Parker and Rawson, certified public accountants of Boston. The son attended the local schools, was graduated from the Holliston High School in 1903, and in 1908 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *magna cum laude*, from Amherst College, where he also was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. During this time he had acquired some experience as a teacher and for six years after completing his formal education, followed the teaching profession. In 1914 he accepted the post of counsellor with the Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, and has since continued his connection with the corporation in the same capacity.

Aside from his business, Mr. Rawson has given a fair share of his time to a variety of activities. He was secretary of his Amherst College class of 1908, and for several years was president of the Alumni Association, of Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity, of Amherst. He was elected in 1935 a director of the Boston Baptist Social Union. He has figured prominently in Newton politics as a

member of the City Republican Committee since 1924, and has been its treasurer since 1929. He has served also as chairman of Ward No. 7 Republican Committee since 1929. Mr. Rawson was elected to the Newton Board of Aldermen, in which he is a member of the committees on Public Works and Claims and Rules, and has been chairman of Claims and Rules since 1936. He has always remained a student and voracious reader. His recreations are few; rose growing, in which he is an expert, may be called his chief hobby. His religious faith is that of the Baptist Church, and he often plays a prominent part in religious and humanitarian movements.

On October 13, 1917, George Edward Rawson married Florence Alice Perkins, of Suffield, Connecticut, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Vyrling, born July 27, 1918, a student at Lasell Junior College. 2. Edward Perkins Rawson, born November 4, 1922, a student.

THE WALTHAM NATIONAL BANK;
FRANCIS B. SEARS, President—More than one hundred years ago, the Waltham National Bank was founded with the Hon. Luke Fiske as president. At that time, Waltham was much smaller than now. It was largely a farming community with but one major industry operating—the Boston Manufacturing Company's cotton mills. Soon after, however, Waltham began its great development. Institutions such as the Waltham Watch Company have made the city well known all over the world.

The bank was created by a group of Waltham citizens who wished to meet the need of a financial institution of their own, independent of the Boston banks. At the time, due to the opposition of President Andrew Jackson to the Bank of the United States, American financial conditions were more or less chaotic. Nevertheless, despite the consequent inflation, the group obtained a special statute from the Massachusetts Legislature establishing the bank on April 16, 1836, and just a month later the subscribers of the bank's stock held their first meeting in the old Massasoit House. A site for the bank building was selected at the corner of Lexington and Main streets and a substantial two-storied structure was erected. On the first day of business, October 3, 1836, two clients made deposits totalling \$2,410. They were Willard Adams and Joseph Bond, Jr. The original building, which served for many years, was replaced recently by a larger structure and the South Branch of the bank, built in 1928, is itself larger than the first building of 1836.

During the century which passed, Waltham has developed into a thriving city of forty thousand population. The Waltham National Bank has grown in proportion to the community which it

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serves. In 1853 its original capital of \$100,000 was increased to \$150,000, and a year later to \$200,000. In 1864 the bank, being organized as a National Bank, reduced its stock to \$150,000 again, but in 1925 the amount was increased to \$300,000, and it is now \$660,000. Today, more than \$7,000,000 are on deposit. At the time of the bank's centennial, there were seventeen thousand depositors in the savings department alone and twenty-seven hundred depositors in the commercial department. A force of forty-two was employed; a trust department had long been established, and there were large safe deposit vaults in service. Other facilities included: a branch bank, night depository service, checking department, travelers' checks, Federal Deposit Insurance, Federal Housing Loans, real estate department, and all the modern equipment.

The Waltham National Bank has been fortunate in the character of its officers. Following the first president, Luke Fiske, a State-wide figure, Charles Bemis, became president in 1844. He was a graduate of Harvard, class of 1808. During his term as president, the Waltham Gaslight Company, the Waltham Watch Company, and the Waltham Savings Bank were organized.

Samuel B. Whitney, the third president, was a local merchant. His home on Crescent Street was one of the first houses on the South Side. One of his daughters, Mary, became a noted professor of astronomy at Vassar College.

The bank's fourth president, Frederick M. Stone, was an experienced banking executive. He held many public offices, was State Commissioner of Savings Banks, treasurer of the Waltham Savings Bank, and, in 1877, was elected president of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company.

Hamblin L. Hovey, who succeeded Mr. Stone as president of the Waltham National Bank, was a prominent business man. He and Mrs. Hovey made several benefactions to Waltham—including the Hamblin L. Hovey Institute and the Jonas Willis Parmenter Rest Home.

Mr. Hovey was succeeded by Charles H. Moulton, who was followed in succession by Hon. Henry N. Fisher, Ptolmey P. Adams and Francis B. Sears—now the president of the institution.

The full presidential roster follows: Hon. Luke Fiske, 1836-44; Charles Bemis, 1844-61; Samuel B. Whitney, 1861-67; Hon. Frederick M. Stone, 1867-95; Hamblin L. Hovey, 1895-1904; Charles H. Moulton, 1905-15; Henry N. Fisher, 1915-16; Ptolmey P. Adams, 1916-24, and Francis B. Sears, 1924—.

HUSBAND, WILLIAM P., Jr.—Sound native abilities combined with extensive technical training of the schools brought reward to William P. Husband, Jr., in appointment as Bank

Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He is a native of Cambridge, born August 28, 1891, and acquired his elementary education in the public schools of his birthplace. After being graduated from the Rindge Technical School, he entered the Boston University School of Business Administration, receiving his diploma in 1918. He also did special work in the Harvard University School of Business Administration.

For several years Mr. Husband, Jr., served on the Comptroller's staff at Harvard University, and then became a certified public accountant, acting for an increasing clientele. For a time he was State Director of Finance of the Works Progress Administration, and has been finance officer with the United States Shipping Board, New England division. Mr. Husband was appointed Bank Commissioner by Governor Charles F. Hurley, his appointment being unanimously confirmed and, since January 22, 1937, he has given his best attention to this important post. He is a member of the Delta Sigma Pi, Boston University, and was headmaster of his chapter while attending the institution.

In June, 1924, William P. Husband, Jr., married Edith Essex, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and they have a daughter, Arlene Willis, born September 28, 1929. The family resides at No. 49 Raleigh Road, Belmont.

SMITH, CLIFFORD P.—In the various offices he has held during the past quarter of a century, Clifford P. Smith has done much to advance the progress of the Christian Science faith. A lawyer by profession, and a jurist at one time, he abandoned the bar and bench to devote his entire energies to the work of the aforementioned religion.

Mr. Smith was born at Geneva, Indiana, March 4, 1869, the son of Joseph Benson and Amelia (Pabody) Smith. He was educated in the public schools of his native State and later attended the State University of Iowa from which he was graduated in 1891 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. That same year he was admitted to the Iowa State bar and established himself in a general practice, which he conducted until 1900, at which time he was named judge of the District Court of Iowa. Eight years later he removed to Massachusetts to become first reader of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, serving in this capacity from 1908 to 1911, during the latter year being elected a member of the board of lectureship, with which he served for three years. In 1914 he became manager of the committee on publications, and so continued until 1929, when he was appointed editor of all Christian Science periodicals. At present he is editor of the depart-



Wm. P. Husband, Jr.

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ment of history for The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and president of the church for the current year. He belongs to the Brae Burn Club; maintains an office at No. 107 Falmouth Street, in Boston; and resides at No. 196 Kent Road, Waban.

On January 31, 1900, Mr. Smith married Myrtle Holm, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, and they are the parents of one daughter, Mrs. Winter Dean.

HOUGHTON, RALPH E.—Chief Accountant and Deputy Comptroller of the Massachusetts Commission of Administration and Finance, Ralph E. Houghton is a native of Walpole, New Hampshire, born October 26, 1892, son of Everett L. and Stella M. (Graves) Houghton, both of whom were also natives of New Hampshire.

Mr. Houghton grew up on a New England farm, and obtained a high school education before going to the Bryant and Stratton Business College, from which he was graduated with unusually fine marks. He entered the accounting department of Carters Tested Seeds, Incorporated, starting as a bookkeeper, but quickly won promotion to a managership. He then accepted a position of comptroller with Cooper, Liberty, Thompson, Incorporated, and Liberty Durgin, Incorporated, shoe manufacturers of Haverhill and Marlboro, Massachusetts. In 1923, Mr. Houghton entered the Comptroller's Department of Massachusetts as a Special Accountant. That same year he was made Deputy Comptroller, and since has received appointment as Chief Accountant. He is a popular figure in the Newton Chamber of Commerce; is treasurer of the Bryant and Stratton Alumni Association, and is a member of the Holderness Alumni Association. Fraternally, he is a thirty-second degree Mason, and a member and vice president of the Masonic Club. He is fond of gunning and fishing and indulges in these whenever possible.

In 1917, Ralph E. Houghton married Stella R. Benzaquim, who is of Spanish descent, and they are the parents of two sons: Howard E., and Donald E. Houghton.

THOMPSON, ELROY SHERMAN—Elroy Sherman Thompson, of Brockton, Massachusetts, has served the city in which he resides in various capacities officially, and has been identified with numerous community service organizations. He was born February 19, 1874, in Halifax, Massachusetts, son of John Thomas and Irene LaRue (Sturtevant) Thompson. He married, October 19, 1899, Gertrude Louise Tilden, daughter of Edward and Mary Louise (Kimball) Tilden, of Hyde Park, Massachusetts, who died in March, 1922. He married, January 20, 1924, Edna Helen Risch, daughter of Richard and Bertha Risch, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Positions which Mr. Thompson has held include all branches of newspaper work, magazine correspondence, city collector of city of Brockton, 1908-15; secretary of Brockton Chamber of Commerce; promotion manager of Brockton Fair, 1919-32; member of Brockton Sewer Construction Commission, five years; manager of welfare department of W. L. Douglas Shoe Company during the World War; in charge of publicity of Brockton War Chest; publicity manager of United War Work Campaign in Plymouth County; publicity manager of Liberty Loan and War Savings Stamps campaigns; after-care representative for American Red Cross; manager of United States Employment Bureau for Returned Soldiers; trustee of Brockton Public Library, 1928-34; supervisor of United States Federal Census, Fourteenth District of Massachusetts, 1930; chairman of Brockton Board of Health, 1933-36; author, "History of Brockton, Massachusetts," and "History of Plymouth, Norfolk and Barnstable Counties," and "The Story of Duxbury"; and lecturer on historical subjects (New England). He holds or has held memberships in Brockton Chamber of Commerce (secretary); International Association of Fairs and Expositions; Massachusetts Fairs Association (director); Massachusetts Tax Collectors Association (secretary); Brockton Retail Merchants Association (secretary); Kiwanis Club of Brockton (secretary); Halifax, Massachusetts, Historical Society (president); Middleboro Historical Society; Old Bridgewater Historical Society; Paul Revere Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Satucket Royal Arch Chapter; Brockton Council, Royal and Select Masters; Damocles Lodge, Knights of Pythias; the First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston. He is at present an historical writer, a lecturer, newspaper columnist, and life insurance underwriter, residing at No. 55 Highland Terrace, Brockton, Massachusetts.

LEVENTHAL, HAROLD A.—As one of the prominent lawyers of Boston and vicinity, Harold A. Leventhal recently was appointed to the office of assistant district attorney of Middlesex County. He has devoted his professional career to this section of the State and throughout the decade and a half he has been practicing here, has established a record of achievement that has won him wide recognition and established him among the most successful lawyers. Mr. Leventhal is well known and highly esteemed by his colleagues and the public at large as a man of unusual capabilities.

Harold A. Leventhal was born in the city of Somerville, December 30, 1896, and received a general education in the public schools of this community. After completing this part of his studies he matriculated at the Boston University

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Law School, from where he was graduated in 1919 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Shortly after finishing his training he was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar and embarked on a professional career that has since been notable for its distinction and success. At this time he established himself in practice in the city of Boston, maintaining an office at No. 73 Tremont Street. In the years that have followed he has built up a large and lucrative clientele and has come to enjoy an enviable reputation.

During the early days of his career, Mr. Leventhal confined his interests and efforts to the development of his legal work. In recent years his business has reached a point of efficiency that has allowed him to take an active part in the social and civic life of his surroundings. He is a member of several of the leading clubs and societies in this section, among them the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, where he also belongs to the Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. As a student he was elected a member of the Tau Epsilon Phi Fraternity and still maintains an active interest in this organization. During the World War he was chosen a member of the legal staff of the local draft board for Ward No. 5, in Boston, and was highly commended for the services he rendered with this body. Mr. Leventhal was appointed to his present office of assistant district attorney of Middlesex County in January, 1936.

On April 5, 1923, Mr. Leventhal was married to Matilda Goldstein, native of Malden, and they are the parents of two sons: 1. William J., born July 10, 1924. 2. Robert Stanley, born January 8, 1927. The family resides at No. 20 Gralynn Road, Newton Center.

KENDRICK, THOMAS PAUL, M. D.—

Ranked among the most prominent physicians of Brookline and vicinity, Dr. Thomas Paul Kendrick, today enjoys a large and lucrative practice throughout this section of the State in which he has been engaged for over a decade. The nature of his success can be attributed directly to his ability, which not only has won public confidence but also has earned for him the deep respect and esteem of his professional colleagues. As a citizen, Dr. Kendrick has taken a keen and active interest in the affairs of his surroundings and today holds membership in several of the leading clubs and societies, as well as serving in an official capacity with several municipal bodies.

Dr. Thomas Paul Kendrick was born in Brookline, July 4, 1896, the son of William and Margaret (Splaine) Kendrick, both natives of Ireland who came to this country during their youth and settled in this community, where they still live. After receiving a general education in the Brookline public schools, Dr. Kendrick matriculated at

the Catholic University of America in the fall of 1915, and graduated from this institution with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1918. He then enrolled in the Harvard Medical School, where he was awarded a Doctor of Medicine degree in 1922. He next served as an interne at the United States Veteran's Hospital, No. 36; the Groton Private Hospital; the Boston City Hospital; and finally at the Boston Lying-in-Hospital.

Dr. Kendrick inaugurated his professional career in Boston and Brookline, in September, 1925. Since that time he has built up an extensive general practice in both communities. Throughout, his work has been marked for its distinction and success and the nature of his accomplishments has established him as one of the most prominent physicians in this region. Dr. Kendrick is a member of the Suffolk County Medical Society and the Massachusetts State Medical Society.

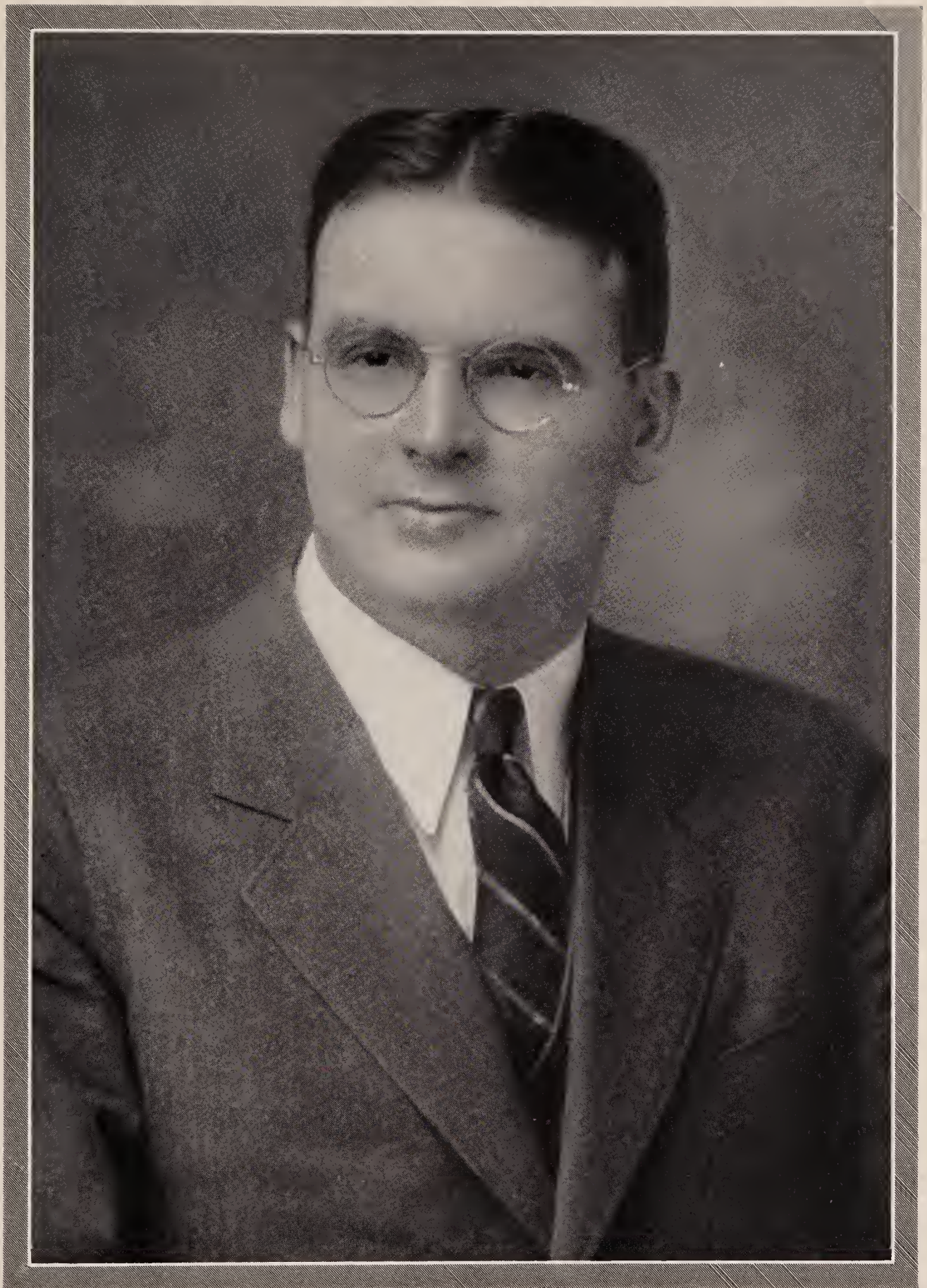
Apart from his professional pursuits, he has contributed substantially to social and civic life. He belongs to the Brookline Playground Commission, has served with the school committee here for nine years and has been a Town Meeting member for the past eight years. Socially he is listed as a charter member of the University Club and of Brookline Post, No. 11, American Legion. He fraternizes with the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Guild of St. Luke. In his religious convictions he adheres to the Roman Catholic faith. During the World War, Dr. Kendrick enlisted and became a member of the Medical Enlisted Reserve Corps of the Harvard Medical School.

On May 26, 1923, Dr. Kendrick married Mildred M. Prouse, of Malone, New York, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Thomas Paul, Jr., born June 7, 1924. 2. Janice Ann, born January 17, 1927. 3. John Roger, born March 23, 1929.

McAULIFFE, JOHN F.—As assistant district attorney of Suffolk County, John F. McAuliffe has performed a work of importance to this region of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. His participation in the affairs of the city of Boston and of Suffolk County has been a most valuable one, redounding in great good to his fellow-citizens and their institutions.

Mr. McAuliffe was born May 9, 1902, at Quincy, Massachusetts, son of Michael J. and Elizabeth Ann (Shannon) McAuliffe, his father a native of County Cork and his mother of County Sligo, Ireland. The father was a granite cutter. Both parents now live in Massachusetts.

Completing his elementary school work, John F. McAuliffe was graduated from the English High School with the class of 1920. He took a



Thos. S. Kendrick



Mary C. Mellyu.

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special course of study at Harvard University, working in the extension department, and also studied at other institutions of learning. In 1924 he was graduated from Suffolk Law School, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the following year he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, and at once he engaged in the practice of law in Boston.

In connection with his legal work, Mr. McAuliffe became associated with the Federal Trust Company, which subsequently came to be known as the Federal National Bank, remaining for some time with that organization. In November, 1934, he was appointed assistant district attorney for Suffolk County, and he so continues today.

Extending his activities into many branches of Massachusetts life, Mr. McAuliffe is a leader in the affairs of several organizations. He is a member of the English High School Alumni Association, former president of the class of 1920, and chairman of the "25-Year Committee," formed for the purpose of making a substantial gift to the school in 1945. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus, being past chancellor and past deputy grand knight of this order. He was the first president of the Tyro Club, composed of individuals who were members of Bunker Council for periods ranging from one to ten years. He is a member of the Knights of St. Finbar, Cork Men's Club, the Arlmont Golf Club, the Bench and Bar Golfing Society, and the Law Society Club, and is intensely interested in athletic activities, following developments in this realm with understanding and fascination.

Mr. McAuliffe, on June 23, 1937, married Hazel Marion Swan, of the Phillips House, Massachusetts General Hospital.

REDDEN, HAROLD PHILIP—Department adjutant of the American Legion, Harold Philip Redden, of Boston, is a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, born October 21, 1893. He was educated in the public schools of his birthplace and the Northeastern College School of Law. Variously employed, but mainly as a salesman, prior to the World War, in 1917 he enlisted for service in the American military forces and was assigned to the Ordnance Department, at Aberdeen, Maryland, with the rank of sergeant.

After receiving his honorable discharge from the Army, in 1919, Mr. Redden became a charter member of the Springfield Post, American Legion, No. 21. He was its vice-commander, 1923-24, and commander of the Hampden County section of the legion, 1925-30, and since 1932 has been department adjutant of the organization.

In November, 1919, Harold Philip Redden married Mary Theresa McCormick, of Springfield,

and they are the parents of six children: Mary Louise, Helen Theresa, Frances Clare, Robert Philip, Patricia Ann, and Joan Anita Redden.

DAVIS, BENJAMIN RICHARD—In the engineering service of metropolitan Boston, Benjamin Richard Davis has been engaged for nearly forty years, a record approaching the unique in this important department. As a youth he became associated with the engineers of his native Somerville and his rise to the present post of Chief Park Engineer, State of Massachusetts Metropolitan District Commission, has been the just reward of noteworthy abilities effectively developed and utilized.

Mr. Davis was born in Somerville, September 17, 1878, and received his academic education in the public schools of his birth city. After being graduated from the Somerville High School, he entered the engineering department of the municipality. In 1897 he became connected with the service of the Metropolitan Park Commission, employed in the engineering department. He was promoted to assistant civil engineer, and in 1931 became senior civil engineer. Since February, 1933, Mr. Davis has been Chief Park Engineer in charge of all the parks in the metropolitan Boston district. His technical training has come largely from his own study and experience, and their application to the labors of his position has won hearty approval and elevation to his present office. Many construction works, done under his direction, stand today as monuments to his engineering, organizing and executive abilities. Mr. Davis is a member of the Engineers' Club and the City Club.

On July 21, 1900, Benjamin Richard Davis married Josephine James, of Stoneham, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Dorothy, married Frank Evans, of Boston. 2. Natalie, married George McLain, of Somerville. 3. Richard, engineer of Melrose. 4. Harvey P., of Somerville.

MELLYN, MARY C.—There is no more fitting nor more accurate indication of the important part Mary C. Mellyn, native Bostonian, and Assistant Superintendent of Boston Public Schools has played as an educator, than the following tribute paid her, in 1934, by Mr. Tobin, chairman of the Boston School Committee, in which he said:

I would like to propose to the members of the committee the reelection of Mary C. Mellyn, who has performed outstanding work in the system during her entire period of service.

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Miss Mellyn is a graduate of the Boston Normal School and Boston University. When, in 1925, Boston College conferred on Miss Mellyn the honorary degree of Doctor of Education, she was the first woman to be thus honored by this college.

She began her work as a substitute teacher in the Boston public schools in 1890; was appointed to the first grade in the Rice School in 1891; and was promoted successively, to the position of first assistant at the Wells School, teacher at the Boston Normal School, where she served for ten years; and then to the principalship of the Dillaway School, Roxbury.

In 1906, Superintendent Brooks appointed Miss Mellyn supervisor of substitutes, and asked her to organize the large group of substitute teachers, to assign them and train them for permanent service. In 1912 the practice work of the Normal School was added, and Miss Mellyn became director of Practice and Training.

In 1916 she was elected assistant superintendent of schools.

Miss Mellyn has given courses in Education at Boston College, Boston University, Emmanuel College and the Teachers College of the city of Boston.

Miss Mellyn is beloved throughout the system and it therefore gives me great pleasure at this time to propose to the members of the committee the reelection of one of our assistant superintendents who has done outstanding work which I think should be recognized in a practical way by reelecting her for another term.

Dr. Lyons stated: "I cannot let this occasion go without saying it is a source of very great pleasure to me to be given this opportunity upon my return to this committee, to pay my humble tribute to Miss Mellyn who is among the outstanding educators of the country. With this brief testimonial I will take great pleasure in voting for Miss Mellyn."

SULLIVAN, T. GREGORY—Counsel for the State Commissioner of Banks, T. Gregory Sullivan is well known for his public service and work as an associate of the Boston law firm of Hill, Ferrick and Bonner, with which he has practiced since 1929.

T. Gregory Sullivan was born in Brockton, January 16, 1902, and received a general education in the public schools of his native community. After completing his high school studies he matriculated at Providence College, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1925, and then enrolled at the Boston University Law School. He was an honor student at this institution, finishing his course with a *cum laude*

rating in 1929, receiving both the degrees of Bachelor of Laws and Master of Laws.

The year he finished his training he was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar and established himself in practice at Boston, becoming associated with the firm of Hill, Ferrick and Bonner, with which he is still identified. He was appointed assistant counsel by Commissioner Arthur Guy in 1932. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Boston Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Phi Delta Phi legal fraternity. He also served as associate editor of the "Boston University Law Review" and was editor-in-chief of the "Boston University Law School Brief." Socially, he is a member of the Commonwealth Club of Boston. He is fond of outdoor activities and finds his principal pleasure and relaxation in golf and boating.

On July 9, 1935, Mr. Sullivan married Dorothy T. Dinneen, of Boston, and they are the parents of one son: Gregory T., born April 14, 1936.

MURPHY, JOHN JOSEPH—Rated as one of the ablest members of the Boston bar, John Joseph Murphy has not only made a reputation for himself as an attorney, but as a figure in public life. He also has to his credit a noteworthy war service record, and is active in humanitarian and civic affairs.

Mr. Murphy is a native of Boston, born May 23, 1888, and was educated in the local elementary schools, the South Boston High School, and the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. He received his certificate as a Registered Pharmacist in 1910. He did not long remain engaged in the drug trade, but commenced the study of law at Boston University. In 1916 he was graduated from the Suffolk Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the bar that same year, he has been engaged in a general practice of his profession in Boston, although not without early interruptions, mainly those growing out of the military service of the United States.

In June, 1916, Mr. Murphy went with the American troops to the Mexican border during our country's difficulties with Pancho Villa. He served in the Southwest until November of that same year. On March 25, 1917, answering the call of President Wilson, he served with the 9th Massachusetts Infantry, National Guard (later the 101st Infantry Regiment). He started as a sergeant, first class, with the Medical Department detachment, continuing as such from March to November. From August 25, 1917, to November 27, 1917, he was on detached service at Plattsburg. He then received a commission as first lieutenant, and was detailed to the 310th Infantry, at Camp Dix, New Jersey. Transferred to Camp Gordon, Georgia, as an instructor of replacement troops, he was



Charlotte Bassett Moss



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in the South until sent to Camp Perry, Ohio, later to be ordered to San Antonio, Texas, at Camp Travis. He won promotion to a captaincy, commanding Company B, 85th Infantry, in the 18th Regular Army Division, known as the "Cactus" Division. Honorably discharged from the Army, February 19, 1919, he returned to Boston and his legal activities.

John Joseph Murphy was assistant district attorney for the Suffolk district from 1929 to 1933, inclusive. Before he had gone to war he had, in 1912 and 1913, been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature. He also was the Soldiers' Relief Commissioner of the city of Boston during 1926, 1927 and 1928. Mr. Murphy is vice-president of the South Boston Citizens' Association, and was a charter member of the Michael J. Perkins Post, No. 67, of the American Legion, which he has also served as commander. He has long been active in movements that make for good government in the municipality, State and Nation. His knowledge of history is broad and he has made it a habit to keep in touch with modern affairs, or history in the making.

On February 27, 1924, John Joseph Murphy married Katherine M. Murphy (Simmons College, Bachelor of Science, 1913), and they have two children: Mary Brigid and Anne Katherine.

YOUNG, PHILIP C.—The distinction of Philip C. Young in being "the youngest manager of an important hotel in Boston" received much newspaper publicity in the Massachusetts metropolis in 1936. The story of his rapid rise in the hotel industry is most interesting, although the caption, "From bell boy to manager in less than a year," is misleading, for the rise of Mr. Young was not an accident nor a matter of pure luck, but the natural reward of a serious study of hotel management and several years of intensive experience. Fortunate in being gifted with the ability to recognize opportunity and the courage to accept responsibility, he has applied qualities of mind and heart which might well have brought him success in any business or the professions. He was, in fact, engaged in the study of medicine when, in working his way through a medical school, he accepted employment in one of Boston's largest hotels.

Philip C. Young is a native of Fall River Massachusetts, born February 17, 1904. After being graduated from the B. M. C. Durfee High School, of his birthplace, he entered the New England Institute, Boston, from which he was graduated with the class of 1924. He then began the studies leading to a medical degree and, as has been indicated, secured employment in a large and modern hotel to earn sufficient funds to carry out his plans for a professional career. It was in

1927 that he received his first hotel employment as a bell boy in the Statler Hotel, Boston. Promotions came as they were merited and he served in several capacities in the service department, such as assistant to the personnel director and budget director. In September, 1935, he went with the Copley Square Hotel, as room clerk, and again there ensued promotions, first to chief clerk and then to associate manager, all within a few months. When under new ownership the hotel was reorganized, in March, 1936, Mr. Young was appointed manager. As he was in his very early thirties, his rise to so important a position received a great deal of publicity and favorable comment. Under his régime the Copley Square Hotel, completely refurnished with many new features, has become increasingly popular. Mr. Young is a member of the Hotel Greeters Association of America, and is affiliated with local organizations interested in the progress and betterment of the Massachusetts metropolis.

WARE, CHARLOTTE BARRELL—The name of Charlotte (Barrell) Ware is recognized throughout the agricultural circles of the world. For over thirty years she has specialized in this subject, devoted herself to research, kept in touch with the wide range of its activities, taught and introduced innovations that have been adopted in sanitary codes and been responsible for helping safeguard the health of millions. Her most noteworthy contribution in this connection was the production of the first certified milk in New England with her initiative in securing the organization of the first medical milk commission in this part of the country. The nature of these accomplishments attracted not only sectional attention but also won recognition from the Federal government which has sent her to Europe as an agricultural delegate on three different missions. Dr. Ware is a leader in numerous agricultural organizations and has lectured extensively during her long and distinguished career.

Dr. Ware, *née* Charlotte Barrell, was born in New Bedford, received early education in the public schools of Cambridge, was graduated from Boston University, and taught in the Cambridge Latin School until 1895, when she married Robert Allison Ware. Her interest in educational affairs continued and in the years that followed she served as secretary of the Education Committee of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston (1896-1905), secretary of the Mayor's Municipal Committee for Lectures in Public School Buildings, and was an active member of the Boston Branch of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, later the American Association of University Women.

In 1905 she withdrew largely from Boston activities to devote herself to dairy farming, the

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production of clean milk for saving the lives of babies, in which she has since become a recognized authority.

"The Warelands" at Norfolk, Massachusetts, with a historic (1681) homestead, was included in the original grant of the town of Dedham, which celebrated its 300th anniversary in 1936, and was settled, before King Philip's War, by Robert Ware "freeman," from whom Dr. Ware's husband is the eighth generation.

Here, with the guidance of Dr. Samuel C. Prescott, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Dr. Charles Harrington, Secretary of the State Board of Health, and Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, Director of the School of Preventive Medicine, Harvard University, were carried out the experiments, tested at Boston Bio-chemical Laboratory, which supplied the demonstration of the possibility of really clean milk and led to the gradual raising of the quality of the city's milk supply and the enactment of new laws.

Of no less influence was the first chapter of an educational campaign for clean milk, which has become nation wide. With the coöperation of the above experts and others from Harvard, Massachusetts Agricultural College and elsewhere Dr. Ware held a graduate summer school, attended by medical students, teachers and dieticians, where were taught the technique of producing certified milk, its distribution, and the relation of this basic human food to public health through reduction of infant mortality.

Dr. Ware's work, essentially educational, has always been in the nature of pioneering, along lines which have later gained public support, as illustrated by the raising of milk standards, legislation which brought into existence in Massachusetts the Agricultural Extension Service and the County Agricultural Schools. The scope and importance of her work have steadily widened from sectional to national and international, through the responsible positions to which she has been appointed by the United States Government. As early as 1913 the outstanding record of Warelands Dairy had enlisted the attention of the Federal authorities, by whom she was appointed to represent the United States (and later also the State of Massachusetts), as a member of the American Agricultural Commission to study coöperation in production, distribution and credit. The Commission traveled throughout Europe, and the reports of the summer investigation in rural credit, in which they collaborated, resulted in the founding of the Federal Farm Land Banks.

In 1922 and 1924, she was again sent abroad by the United States Department of State, when she was the only woman among 100 delegates at the Biennial Assembly of the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome.

During the World War the Massachusetts Council of Defense asked her to organize the Women's Committee on Conservation and she worked continuously with the Land Army.

Dr. Ware has been secretary of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Organizations of Massachusetts and since 1923 of the American Committee on the International Institute of Agriculture "for the purpose of considering ways and means of improving the work of the International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome, and making the results of that work more effective." In addition to these activities she has been a delegate to the World's Dairy Congress, held in Washington, to an International Congress at Ghent, a meeting of the International Federation of University Women at Paris, and is a "Foundation Friend" of the Associated Country Women of the World, with its headquarters in London. She is also a trustee of the Albanian-American School of Agriculture at Kavaja, Albania, a member of the Women's Advisory Council of Massachusetts State College, and of the Women's Council of Boston University.

As chairman of the Education Committee of the Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, Incorporated, she has helped raise and administer two national funds—the Sarah Bradley Tyson Memorial Fellowship for advanced work in agriculture and horticulture and the Lou Henry Hoover Scholarship in Gardening for Girl Scouts. To these should be added the Ruth S. T. Cotting Memorial Scholarship which is open to 4-H Club girls throughout New England.

In recognition of this ardent worker for social advancement and international coöperation, Boston University, her *Alma Mater*, invested her in 1937 with the degree of Doctor of the Humanities.

A formal appraisal of the value of her work, and the esteem in which she is held by her fellow-citizens is expressed in an official tribute paid by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts with the award of a gold medal for distinguished service in agriculture, bearing the inscription: "A pioneer who has blazed many an agricultural trail." The citation concludes as follows: "In the international field of agriculture probably no woman is better known. While distinguished European honors, including a medal from the Belgium government, have been given for her clean milk work, yet official contacts have always led to personal friendships and in every land our Massachusetts dairywoman has been a messenger of goodwill."

The photograph of Dr. Ware, reproduced with this article, is that selected by the Department of Agriculture to file in the archives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

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COADY, CAPTAIN JAMES DAVID —

Active as a writer for the press for over half a century, for many years the local representative of the "Boston Globe" in Charlestown and Somerville and during that time also the editor of the "Charlestown Enterprise," Captain James David Coady has also won distinction as a historian of this community and the Bunker Hill district of Boston. He "knew his Charlestown and Bunker Hill," and wrote many articles for newspapers and books concerning this, the oldest section of Boston. He is Past Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts and for over seventeen years has been its clerk and historian.

Born in Charlestown, April 26, 1866, Captain Coady is a member of a family that has resided "within the shadow of yon granite shaft" for one hundred and eight years, and has confined his activities to the public affairs of this community. In the promotion of the annual celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, he was the founder of the Seventeenth of June Association, bringing the beautiful Mardi Gras pageants from New Orleans to Charlestown on several occasions for the Bunker Hill Day celebration. In this connection he served as chief marshal of the parades held in 1895 and 1902 and because of his interest and contributions has been made a life member of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

For eleven years he was a member of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, originally enlisting in the Charlestown Cadets, 5th Regiment, in which regiment he was commissioned a staff second lieutenant in 1905 and became first battalion commissary and quartermaster of the regiment, the first man in the State to hold this grade. In 1914 he was elevated to the rank of captain and served as personal aid on the staff of Governor Walsh for two years. Prior to this, in 1910, he had been elected adjutant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and was reelected in 1912, when the company went to England and took part in ceremonies held at Buckingham Palace. This unit was first to carry the United States flag into the palace and in recognition of the event was reviewed by the late King George V. When he received his captaincy in 1914, he was commissioned by Governor Walsh on the Boston Common.

For several years Captain Coady was a second lieutenant in the Charlestown Artillery, then Company B, of the 5th Regiment of the Massachusetts National Guard and now known as the 182d Infantry, one of the oldest military organizations in the Nation which has been in continuous existence since June 17, 1775, when it was the only company from Charlestown fighting with the American troops. It heroically defended the old rail fence at Bunker Hill and throughout its history has covered itself with glory.

Captain Coady boasts a military heritage on both sides of his family. His father, who served in the navy during the Civil War, was a first sergeant of the Charlestown Artillery after the conflict; an uncle was first sergeant under Captain Fred B. Bogan, gallant colonel of the 9th Regiment during the Spanish-American War; and his brother, who is now custodian of the Bunker Hill Monument, also served as a first sergeant under Captain Edward Egan. On his maternal side he traces his American ancestry to his grandfather, Daniel Sullivan, who came to this country in 1827 from Ireland, was a quartermaster gunner in the Charlestown Navy Yard, and helped to build St. Mary's Church in 1828, the first Roman Catholic parish in the city of Boston and vicinity. During the eighteen fifties he took part in defending this church against a fanatical mob, dispersed by Mayor Frothingham, who read the riot act and was assisted by local troops. Earlier in the century, in 1834, his grandfather was part of a small defending force against a similar mob that attacked and burned to the ground the Ursuline Convent on Mount Benedict, then in Charlestown territory and since within the boundaries of the city of Somerville.

Captain Coady is identified with many other organizations, including the Bostonian Society, and the Veteran Journalists Association of which he is a member of the board of directors. He also belongs to the Massachusetts Probation Officers Association and in this connection occupied the office of Chief Probation Officer of the Municipal Court of Charlestown for twenty-two years. Captain Coady is founder and former president of the Old Charlestown Schoolboys Association, a member of the Fifth Regiment Veterans Association, the Charlestown Veteran Firemen's Association, the Ten of Us Club and the London Clubs of the Ancients. He is a member of the John E. Gilman Camp, Sons of Union War Veterans; the National Probation Officers Association; the Charlestown Cadets' Veteran Association; the Bunker Hill Historical Society and the Past Commanders' Society of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. In addition he is an honorary member of the Abraham Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic; the Ensign Worth Bagley Camp, United Spanish War Veterans; the Charlestown Post, Veterans of the World War; and the Abraham Lincoln Post, World War Veterans. Captain Coady was elected to the latter organizations for the service he rendered the recruiting and draft boards during the Spanish-American and World wars.

MULVEHILL, THOMAS B.—Former postmaster of Norwood, the late Thomas B. Mulvehill had been a resident of the city for more than thirty-five years, and was always most vigorously interested in its advance and betterment. He was honored upon many occasions with election to local

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office and to the Legislature, an evidence of the faith of his fellow-citizens in his integrity, good judgment and faithful service. He was born in West Dedham, Massachusetts, January 10, 1875, the son of Dennis and Elizabeth (Slowman) Mulvehill, both natives of Ireland who came to West Dedham many years ago. Dennis Mulvehill was engaged in agriculture throughout the most of his life, and it was upon a farm that his son was reared.

After completing his formal education in the public schools, Thomas B. Mulvehill entered the employ of the old Norfolk and Western Street Railway. In 1907 he came to Norwood and established a stable, where he bought and sold horses, and boarded them as well, for this was before the automobile had become popular. He also operated hacks, a vehicle almost forgotten, and did a general trucking and express business. When the motor car proved something more than a novel and uncertain means of getting about, Mr. Mulvehill went into the automobile trade, conducting it almost along the lines he had pursued when the horse provided the power.

The business activities of Mr. Mulvehill were such as to bring him into intimate and friendly contact with the people of Norwood and the surrounding country. He liked politics, even as a young man, perhaps because he was a Democrat in a Republican district. Certainly he could not be accused of seeking political office when he chose to join the minority party. Yet in 1914 he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, the first Democrat ever to be sent to this body from the Tenth Norfolk District. In the General Assembly he was a member of the committee on banks and banking, making a good name for himself as a supporter of progressive legislation. For twelve years Mr. Mulvehill served on the Norwood Board of Selectmen, being its chairman for seven years of this time. He was appointed postmaster on May 23, 1934, by Postmaster General Farley, and took office on July 16, 1934. Before the National Recovery Act was declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court, he was chairman of the local division.

There were few civic movements and organizations in which Mr. Mulvehill had not entered heartily and given good service to the community. He was past president of the Norwood Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Massachusetts Selectmen's Association, and the Norwood Historical Society. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a life member of Norwood Lodge, and a Past Exalted Ruler. He was also a member of the Knights of Columbus, the Catholic Order of Foresters and The Ancient Order of Hibernians.

On October 15, 1911, Thomas B. Mulvehill married Mary L. Whelan, of Cambridge, Massachu-

setts, and they were the parents of three sons and one daughter: 1. Thomas B., Jr., graduate from Boston College, and student at the Jesuit House of Studies at Shadowbrook, Lenox. 2. Margaret, who was graduated from the Norwood High School. 3. John Joseph. 4. Edmund Whelan. The latter two sons being students in the local high school.

Mr. Mulvehill died on December 5, 1936, at his Norwood home. In all the relations of life his activities and personality had been notable. The positions of honor and duty which he filled so ably, giving to them faithful devotion, constitute an imperishable monument.

WILK, JOSEPH ADDISON—As vice-principal of the C. T. Plunkett Junior High School at Adams, Joseph Addison Wilk continues his service to the public school system of the town, which has occupied him during the greater part of his active career. He has been a lifelong resident of Adams, and in addition to his educational duties is prominent in the civic life of the community.

Mr. Wilk was born in Adams on November 27, 1907, and received his preliminary education in local schools. After his graduation from Adams High School in June, 1927, he entered the University of Notre Dame, and four years later completed the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts, which was conferred upon him on June 7, 1931. As an undergraduate, he was prominent in extra-curricular activities, being a manager of the university's four outstanding publications: "The Dome," the "University Yearbook," "Juggler," the comic monthly; "Scrip," a literary quarterly; and "Santa Maria." In 1930 he won a trip to Europe offered by the board of publications of Notre Dame University.

After taking his degree, Mr. Wilk entered the field of education, to which he had decided to devote his career, and subsequently carried on post-graduate work at Columbia University. From this institution he received the degree of Master of Arts and the diploma, "Principal of High Schools," on February 27, 1935. He is now well advanced in his work toward the Doctor of Philosophy degree at New York University. Mr. Wilk began his teaching career upon being elected a teacher of history at the Adams High School on July 12, 1932. In 1933 he was appointed head of the department of social sciences in the Adams High School, serving as such until 1937. On May 14, 1937, he was elected to his present position as vice-principal of the C. T. Plunkett Junior High School of Adams, assuming a responsibility for which his previous success as a teacher and administrator has thoroughly qualified him.

During his work in the town schools, Mr. Wilk has also found time for many civic activities and



Joseph A. Wick

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is now treasurer of the Board of Library Trustees; chairman of the survey committee of the Adams Relief Committee; and chairman of Precinct Five, Adams Town Representative Government. He has been interested in the Boy Scout movement, recognizing its value in building for manhood and citizenship, and served as district chairman of the Boy Scouts of America at Adams. Mr. Wilk was also an enlisted member of the Massachusetts National Guard, serving in Company M, 104th Infantry. He is presently to receive a commission as second lieutenant, Officers Reserve Corps, Military Intelligence Division, General Staff. Since his graduation, he has been an active alumnus of Notre Dame University. In his effective performance of the obligations of good citizenship, he has contributed substantially to the enrichment and progress of his community, and his influence is widely recognized as a wholesome and constructive force in its life.

Joseph Addison Wilk married, June 24, 1936, Irene D. Lucier, of Adams. Their wedding trip covered eleven thousand miles, including points of interest in thirty-seven states, and extending as far West as Seattle, Washington, as far South as Old Mexico, New Orleans and Florida, and eastward to Boston. Side trips included many points not usually visited by the tourist. Among such trips was the ascent of Pike's Peak over the new road opened in 1936, and ascending some fourteen thousand feet, winding and so narrow that cars can pass only with great care, the rising mountain on one side and a chasm of thousands of feet on the other. His charming wife summoned her courage and made the trip, a feat seldom attempted by a woman.

HENDERSON, ALFRED E.—Known for his many years of efficient service with the Norfolk County Superior Court, Alfred E. Henderson, of Dedham, was born July 8, 1902, in Hyde Park, Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools, being graduated from Dedham High School in 1920, and received the Bachelor of Laws degree from Northeastern Law School in 1928.

Mr. Henderson had not yet reached his twenty-first birthday when he became associated with Norfolk County Superior Court affairs, entering the clerk's office, with which he has since been identified. His duties in connection with court affairs, combined with his ambition to make the most of his opportunities, led him to enroll in the law school of Northeastern University while he continued his work in the clerk's office. This dual program of working and studying continued until he received his law degree, and in the same year as his graduation in law, he was admitted to the bar. A year later his commendable record was recognized by his promotion to the post of deputy

assistant clerk and he is now second assistant clerk of the Norfolk County Superior Court. Meanwhile, Mr. Henderson was becoming known to legal circles as a member of the profession as well as a public official. In December, 1934, he was elected librarian of the Norfolk County law library and has filled that office ever since. Mr. Henderson's steady rise in responsibilities and the increased usefulness of his services is evidence of his inherent abilities and his capacity for the execution of his duties.

In the community at large he has taken an active part in civic matters. He was elected in 1934 a member of the Dedham School Board; was a member of the Dedham Planning Board in 1925; a member of the Board of Sewer Commissioners in 1928, and has been prominent in Republican party affairs as chairman of the town committee in 1935.

Alfred E. Henderson married, August 17, 1929, Effie Laphan, of Hyde Park, and they have a daughter, Jane L., born February 12, 1932.

MACKINNON, JOHN R.—Since his youth identified with the office of Clerk of Courts of Middlesex County, John R. Mackinnon's record is one of impressive service and public responsibility, a record that has resulted, through proven ability in his advancement to the post of Clerk of Courts.

Mr. Mackinnon was born May 4, 1889, in East Boston, and there completed his education in the public schools. In March, 1907, shortly before his eighteenth birthday, he came to Cambridge to enter the Clerk of Courts' office in a minor position. He possessed the proper qualifications to win the confidence and respect of his superiors and in 1912 he was appointed second assistant clerk. He continued in that office for a number of years, discharging his duties with characteristic faithfulness so that when, in June, 1935, he was appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court to succeed to the office of Clerk of Courts, a vacancy caused by the death of Clerk Ralph N. Smith, the choice had the unanimous approval of those who had the welfare of that office in mind. His nearly thirty years of experience in the countless details of that department, and his familiarity with its operation, assure, under his direction, the continuance of efficient and capable service. Mr. Mackinnon is well-known in Cambridge and has an extensive friendship among the members of the local bar. In his youth he was for years a member of Troop C, 1st Quarterly Cavalry of Massachusetts.

John R. Mackinnon married, February 28, 1916, Kathryn G. Benvie of Boston, and they have three children: Mary Kathryn, John Robert, Jr., and Robert Gregory. The family residence is in Wattertown.

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CHILDS, HON. EDWIN O.—A prominent member of the Middlesex County bar, an influential and active leader in the social, civic and business life of the city of Newton, the Honorable Edwin O. Childs has won notable distinction for the generous and useful contributions he has made to his profession and the welfare and progress of his surroundings. He has served as mayor of this community, occupying that office for sixteen years; has been a member of the city board of health. In all he has enjoyed an unusually successful career, distinctive for the service he has rendered to his fellowmen and the status he has assumed in his profession.

Edwin O. Childs was born in Newton, August 10, 1876, the son of Edwin O. and Caroline A. (Chaffin) Childs, the former a native of Georgia, whose parents had moved there from Springfield, Massachusetts, the latter of St. Louis, Missouri, but whose parents were natives of Massachusetts. Both of his parents returned with their parents to the State of Massachusetts at an early age and remained here throughout their lives. His father, who died February 20, 1913, served as register of deeds in East Cambridge from 1897 to 1913, and prior to assuming this office had acted as city clerk for the city of Newton, from 1876 to 1883.

Mr. Childs received a general education in the public schools of his native community and after completing his high school studies here matriculated at Harvard College where he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1899. He then determined to pursue a legal career and enrolled at the Boston University Law School, where he was awarded a Bachelor of Laws degree in 1901. The same year he was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar and began his professional activities associated with the Boston law firm of Weston and Weston.

From this time on his life has been closely identified with the civic and political affairs of Newton. He was first elected to serve as mayor of this community in 1913 and was reelected for eight consecutive two year terms, occupying this office a total of sixteen years, which in itself is a tribute and endorsement of his ability as an executive and administrator. During his administration the Angier School at Waban was built, the Hamilton School at Lower Falls was also erected, the administration building of the Newton High School constructed and land purchased for the John W. Weeks Junior High School. Prior to his election as mayor he has served as a member of the Newton Board of Health from 1908 to 1913.

Apart from his professional and civic pursuits he has also been interested in financial affairs and for many years served as a member of the board of directors of the Nonantum Coöperative Bank.

Socially he has been a director of the Newton Young Men's Christian Association since 1899, president of the Good Citizenship Association, and of the Nonantum Boys Club, and a member of the Newton Rotary Club. He fraternizes with the Masonic Order where he holds a thirty-second degree and is a member of Gethsemane Commandery, Knights Templar, the Scottish Rite Bodies, and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also is Past Master of Fraternity Lodge and Past Sovereign Prince of Giles in the F. Yates Council, Princes of Jerusalem. Mr. Childs is past illustrious master of the Cryptic Council, and a member of Palestine Chapter, Order of the Eastern Star; past exalted ruler of Newton Lodge No. 1327, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; member of Newton Lodge No. 92, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and a member of the Royal Arcanum. In his religious convictions he worships at the Eliot Congregational Church in Newton.

On January 11, 1908, Mr. Childs married Mildred E. Roy of Watertown, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of two children: Edwin O., Jr., and Kathleen.

TOUSANT, EMMA SANBORN—The palm for leadership goes to Massachusetts in the elevation of women to public office in modern times, however persistently its first citizens refused such privileges to the Puritan mothers. There are few more interesting officials at the State House in Boston than Emma (Sanborn) Tousant, Commissioner of the Industrial Accidents Board. She is a Vermonter, born in Bradford, November 11, 1890, bearing a name that is ancient and honored in the annals of New England.

Mrs. Tousant was graduated from Bradford Academy, in 1909, and attended the famous old St. Johnsbury Academy, of that same State and was a student at the Bridgewater Normal School. She received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, with the class of 1924, Boston University, and was admitted to the Massachusetts bar that same year in October. At Quincy she began the practice of her profession with a growing clientele and marked skill. She is a member of the Quincy Bar Society, the Boston Bar Association, the Norfolk County Bar Association and the Massachusetts State Bar Association. She also has been Dean of the Kappa Beta Pi, the legal sorority for women.

A variety of interests and versatility of abilities are noteworthy in the activities of Mrs. Tousant. She is a member of the Board of Incorporators of the Faulkner Hospital; the honorary president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Quincy; a member of the Daughters of Vermont, and vice-president of the Woman's Republican



Emma St. Housauk

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Club of Massachusetts. In April, 1927, she was appointed by Governor Fuller as commissioner on the Industrial Board, to fill the unexpired term of Emma Fall Schofield; was reappointed in September, 1927; and again appointed by Governor Ely, in 1932. She was a delegate from Massachusetts to the meeting of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Medicine held at Geneva in 1931. At present she is the only woman holding a commission of this character in any State in the Union.

Mrs. Tousant's husband died in 1916.

FARRELL, JOHN FRANKLIN—As superintendent of the schools of Adams, John Franklin Farrell has performed a work of great value to the people of this city.

Mr. Farrell was born in Dalton, Massachusetts, and attended the public schools of that place, later becoming a student at Colgate University and then at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was graduated with the degree of Master of Arts. Then he studied at Boston University, where he received the degree of Master of Education. He began his teaching career in Dalton High School, where he taught for nine years and was principal of Lee High School for six years coming finally to Adams in 1936 to be superintendent of schools. He has under his supervision ten different schools and about 2,000 pupils and seventy-four teachers.

His remarkable ability as a teacher and as an administrator has been manifest from the beginning of his career. He has succeeded in effecting many improvements at Adams, and he has been instrumental in arousing popular interest in education in his community. He makes frequent addresses on educational topics, and is a member of many organizations concerned with the work of this profession or with related lines of activity. He is an expert on sports, particularly football, and often his services are sought as referee. He has traveled extensively, and has visited the leading schools, colleges and clubs of Western Massachusetts and many other States. He is widely and favorably known, and is well-versed in the most advanced theories and practices of education. Though he has been in Adams only a short time, he has become a favorite with teachers, students and local citizens, and the schools are appreciably making headway under his guidance and direction. He has his own method of interesting the public in education and of making the whole work of the schools appear in its real and true light.

Mr. Farrell married Florence E. Controy, a native of Dalton, Massachusetts. Three children were born to this marriage: Eileen, Rosita Ann, and Charles Franklin Farrell.

JELLIS, ARTHUR—The visitor to Boston treasures in his mind the Fens, Beacon Street and Charles River as among the beautiful and interesting features of the city. If he is fortunate in his choice of a place to stay, the Hotel Fensgate just off the Esplanade, may well be his temporary home in the metropolis of New England, and its manager, Arthur Jellis, will be his host and, perhaps, very good friend.

Arthur Jellis is an Englishman by birth, born in Baldock, England, June 7, 1882. He was educated in the schools of his British birth town, and started in the hotel business as a youth. In 1913 he came to the United States and found employment in the Somerset Club, Boston. From this he went to the Tennis and Racquet Club, and thereafter was with a number of clubs and hotels for some years. Some may recall him as manager of the following hotels: Forest Hills Hotel, the Franconia (New Hampshire) Hotel; the Gasparilla Inn, the Boca Grande and the Vinoy Park hotels in Florida and the South; the Vendome, Boston; Summit Springs Hotel, Poland, Maine; and the Eastern Yacht Club, at Marblehead, Massachusetts. He was also connected with the White Star Steamship Line for some years.

Since October, 1935, Arthur Jellis has been manager of the Hotel Fensgate, in Boston, and much of its more recent improvements in physical attractiveness and creature comforts, service and culinary departments, are due to his executive and administrative abilities. His natural gifts, wide and varied experience has made this one of the first class hostelries of a city which is notably efficient in catering to the chance visitor and the person who makes his home in a hotel. Mr. Jellis is a member of the Massachusetts Association of Hotel Managers, and of the City Hotel Association, and the National Club Managers Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, a thirty-second degree Mason, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Boston City Club, the Victorian Club, and the Republican Club. His favorite recreation is golf. Arthur Jellis married, March 26, 1937, Elizabeth T. Carlson, of Jamacia Plain, Boston.

CUNNIFF, JUDGE P. SARSFIELD—Judge P. Sarsfield Cuniff came to the bar of Massachusetts in 1901 and brought to his practice an education, technical training and aptitude for the law which in later years won their just rewards. His juridical qualifications, long recognized by his colleagues, were called into the service of the people some years ago. After serving as town counsel for the town of Watertown for many years, he was appointed Special Justice of the Sec-

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ond District Court of Eastern Middlesex at Waltham, Massachusetts in 1928 and Presiding Justice in February, 1934. During his very useful career he has been honored with many of the offices that are within the gift of the community.

Judge Cunniff was born in Waltham, September 12, 1874, son of Martin J. and Mary (Norton) Cunniff, both natives of Ireland who came to the Massachusetts city in their youth. Martin J. Cunniff was an iron moulder by trade and a substantial citizen. The son was given the opportunity of securing a good rudimentary schooling, but after his graduation from the Watertown High School in 1892 he entered Boston College from which he received his degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1897. Two years later he was graduated from Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, a Bachelor of Laws. He remained for post-graduate work and was awarded his Master's degree in 1900. During the following year, Judge Cunniff was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and began a general practice of his profession at Newton and Watertown, Massachusetts.

In Watertown he has been active in civic affairs, having been chairman of the Selectmen; chairman of the School Committee; chairman of the Town Finance Commission; chairman of the Library Trustees; moderator of the Town Meeting and chairman of several building and other important town and community committees. During the World War he served as member of the Listing Board, vice-chairman of Public Safety Committee and chairman of the Red Cross for the town of Watertown. He was representative to the Massachusetts General Court from Watertown during 1923-24.

He was chairman for the enforcement of the National Recovery Act for Watertown during its existence. His professional affiliations are with the Waltham-Watertown-Weston Bar Association and the Middlesex Bar Association.

Aside from his professional and official activities, Judge Cunniff is a director of the Watertown Co-operative Bank and a trustee of the Watertown Savings Bank. He was formerly a member of the governing board of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, a member of the Charitable Irish Society, of Boston, the Knights of Columbus, and the Alumni associations of Boston College and of Georgetown University.

He has been treasurer of the Waltham-Watertown-Weston Branch of the Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children continuously since 1918.

In Washington, District of Columbia, in 1906, Judge Cunniff married Catherine McGowan, who died on March 1, 1932.

GREELEY, ANGELA M., M. D.—During the past two decades, Dr. Angela M. Greeley has been engaged in the practice of medicine in Boston. She has specialized in nervous diseases and in addition to her private practice is now resident physician of the Hotel Westminster in this city.

Dr. Greeley was born in North Conway, New Hampshire, in 1892. She attended public schools and Thornton Academy, Maine, following which she devoted four years to the study of osteopathy in the Boston School of Osteopathy. Subsequently she pursued the regular medical course at Middlesex, where she took the degree of Doctor of Medicine. In 1917 she was licensed to practice in this State by the Massachusetts Medical Board and since that time has devoted herself to her professional duties. She spent one summer in postgraduate work at New York Polyclinic Hospital, supplementing her earlier training by special courses as well as private research and study. She has been particularly interested in psychiatry and neurology and has given much of her time to the treatment of nervous disorders, a field in which her authority and ability is widely recognized.

Dr. Greeley makes her home at the Hotel Westminster, Boston, where she was appointed resident physician a number of years ago. She is a member of the Professional Women's Club and the Women's Republican Club of Boston, the Appalachian Mountain Club and the Horticultural Club, connections which reflect her varied interests. She is fond of sports and outdoor life generally, but finds her favorite recreation in gardening and travel, and has visited many points of interest.

McMENIMEN, WILLIAM R.—Since 1928, William R. McMenimen has been superintendent of streets for the city of Cambridge and won the plaudits of the citizens for the breadth of his knowledge of his position, his administrative and executive ability and his devotion to the best interests of the municipality.

Mr. McMenimen is a native of Cambridge, Massachusetts, born March 31, 1891. He was graduated from the Cambridge public schools and early in life began to earn his own livelihood. For ten years he was transportation manager for the Worthington Pump Company, and gained experience which has served well as the background for his activities in his present office. Included in his public services are: Two terms as a member of the City Council; as representative to the State Legislature in 1919; as Governor's councillor; and as bridge commissioner for Cambridge and Boston for six years.

In 1928 Mr. McMenimen was appointed superintendent of streets, by Mayor Quinn and has since been retained in office in recognition of his suc-



Angela Gulley M.D. D.O.

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cessful management of a very important detail of municipal affairs. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of a number of social and civic organizations. Public-spirited always, he has been a constructive factor in the promotion of the progress and welfare of Cambridge.

On December 31, 1922, William R. McMenimen married Anna Galvin, of Cambridge, and they have a daughter, Ann, born December 10, 1923.

BOBRICK, LOUIS L.—Cambridge has been noted, almost from its founding, as a city which attracts men of the highest calibre to its already fine coterie of professional men. Of its younger group is the well-known attorney-at-law, Louis L. Bobrick, who came from Russia with his parents, having been born October 15, 1902. They settled in Cambridge and the son has lived in this city since he was two years old. His father, who was engaged in merchandising, died in June, 1935, a highly respected and substantial business man and citizen.

Louis L. Bobrick attended Cambridge schools and was graduated from the high school in 1918. He was variously employed for some years prior to the beginning of his studies in the Suffolk Law School. Graduated, in 1926, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, he was admitted to the bar during the following year and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession at Cambridge. He is an attorney of sound legal training and fine natural abilities. His clients have increased steadily in numbers in the knowledge of his skill and devotion to their interests. He is a member of the Cambridge Bar Association and the American Bar Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is an active member of the Cambridge Civic League.

In May, 1932, Louis L. Bobrick married Gladys Mendlesohn, of Roxbury, Massachusetts.

CROWLEY, DANIEL J.—One of those rare individuals who possesses the ability to devote himself to his professional endeavors with a vigor and eagerness that carries him into other activities, Daniel J. Crowley is taking an increasingly prominent place in the life of Cambridge. He is a lawyer, the attorney for the Central Square Coöperative Bank, a leader in local and State American Legion affairs, and a popular figure in fraternal circles. He is a native of Cambridge, born November 11, 1898, and residing for the past ten years at Belmont, Massachusetts.

The parents of Mr. Crowley, Cornelius and Nora M. (Buckley) Crowley, were both natives of Ireland who came to the United States and located at Boston, in 1881. They moved to Cambridge three years later. Cornelius Crowley was an expert

cooper by trade, and in the early days found a great demand for his services. His son, Daniel J., was ambitious to enter the profession of law, and after he had been graduated from the Cambridge Latin School, matriculated at Boston College. Then came the World War, and he left college to enlist in the United States Army for service of his country. He was assigned to the Ordnance Department and stationed at Washington, District of Columbia. After receiving his honorable discharge, Mr. Crowley entered the Suffolk Law School, from which he was graduated in 1924 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. On March 27, 1925, he was admitted to the bar and at once established himself in the practice of law at Cambridge. He has a large clientele and holds the respect of his fellow-lawyers for ability, integrity and a conscientious devotion to the best interests of both his clients and the law of the land.

In 1935 Daniel J. Crowley was elected attorney for the Central Square Coöperative Bank. He was president of the Bar Association of the City of Cambridge in 1932 and has served as a director for the past seven years. He is also treasurer of the Federated Bar Association, of Middlesex County, and a member of the Massachusetts State Bar Association and the American Bar Association. He has been a member of the Cambridge Post, No. 27, American Legion, since 1919, and has served four years as judge advocate of this unit. He also was judge advocate of the Middlesex County organization for a year, and during 1935-1936 was judge advocate of the World War Nurses. Mr. Crowley is affiliated with the Cambridge Council of the Knights of Columbus. He is president of the Class of 1924, Alumni of the Suffolk Law School.

On January 9, 1926, Daniel J. Crowley married Anna I. Houllahan, of Cambridge, and they are the parents of one son: Richard Edwin, born February 18, 1928.

MACKAY, JOHN D.—An attorney of widely extended practice, John D. Mackay's record in his profession and as a progressive citizen of Quincy, were recognized by his election, in 1929, to the Massachusetts State Senate, to which he has since been successively returned. Like many others to whom modern New England owes something of its strength and influence, Mr. Mackay is a native of Canada, born at Cape Breton, April 7, 1872, son of Donald and Flora Mackay, both of whom were natives of the Dominion of Canada. His father was a country blacksmith by trade.

John D. Mackay came to the United States as a youth and received all except his preliminary education on this side of the Border. After being graduated from the University of Maine with the class of 1900, he was admitted to the bar that

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same year, and began the practice of law in Quincy in 1901, since which time he has gained a large clientele and is rated highly by his professional colleagues. He is a member of the American Bar Association.

It is a noteworthy feature of American politics that so many of the legal fraternity devote so many of their best years to public affairs and service. Mr. Mackay was a member of the Quincy school board for seven years and its chairman for three years. He was city solicitor during 1923 and 1924, and in 1929 was elected State Senator to fill the vacancy left by the death of Senator Henry L. Kincaide. In 1930, and at each biennial election since, Senator Mackay has been returned to the upper branch of the General Court. He has been the chairman of the Committee of Education, for a year; chairman of the Committee of Insurance for four years; chairman of the Committee of Election Laws; and is at present chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Law. He is also ranking member of the Judiciary Committee and a member of the Committee on Rules and has served on the Taxation Committee and the Committee on Legal Affairs. His abilities as a legislator have been tested during a period which has included the height of prosperity in the United States and the depths of a great depression, and have not proven wanting. Fraternally, Senator Mackay is affiliated with the Masonic Order, and is a charter member of the Quincy Rotary Club.

In November, 1904, John D. Mackay married Martha C. Kincaide, of Quincy, and they are the parents of a son: Donald Kincaide Mackay, graduate of Dartmouth College and Harvard Law School, who is associated with the Senator in the practice of law.

O'CONNELL, WILLIAM CARDINAL—In his long career in the priesthood and hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church, William Cardinal O'Connell has become one of the most influential Catholic prelates of his generation. He succeeded to the See of Boston in 1907 and has administered the duties of his office without interruption during the intervening years.

Cardinal O'Connell was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, on December 8, 1859; received his preliminary education in the schools of his birthplace, and at the age of seventeen entered the Ecclesiastical Seminary of St. Charles in Ellicott City, Maryland. Subsequently he studied at Boston College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1881, and in the same year entered North American College at Rome. On June 8, 1884, he was ordained a priest of the Roman Catholic Church by Cardinal Parocchi, vicar of Rome. On November 21, 1895, he was appointed rector of the North

American College. He was named domestic prelate on June 9, 1897; was appointed third Roman Catholic Bishop of Portland, Maine, on April 22, 1901; was consecrated bishop in the Church of St. John Lateran at Rome on May 19, 1901; and upon his arrival in this country was installed in the Cathedral of Portland on July 4, 1901. In January, 1905, he was named assistant at the Pontifical Throne and in the same year was sent as special papal envoy to the Emperor of Japan. In March, 1906, he was named archbishop of Constance and coadjutor of Boston, with the right of succession, and on August 30, 1907, succeeded to the See of Boston upon the death of Archbishop Williams. On November 27, 1911, he was elevated to the cardinalate.

Cardinal O'Connell has received a number of decorations, both within and without the church, including the Grand Cordon of the Sacred Treasure of Japan, awarded him in 1905; the Grand Medal of Merit (Lebanese); the Legion of Honor of France; and grand crosses of the Order of Malta, the Crown of Italy, the Constantinian Order of St. George and the Holy Sepulchre. In presiding over one of the most important Catholic dioceses in America, Cardinal O'Connell has become widely known as an able administrator and is much admired for his piety and zeal, his earnest support of every measure that has for its object the promotion of the interests of his church, and the inspiration of his influence and example.

FITZGERALD, REV. EDWARD J.—For many years a guide of the spiritual life of his parish in Worcester, where he was pastor of St. John's Church, the Rev. Edward J. Fitzgerald effectively forwarded the Catholic faith in his community and this Massachusetts district. Respected and beloved by his parishioners and by the townspeople alike, he performed a work that brought him the admiration and affection of all who knew him, and his influence in Worcester was for the best. His pastorate at St. John's was particularly characterized by a forward movement in the spiritual and physical being of the parish, his ability as an organizer producing needed improvements of the church property, as well as in the relations of the people with Catholicism and Christianity.

Father Fitzgerald was born March 4, 1868, in Worcester, Massachusetts, son of Michael Riley and Anastasia (Cohen) Fitzgerald. He attended the Belmont Street School and Classical High School before entering Holy Cross College, in Worcester, graduating from high school in 1885 and from Holy Cross in 1888. In 1892 he was graduated from Brighton Seminary, and in 1894 from Washington Catholic University. He was ordained priest in 1888 in St. Michael's Cathedral.



Rev. John F. McDonnell.

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Springfield, by Bishop Patrick T. O'Reilly, and carried on his subsequent studies after becoming a full-fledged priest. He held the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Sacred Theology and Licentiate in Sacred Theology.

Assigned first of all to Chicopee, he was curate at St. John's Church, in that city, until 1899. He then was sent to St. John's Church, in Clinton, where in 1909 he was made the first pastor of the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary. For twelve years a curate in Clinton and for thirteen years a pastor, he rendered invaluable service in that community and earned the warm appreciation of his fellow-citizens. After a quarter of a century of devoted service to the people of Clinton, Father Fitzgerald came, in March, 1922, to Worcester, to assume the duties of pastor of St. John's, a work that he handled with eminent satisfaction to the parishioners for the rest of his life. He did much to improve the church property, practically all of it being remodeled and renovated under his guidance, and he was responsible for adding a high school and a gymnasium. The schools, in particular, entered upon a flourishing period of their history, building up an enrolment of more than 400 pupils in the girls' department, taught by nine Sisters of Notre Dame, and 260 boys, taught by eight Xavierian Brothers. All departments were placed under the leadership of competent instructors. The church societies likewise grew and prospered under Father Fitzgerald's direction.

From the time when the little wooden church was completed in May, 1836, and Father Fitton first established a residence in Worcester to minister to the spiritual needs of the laborers, the progress of St. John's parish has been noteworthy. The cornerstone of a new church was laid May 27, 1845, on the site of old Christ's Church, the old church being removed to another part of the grounds and named the Catholic Institute. A long succession of brilliant priests who were consecrated to their work ministered effectively to the affairs of St. John's, and the labors of Father Fitzgerald followed in the footsteps of his distinguished precursors. The present beautiful church, planned by Richard Bond, of Boston, and constructed by Miles, Towner and Raymond, was of Roman Doric design, 122 feet long and 65 feet wide, built of solid masonry, and originally surmounted by a spire of 136 feet in height, which was considered unsafe, however, and was torn down in 1929. The interior is beautifully harmonious, the wooden parts being of black walnut and the tones accordingly dark and dignified. The church seats about 1,500 people, and the choir-loft provides for 150 singers. In 1892 the church was thoroughly renovated under the direction of Monsignor Griffin, who celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his priesthood in that same year,

and a beautiful marble altar was placed in the sanctuary, the choir was enlarged, the church was frescoed throughout, and arrangements were made for new stained glass windows and a new organ. A new recreation hall was also opened.

Not only did Father Fitzgerald contribute in a very notable way to the welfare of St. John's, but he was also an active member of the Bishop O'Reilly Assembly, fourth degree, Knights of Columbus, and the Holy Cross College Alumni Association. He belonged likewise to the Catholic Order of Foresters, the Rotary Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the Economic Club and formerly the Wachusett Country Club. He took an active part in the affairs of the Worcester County Total Abstinence Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, serving in the Hibernian order for many years as State chaplain.

The death of Father Edward J. Fitzgerald occurred June 6, 1937, and was an occasion of deep and sincere sorrow among his fellow-citizens in Worcester and particularly the members of St. John's parish, who knew him as a beloved and honored guide. Tall, distinguished, handsome, he was known to thousands of Catholics and non-Catholics as the soul of mildness and priestliness, and to countless individuals as a kind and unostentatious giver. As one of his curates said:

The true degree of his bigness of heart will probably never be known, as he never confided his many acts of kindness even to his curates. But there are scores of men in this city who directly owe their education and place in the world to Father Fitzgerald.

MCDONNELL, REV. JOHN F.—The Rev. John F. McDonnell, as pastor of St. John's Church, Worcester, has not only headed the work of the oldest church in the Diocese of Springfield, but has contributed in a very important way to the uplifting and spread of the Catholic faith.

The history of Catholicism in this district is an ancient one, surrounded in mistiness as one goes back to the older records, but obviously includes an early mingling of races and colors under a common standard of faith. As the Penobscots, Passamaquoddies, St. Johns and other tribes of Indians in Maine were taken into the Catholic fold, they offered to serve General George Washington in the fight of the Colonies for freedom if they might, in return, be granted a "Black Gown," which was their name for a French priest. These Indians, as they passed to and from their homes during the war period, are said to have come close to Worcester and to have been well-known here. The first historic mention of a regular body of Catholics in Worcester refers, however, to the year 1826, when, as parish records disclose, "Catholics first came to this town of Worcester." They were mainly Irish people brought here by contractors who were

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employed in the construction of the Blackstone Canal, a work that lasted for two years. Occasionally the workers who stayed in the town were visited by the priest. Soon afterwards those of the same faith began to settle in different parts of the county, often following the course of the great Western Railroad. Accidents frequently occurred, and it was especially felt that a priest was needed to console the dying laborers. In 1834 Bishop Fenwick appointed Father Fitton, then pastor at Hartford, to visit them once a month. He came to minister to eighty glad people. At once he sought a site for a chapel, and, according to the records, "on the 7th of July, 1834, at the instance and earnest desire of the Catholics, purchased a lot of land on Temple Street, and laid the foundation of a small church." So it was on that date that the foundation of the first church in the Diocese of Springfield was laid.

The building was a small frame structure measuring 62 by 32 feet. It was completed in 1835 by the Irish laborers on the railroad. Until May, 1836, the people were without a resident pastor, but then Father Fitton made his home permanently in Worcester. The first Sunday school consisted of seven children, and was presided over by Eliza Whitney, a young woman who was interested in the work. A small choir and orchestra developed, and the parish members worked whole-heartedly with a beautiful devotion to build, little by little, the church that was so dear to their hearts. It is difficult, in observing an established institution in the process of outwardly smooth operation, to visualize its growth from the beginnings and the human struggles and sacrifices that attended its birth and early life. But such was the quality of soul that went into the creation of St. John's.

When Father Fitton left Worcester, in 1843, he was succeeded by the Rev. A. Williamson, of Baltimore. Father Williamson's health made it possible for him to remain but a short time, when he was succeeded by Rev. Matthew W. Gibson, an Englishman, born at Hexham, England, who founded the Worcester parish in 1845, a church of about 2,000 souls. A contract was signed for the building of a new church edifice on April 28 of that year, the old wooden structure being removed to the rear of the lot and the new brick one started on August 16, 1845. By October the rafters and roof were finished, but a delay was caused by lack of money until the job was finally finished on June 24 of the following year. The church was in Roman Doric style, and was an ornament of great beauty to the town. Thirty-two clergymen were present at the dedication, at which Bishop Fenwick officiated. The Rev. Dr. Ryder preached the sermon. The procession around the exterior of the church was headed by

the cross-bearer and acolytes, the Benevolent Society of St. John following, and after them the priests marching two by two, some in surplice and stole, others with chasuble, brought up in the rear by Bishop Fenwick, with cope and mitre, sprinkling holy water on the walls. The church is 122 feet long and 65 feet wide, and is of solid masonry. Originally it was surmounted by a spire 136 feet high, but in 1929 this beautiful spire became unsafe and had to be torn down. The interior is harmonious with railings of the sanctuary, cappings of the pews and balustrades of the gallery, all of black walnut. Further changes have been made since that time, and the present seating capacity of the church is about 1,500 people. The choir-loft accommodates 150 singers.

Two months after the dedication of the new church, Bishop Fenwick died, and in 1847 the Institute was opened as a Catholic hall and called Fenwick Hall. At that time the priests of St. John's attended to a large number of missions, including Fitchburg, Webster, Millbury, Clinton, Milford, Southbridge, Uxbridge, Templeton, Winchendon, Barre, West Boylston and Hopkinton. It was in November, 1847, that Father Boyce came to Worcester to assist Father Gibson. In 1854 Father Gibson began erection of "old St. Anne's" in the eastern part of the city. Father Gibson was succeeded by Father Boyce as pastor of St. John's. He died January 2, 1864, and was succeeded by Father O'Reilly, who was born in Kill, County Cavan, Ireland, coming to this country as a young man and completing his education here at St. Charles College and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, and being ordained by Bishop Bacon in the old Boston Cathedral on August 15, 1857, aged twenty-five years. He was assistant to Father Boyce in Worcester, spent two years at St. Joseph's Church in Boston, and then came back to Worcester as a pastor of St. John's. He was appointed by Pope Pius IX to be bishop of the new Diocese of Springfield when it was formed in 1870.

As early as July, 1867, the Rev. Thomas Griffin came to Worcester as assistant to Father O'Reilly, and together the two priests strove effectively for the welfare of St. John's. On May 30, 1885, Father Griffin was made pastor and permanent rector here, and four years later, on July 30, 1889, the untiring zeal of the man was recognized by Pope Leo XIII, who named him a domestic prelate with the title of "Monsignor." At the same time St. Mary's Seminary, in Baltimore, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity. In July, 1892, on the occasion of the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Monsignor Griffin's service as a priest, the church was thoroughly renovated, a beautiful marble altar was placed in the sanctuary, the choir was en-

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larged, the church frescoed, and plans made for new stained glass windows and a new organ. On November of the same year St. John's new recreation hall was opened. In 1886 the Bartlett estate on Vernon Street was purchased by Monsignor Griffin. In the fall of 1893 Bishop Beaven assisted Father Griffin in fulfilling his long-cherished hopes by sending the Sisters of Providence to found here a hospital for the sick and an asylum for the old. Monsignor also had purchased, in earlier years, estates on Temple, Winter and Goddard streets in anticipation of future needs of the parish. For forty years Father Griffin ably served St. John's, so continuing until his death in 1910, when he was succeeded by Father Donohue, a native of Springfield, Massachusetts, and a graduate of St. Charles College and St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, who had been a curate in different parishes. He cleared the parish of debt, and continued until his death in September, 1922.

The Rev. Edward J. Fitzgerald, who succeeded him, is given biographical notice elsewhere in this volume. He proceeded to build up the parish and the spiritual life of the community, giving special attention to the schools, which entered upon a flourishing period of their existence. The church schools are taught by nine Sisters of Notre Dame, and have an enrollment of more than 400 pupils. The high school for boys has an enrollment of 260, who are taught by eight Xavierian Brothers. There is a fine gymnasium in charge of competent instructors, and several church societies provide a further ground for spiritual action. The death of Father Fitzgerald occurred on June 6, 1937.

The Rev. John F. McDonnell, the present pastor of St. John's, directly succeeded Father Fitzgerald. Father McDonnell was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, and attended the Sacred Heart school there. After being graduated, he entered Holy Cross College, where he was graduated in 1900. He then entered the theological seminary at Rochester, New York, being ordained priest June 10, 1905, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rochester, New York; and in a short time was assigned as a curate to St. John's, Olean, New York, there remaining until 1906. In that year he went to the Church of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, in Buffalo, New York, continuing his work for two years. He also spent two years at Taunton, Massachusetts, afterward giving two years to St. Joseph's Church, Fall River. Next he proceeded to Holy Cross Church, Holyoke, remaining there for eighteen months. On December 24, 1913, he went to St. John's as curate, carrying on his work in that connection until September, 1922. He then went to the Church of the Sacred Heart for seven years as administrator, and in July, 1929, was appointed pastor at St. Mary's, in Orange, Massachusetts, there remaining for five years. He proceeded

thence to St. Mary's in Shrewsbury, on July 19, 1934, remaining there for three years until August 8, 1937, when he was made rector at St. John's, Worcester.

Here he is assisted by three curates and has carried forward a work of importance and spiritual value. He had charge of the Diamond Jubilee of the parish of St. John's, which was attended by thousands of old and new parishioners. One of the most important Catholic events in this part of New England, this celebration attracted wide attention to St. John's Church and the Worcester community. The church now has about 2,600 souls, and many other thousands attend services. There are six Masses each Sunday. Societies connected with the parish and also headed by Father McDonnell include the Holy Name Society, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and sodalities for both men and women. Schools, societies and church alike are in a flourishing condition, and the work of Father McDonnell is widely approved. At the Novena as many as 10,000 attend during the week, coming from all sections, and even 100 miles away.

The activities of the high school include basketball, baseball, and football. The teams are under the direction of a competent coach, and so high is their standing in these games, that they attract large crowds when they play St. Paul's and St. Peter's schools.

In the past four years, from 1933-37, they have not lost a game. These games are all under the direction of a curate of St. John's Church.

O'CONNOR, REV. PATRICK F.—On St. Patrick's Day, 1735, the Legislature granted the Housatonic Indians, called by the settlers the "river Indians," "a township six miles square to be laid out in the Housatonic River immediately north of the Monument mountains, . . . and in April, 1736, they laid out the town in a square, which includes the present townships of Stockbridge and West Stockbridge," in the words of a local historian. As the Indians moved on in family groups to join the red men in New York State and farther west, the English settlers bought their rights, coming in one group after another to settle in the town. After naming some of the old families, the same historian says: "Families by the name of Ball, Hamilton, Cadwell and Lynch were in the west part of the town . . . at an early period." It is not known now whether these were Irish settlers who perhaps sought a community of common faith.

Catholic history in West Stockbridge clearly commenced, however, in 1848, with Father O'Cavanagh, of Cabotville, saying Mass in the house of Michael Stanton, then living near the Leet Ore Beds in the mining district here. The same priest

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cared for the spiritual needs of this community thenceforth, being made pastor of Pittsfield in December, 1848, or early in 1849. When Father Cuddihy and after him Father Purcell came here, each in turn said Mass for the people in the home of Martin Powers. As the Catholic body grew, the Town Hall was used. When Lee became a parish, Stockbridge and West Stockbridge were given to the care of the new pastor. Still later Father Peter Eagan began building St. Joseph's Church, in Stockbridge, now the mission church, in 1860. It was unfinished until the time of Father Carroll, who was aided substantially in the work by the noted convert, Jane Sedgwick. St. Patrick's Church, in West Stockbridge, the parochial seat, was begun by Father George Brennan in 1869, and in 1871 the Rev. John J. O'Laughran was made the first resident pastor. The people dearly loved this good priest, and were inconsolable at his death three years later, on March 7, 1874. Father Michael Carroll was his successor, and was the builder of the parochial residence. St. Patrick's Church is a frame structure 100 feet in length and 50 feet in width. It has a seating capacity of about 700, and its character is one to encourage devotion and the love of beauty.

St. Joseph's, in "old" Stockbridge, is of stone, and has for the Catholic unusual interest. "Miss Jane" Sedgwick, niece of Catherine Sedgwick, whose literary fame was the pride of Berkshire, and who was herself a woman of rare mental gifts, became a Catholic while Stockbridge was yet a mission of Lee. Through her influence, and through the generous aid personally given him by her, Father Carroll was enabled to complete the church. The great Paulist, Father Isaac Hecker, who was a friend of Miss Sedgwick, empowered by the bishop, laid the cornerstone. In the shadow of the little gray church Miss Sedgwick sleeps, peacefully waiting the resurrection, her memory blessed and a prayer breathed for her soul by every Catholic going in and coming out of its doors.

Father Carroll was pastor of West Stockbridge from 1874 until his death in 1885. On August 23, that year, Rev. John T. Madden, now the permanent rector of Webster, came and wisely administered the parish affairs until the appointment of the Rev. James Maher in 1892. In the time of Father Carroll the parish had as curates Father Thomas Joyce for more than a year, Father James McCloskey for a like period, and for three years, William Hart, who was later pastor at Palmer. From 1871 to August, 1898, there were 1,287 baptisms and 328 marriages. In West Stockbridge the parish owns a church, a rectory, a stable, five acres of land and a cemetery.

Until 1922, in West Stockbridge, St. Joseph's Church was a mission, but then it became a full-fledged parish in its own right. In that year the

Rev. Patrick F. O'Connor was assigned here as pastor. The present church is one of the most handsome in the State. It is of stone structure, and in addition to the ground on which it originally stood when it was built in 1862 there is now included a further acreage bought by the present pastor at the rear of the church. The parish also has a very beautiful grotto. Front grounds have been carefully graded and trees have been set out so as to produce a pleasing landscape effect. Ivy clings to the stone walls and climbs over the front and back of the church and on to the roof, adding another effect of dignity and quiet. So attractive are the church and the grounds that visitors come from miles around to admire St. Joseph's. There is an attendance of about 400, and the members of the parish and the people of the town likewise appreciate the splendid efforts of Father O'Connor. The seventy-fifth anniversary of this parish was celebrated August 22, 1937, the Right Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary, D. D., Bishop of Springfield, celebrating the Pontifical Mass.

He was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, and attended the schools there. Completing his work at Worcester High School, he attended Holy Cross College, then entered the Grand Seminary, at Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1900. His first curacy was on the Bowery, New York City. For seven years he was at St. James' Church, where he remained until he came to West Stockbridge in 1922. Here he not only conducts the work of the church itself, but also is head and guide of the church societies, also the Women's Sodality.

The people here are justly proud of their church and its pastor, and his influence in the church and the community has been for the best.

ST. STANISLAUS CHURCH—Members of the Polish race began to settle in Adams about 1870. Before St. Stanislaus Church was built, the Polish people attended the Irish church, and at Christmas and Easter each year, sometimes at other periods, at the Irish priest's invitation, Father Chalupka, of Chicopee, came to Adams to take the confessions of the Polish people and conduct services in their native language. As time went on, more and more Polish people came to Adams and the group grew rapidly and with it the desire and an opportunity for having a church of their own. A petition was sent to the Bishop, who granted permission to the Poles to start their own parish, and a Polish priest was sent to them—the Rev. Father M. Kopytkiewicz, the first Polish pastor of St. Stanislaus Church. Services were at first conducted in the French church, which the Poles leased for the time. It was in Park Street, near Hoosac Street, on the lot where the Standard Oil Company now has quarters. The

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building was available because the French people had just moved into their own new French church.

On May 20, 1902, Father Kopytkiewicz came to Adams, conducting the first services May 22. Meanwhile, a site at Sumner and Hoosac streets was selected as best for the new church edifice. Three houses stood where church, school and rectory now stand. Construction was begun in 1903. At the ceremony of the laying of the corner stone an unfortunate accident occurred, the floor of the new building caving in and throwing priests and flock into the cellar. Many victims with broken limbs and other injuries had to be sent to North Adams hospital for treatment. The church was at least partially finished in 1904, however, and on March 4, of that year Bishop Thomas D. Beaven consecrated and opened it for use. Its cost was \$55,000, and the debt for it totaled \$45,000. Then Father Kopytkiewicz was transferred elsewhere and was succeeded by the youthful Rev. Francis Kolodziej on January 22, 1908.

Father Kolodziej was born in Poland, but later went to Rome, Italy, where he was ordained to the priesthood May 8, 1904. Returning to Poland, he there celebrated his first Mass. Conditions there compelled him to come to America, where he was a missionary among both Italians and Poles. He preached in Italian, for it was to the Italian people that he was first sent. Then, for a year and a half, he was a curate under the Rev. Jacob Wojcik among the Poles, in Buffalo, New York. On August 4, 1907, he was sent by Bishop Beaven, of the Springfield Diocese, as temporary pastor to Northampton, Massachusetts, afterward going to Ludlow, Massachusetts, and finally to Adams. Here he found distressing conditions, with a divided parish and an independent church. At once he set about to restore harmony and improve conditions, and to a large extent succeeded in doing so. Knowing that a Polish school was needed to preserve the language and individuality of the Polish race, he proceeded to receive offerings for this purpose, and a school was completed in December, 1912, and blessed by the Bishop on December 31. On January 2, 1913, about four hundred children assembled here. The school has now (1937) seven hundred pupils and is in charge of ten Felician Sisters. The cost of the building and equipment was \$65,000. Also a \$5,500 organ was bought for the church, and in August, 1914, three bells costing \$3,000 were acquired. In December, 1915, Father Kolodziej purchased the Lyman Wheelock farm of thirty-seven acres in Alger Street for \$2,650 for use as a cemetery. In September, 1916, this land was consecrated, and the parishioners were enabled to buy lots for much less than they had to pay for them in Bellevue Cemetery. About twenty acres of the land is maintained as forest,

the rest serving as burial-ground. A born manager, Father Kolodziej also reduced the debt, paying off \$6,691.61 in 1916 on a \$58,000 mortgage; \$6,500 in 1918 (\$2,472.70 being paid at the same time in interest, and \$750 worth of Liberty Bonds being bought); and further sums in subsequent years. Bazaars, plays, and concerts were held to add to the church funds, and much was accomplished to beautify the building and the grounds and improve the work.

On May 22, 1927, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of St. Stanislaus parish was held, and the church was thronged with parishioners, visitors, priests and ecclesiastical dignitaries. A new set of electric chimes was given the church by the altar-boys, and these chimes were first used at the special Mass held on the anniversary date. Large parades commemorated the day. The church had been specially redecorated for the occasion at a cost of \$9,000. The walls were tinted a pale buff, with a painted scroll at the edge of the woodwork. Offsetting the buff color was an azure blue ceiling with small gold stars. Other artistic features were beautiful paintings of saints and angels, reproduced from famous pictures in Rome. M. Mazur, of Buffalo, New York, who had studied under Italian masters, was in charge of the paintings, and W. Gruszecki supervised the work. Over the baptismal font was the especially beautiful picture of the death of St. Stanislaus de Kostka. The chancel, from the floor to a height of fifteen feet, was done in conventional mosaic pattern of rose, blue and gold.

Father Kolodziej, under whose direction all this splendid work had been accomplished, actually devoted all the finest years of his mature life to the building of this parish. He finally succumbed to illness, and after many months of poor health died on March 21, 1929. The parish mourned his death for a long time, while the Rev. Valentine Teclaw, curate under Father Kolodziej, temporarily served as pastor.

On July 6, 1929, the Rev. Edmund Kempinski came to Adams under appointment of the bishop to assume the pastorate of St. Stanislaus Church. Father Kempinski was born in Poland, and there studied in the public schools. He was graduated from what was the equivalent of our high schools and college, then became a student in theology, taking his degrees in Poland and being ordained priest in 1903. Until 1910 he was in Poland, but in that year he came to the United States and settled in Schenectady, New York, as curate, remaining there two years at St. Mary's Church. He was assigned to St. Mary's Church, and from 1924 to 1929 he was pastor of All Saints' Church in Housatonic, Massachusetts. As already indicated, he came to Adams on July 6, 1929, to head the work of St. Stanislaus Church.

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Under his wise direction, the church has continued its growth, now boasting about three thousand members, a splendid school and an excellent Sunday school taught by the sisters, and seven church societies.

Father Kempinski found difficult times during the years of the economic depression of 1929, and only the most rigorous economies made possible a continuance of debt reduction and even a normal meeting of expenditures. Despite a necessary absorption with such economic problems, he contrived to introduce reforms in church and school. Realizing the inadequate provision for assemblies of any sort in the school building, he had a beautiful auditorium made from one of the more spacious rooms in the basement. He made many necessary improvements in all the classrooms and corridors, a change which greatly beautified the interior of the building. One of Father Kempinski's crowning deeds was the starting and arranging of a fund which would enable the parish to buy all the school books for the school instead of having each child buy his own, as was done. Father Kempinski realizes that it is difficult for many poorer families who are sending several children to the Polish school to supply them with all the necessary school books. It isn't necessary to state that Father Kempinski's efforts toward this end are greatly appreciated and praised by all who realize how beneficial such action would be. Father Kempinski has also made some notable improvements in the church, especially in having the altars beautifully redecorated and painted a light blue.

The present curates are the Rev. Joseph Sitkowski and the Rev. Alexander Struczko, who splendidly assist Father Kempinski in his parish work. Past curates have been: Revs. Leo Jandy, Louis Chodacki, Andrew Nowak, John Langow, Ladislaus Micisz, Louis Zurek, Bartlomiej Slawinski, John Kuszaj, Valentine Teclaw and John Oszajca. The present church property, including school, church and rectory, is valued at \$300,000.

HAFEY, REV. FRANCIS W.—As pastor of St. Patrick's Church, at Hinsdale, the Rev. Francis W. Hafey has done much to promote the work of this parish, endearing himself to the people of the church and the community and performing a labor of lasting value.

The town of Hinsdale was named after the Rev. Theodore Hinsdale, who came from Windsor, Connecticut, settling here in 1795 and organizing, with Deacon Starr, a Congregational Church of twenty-three members. The Catholic people here were visited by Father Brady and the priests who attended Pittsfield and its environs in the forties of the last century. The first church, called St. Patrick's, was built in 1852 by Father Cuddihy, the pastor at Pittsfield. And he and other Pittsfield

priests attended the local parishioners until September, 1868, when Father Romano was named the first resident pastor. The parish of Hinsdale embraces not only Dalton, but Becket, Middlefield, Washington, Windsor and Peru.

In May, 1872, the Rev. P. V. Moyce, an eloquent preacher and scholar, replaced Father Romano, but he died in July of that year. The Rev. P. J. Sheehan, then curate at Pittsfield, was named to the post in August, but he died in 1873. In April of that year the Rev. Patrick McManus became pastor, but he died in December, 1874. Father B. McKeeney was then put in charge until the appointment of the Rev. John B. Daley in January, 1875. The Rev. Daniel F. Cronin, referred to elsewhere in this work (see sketch of Rev. P. E. Carey) as the builder of St. Agnes' Church, in Dalton, came to Hinsdale in July, 1876. When he came here, he found an extensive task awaiting his hand, including the building of St. Agnes' Church, in Dalton, which he began in 1880. (Further details concerning that church are to be found under separate heading of Rev. P. E. Carey.) From the founding of the parish of St. Patrick's, in Hinsdale, in 1899, down to January, 1899, there were 2,175 baptisms and 526 marriages, as well as a fair number of conversions.

The present pastor of St. Patrick's, Father F. W. Hafey, was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, and there attended the graded and high schools of the community. Later he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated, and in June, 1917, he was graduated from St. Bernard's Seminary, at Rochester, New York. Ordained to the priesthood, he was appointed to the Blessed Sacrament Church as a curate, and after passing ten years there came to Springfield. Still later he was assigned to the Sacred Heart Church, at West Fitchburg, where he remained for two years. He then spent four years at St. Jerome's Church and a year at the Church of the Little Flower, in Pittsfield. His services to all these churches were as curate, and on August 2, 1936, he was made a pastor and assigned to St. Patrick's, in Hinsdale. Upon coming here, he found the old church, built in 1852, in a bad state of repair, and at once he began the erection of a new church edifice.

Work on the new building was begun in November, 1936, and, with the aid and coöperation of willing parishioners, all the activities went forward successfully. Bringing his full energies into play, Father Hafey worked with single-minded determination to finish the church in the best possible manner and the shortest possible time. So well-laid were his plans that all the pews were in and the people worshipped here for the first time in July, 1937. This building seats about 320 on the main floor and about thirty-five in the choir-loft, or nearly 400 in all.



Francis W. Hafey

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The lighting of the entire church comes, in daytime, through twelve beautiful memorial windows, six on either side of the building, and, by night, from tastefully arranged electric fixtures. The church interior is graced by two beautiful bronzed statues, and here also are to be seen the Stations of the Cross. The parish has grown and flourished under Father Hafey's priesthood, and he is ably assisted by a curate. In addition to Hinsdale there is also the Mission Church, St. Matthews, at Becket. The Sunday school is taught by the Sisters of St. Joseph, and numbers about seventy-five pupils, who have, each Saturday, special instruction in the catechism. The church is most imposing, being ninety-four feet long and thirty feet wide and forty feet high above the nave. In connection with the church itself, Father Hafey has charge of the work of the Holy Name Society and of the Sacred Heart societies for men and women.

SHAUGHNESSY, REV. WILLIAM F.—

The Rev. William F. Shaughnessy, as pastor of the Help of Christian Church, of West Concord, has faithfully ministered to the spiritual needs of his flock and has done much to further the cause of the Catholic faith in Massachusetts.

This parish was originally a mission of Concord, but about 1808 it became an independent parish. The present edifice was built in October, 1903, and is one of the most beautiful in the diocese. Fifteen brick steps lead up to the entrance, and twelve memorial windows commemorate the lives of some of the foremost parishioners. One main aisle and two side aisles furnish a passageway around the church interior, and solid oak pews seat about 700 worshippers. The statues at the stations of the Cross were all given by their relatives in memory of deceased members of the parish. Composition red marble steps constitute the approach to the solid oak altar-rail. The inlaid parquet floor, with its deep blue carpet runners, and the gold-trimmed blue velvet draperies on the main altar provide a richness of atmosphere that is conducive to spiritual peace and harmony. At the base of the altar is a scene depicting the Last Supper, a very handsome work of art in gold and white. The two side altars are of white and gold, and the altar-cloths on both of them are most beautifully worked and embroidered by the Sisters and women of the church. At the back of the main altar hangs a beautiful mural, with two stained glass windows on either side. There is a choir-loft large enough to accommodate a vested choir of twenty-five, and a large pipe-organ at the rear of the choir-loft furnishes the music for the services. The church is so constructed that no pillars or posts obstruct the view

from the pews. There is also a basement for children's meetings and Sunday school work, and in this department there are both an organ and a piano. The basement has a seating capacity of about 500, and here are situated the confessionals. Surrounding the church which is situated on the corner of two streets are large and spacious grounds, beautifully kept and planted with shrubs and a low surrounding hedge. The church is of light brown wood, with a red roof.

Father Welsh was the pastor here until September 21, 1913, when Father David Conin replaced him, remaining until 1916. Father Ryan left July 28, 1932, and at that time the present pastor, Father William F. Shaughnessy, took charge of the parish and its work. Father Shaughnessy was born in Brighton, Massachusetts, and received his formal education in the parochial schools near Boston, later attending Boston College and St. John's Seminary. After he had graduated in theology, he was ordained to the priesthood in Boston Cathedral, in 1909. His first charge was in the West End of Boston. There he remained for six months, at the end of which period he went to Watertown. Later he was sent to St. Patrick's Church, in Peabody, remaining for thirteen years at that parish. For three years he was at St. Matthew's, in Dorchester; then at Weymouth for three years. In 1932, as noted above, he was made a pastor and appointed to his present church, in West Concord.

Here he has a parish of about 900 souls. He has one assistant, Father Ford, who is well loved in the community, as is Father Shaughnessy. The Help of Christian Church has a number of societies, including the Holy Name Society, the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, the Society for the Propagation of the Faith, and the Association of Catholic Orders. Father Shaughnessy has personal supervision of all of these groups. In addition to his regular work he holds a Mass each Sunday at the Massachusetts Reformatory, in West Concord, where there are about 800 boys. He is much interested in this work and he has been very faithful to the spiritual needs of these boys, as he is likewise of the children of his own parish and community. His parishioners ably support him in all his efforts and the citizens of West Concord and the surrounding towns hold him in the very highest esteem.

COYLE, REV. PATRICK F., D. D., Pastor,
The Church of the Immaculate Conception—
The Church of The Immaculate Conception at Lancaster, of which Rev. Patrick F. Coyle, D. D., is pastor, was established about 1870 as a mission of St. John's parish, Clinton, Massachusetts. The present church being built in 1870. It was continued

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as a mission until September, 1915, when it was made a parish. The first pastor was Rev. John F. Boyle, who had served as assistant at St. Bernard's Church, Fitchburg. His first appointment as pastor was at this church, and here he remained until his death in 1916. He was succeeded by Rev. Edward J. Murphy, who remained until 1928. Father Murphy, a very active pastor, built the present rectory, and also built up the parish and was loved by all. Next came the Rev. John A. Fitzgerald who had as an assistant Father John F. Prendergast, who went to South Hadley Falls as assistant pastor. Father Fitzgerald remained until 1931, and was followed by Rev. John W. Finnerty, his first assistant was Father Raymond W. O'Brien, and later he was succeeded by Assistant Pastor Father John R. Wolohan. Father Finnerty was succeeded by Rev. Patrick F. Coyle, D. D., now (1937) pastor. This parish has a Mission Church of St. Theresa at Harvard, organized in 1916 by Father Boyle. For a few years services were held in a hall, but in 1926, the present handsome church edifice was built. St. Theresa's is a small church, seats about two hundred and fifty, very beautiful and admired by all who see it. Here two Masses are said each Sunday in these two churches conducted by Rev. Patrick F. Coyle, D. D., and his assistants. There are about seven hundred souls included in both parishes.

Father Patrick F. Coyle was born in Clinton, Massachusetts, educated in the public schools of Worcester, Massachusetts. Graduated from Holy Cross College, 1910. Then entered the Grand Seminary, Montreal, where he was graduated in 1913, and on September 9, 1913, was ordained at St. Michael's Cathedral, Springfield. He then took a postgraduate course from 1913 to 1915 at Dominican University, Rome, Italy, with the degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology, *maxima summa cum laude* in May, 1915.

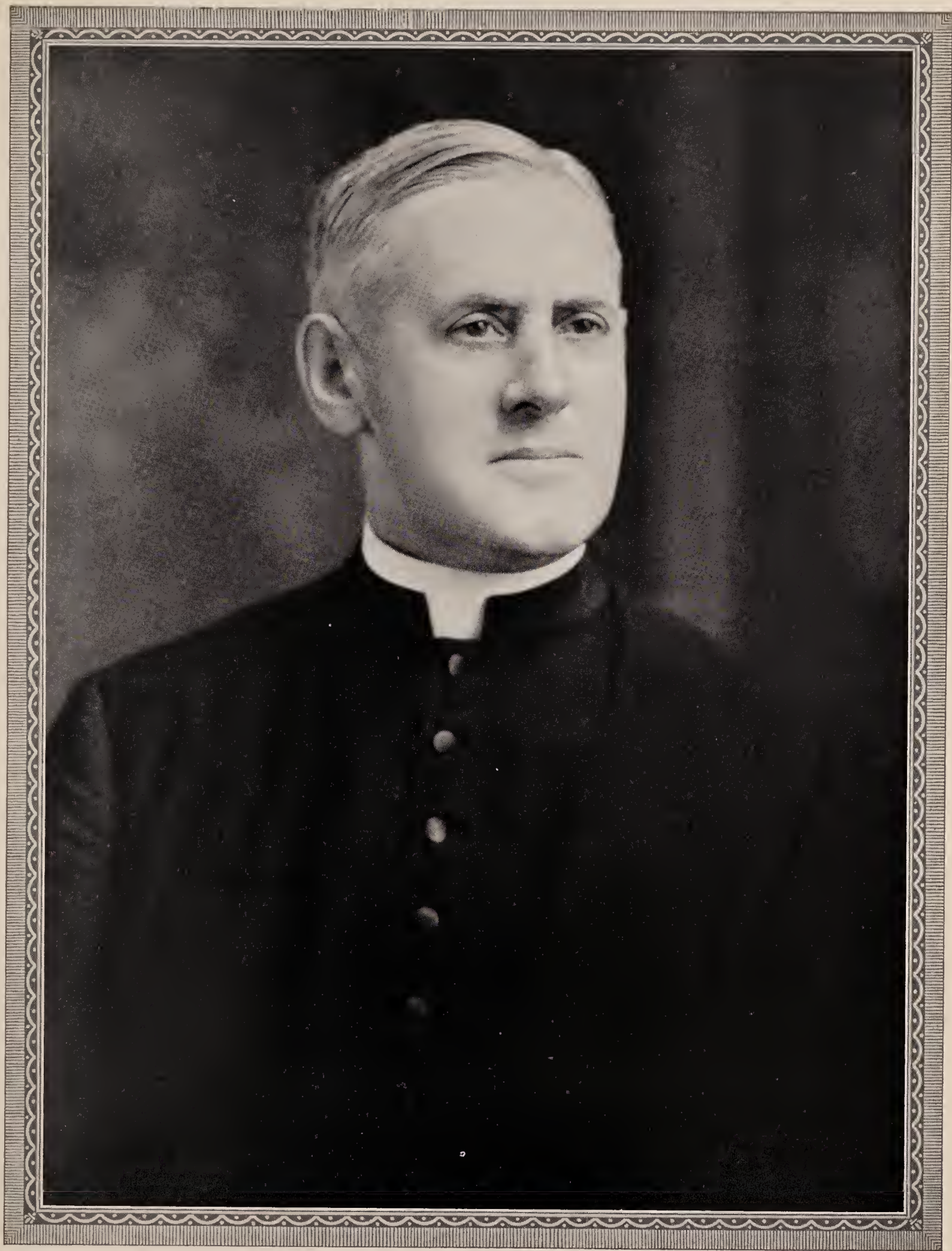
Father Patrick F. Coyle's first assignment was at Pittsfield from 1915 to 1918, as curate; next South Hadley Falls, from 1918 to 1923, as curate; then to Sacred Heart, Holyoke, from 1923 to 1927, as curate. There were other assignments at North Adams, 1927 to 1928, South Ashburnham (as administrator) from 1928 to 1929; Mittineague, 1929-30; North Brookfield, 1930 to 1931. Then appointed pastor of Our Lady of the Valley, Sheffield, Massachusetts, 1931 to 1935. In July, 1935, came as pastor to the Immaculate Conception, Lancaster, where he is doing a fine work in the parish and has done much to improve the parsonage and surrounding grounds. Although he has been here only a short time, Father Coyle has pleased the people of the two churches, who are in hearty accord with him in the furtherance of his progressive policies and in all his endeavors.

In addition to his pastoral duties, Father Coyle has taken the initiative in promoting improvements

and decorations in the interior of the churches, displaying great artistic ability in this realm and is admired and honored by all who know him.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, Ludlow—Among the beautiful churches of the Springfield diocese is the parish of St. John the Baptist, at Ludlow, which was erected in 1904 and 1905 and formally opened by Father M. A. Desrochers. He both organized and conducted this church, which seats about seven hundred people on its main floor, in addition to the number that may be accommodated in the choir loft. The building is of red brick, with granite steps leading up to the doors. A font of Italian marble at either side of the door contains the Holy Water. There are four stained glass windows on each side, with alcove windows above the altar, each surmounted by a rose window. A beautiful white marble altar stands in the center, with two smaller altars one on either side, inside the altar rail. Two angel figures in attitudes of prayer rise above the main altar. The floor here is of polished oak covered with a red plush carpet. The roof of the church is supported by ten arches and the ceiling is beautifully painted. The pews also are of polished oak. The confessional boxes are on either side of the alcoves in front of the altar. The stations of the Cross are raised figures, beautifully painted and encased in gold-trimmed frames. The altar lights are of gold.

The church has a 137-foot frontage, and the parsonage, the church, the Sisters' Home and the school together occupy an entire city block. The school is also a red brick structure, thoroughly modern in architectural style and has three stories, with eight classrooms on the first two floors. On the third floor is a beautiful auditorium which seats four hundred; here also two classes of higher grades are taught; with a stage for lectures and entertainments. The school, which includes ten grades, eight grades of elementary work was opened in 1923. It is taught by the Sisters of St. Anne. The school is attended by about two hundred pupils. St. John's is the only Catholic Church in Ludlow. The church has a large Sunday school, with two hundred and eighty to three hundred attendants. Father Desrochers, the builder and first priest of the Church of St. John the Baptist, is now carrying on his priestly work in Southbridge. He had charge of this parish for five years, building the rectory. Father H. Gobeil took charge of the parish until 1911, and he was followed by Father Rodier, now of Worcester, who built the school and convent, the latter a twelve-room structure for the Sisters, who are twelve in number. Father Rodier was here fifteen years. After Father Rodier, came the Rev. J. E. LaRochelle for six years, 1928 to 1934.



Rev. E. M. Habet

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The Rev. E. M. Chabot, the present pastor, came in September, 1934. He was born in Canada, but as a child was taken to Webster to live. He was reared there, and there attended both grammar and high school grades. Then attending the Laval University of Quebec, he was ordained to the priesthood in May, 1916, by Archbishop Begin. He was appointed a curate at Williamstown, Massachusetts, and served until 1918, later at the Church of the Sacred Heart, Southbridge, 1918 to 1923. Then he went to West Springfield, 1923 to 1925, to Ludlow, 1925 to 1928, then to the Church of the Assumption, at Chicopee, 1928 to 1934, where he remained for six years until he came to his present parish as pastor on September 26, 1934.

This church is attended by a large number of Portuguese from the nearby Portuguese colony, who number about three hundred in all, and there are also many Italians. Father Chabot speaks Italian fluently, and his deep insight into human nature and his broad experience enables him to handle the affairs of this parish in a very creditable manner. He and the curates conduct a class once a week for the Portuguese. Father Chabot has charge of the different church societies, including the Holy Name Society, and the Sodality of St. Ann for Women. Rev. R. Ouellette, the curate, cares for the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin for young ladies.

ST. MARGARET MARY PARISH, REV. JOHN C. McMAHON, Pastor—The parish of St. Margaret Mary, Lake View, Worcester, Massachusetts, was founded September 10, 1922, by Most Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary, D. D., Bishop of Springfield.

Rev. James V. Hanrahan was appointed the first pastor of this parish. He was born on November 12, 1874, in Pittsfield; received his early education in the public schools of that city, and was graduated from Holy Cross College and Georgetown University. He studied theology at the American College, Rome, Italy, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1899. He served as curate at St. Mary's, Milford, and Sacred Heart, Fitchburg, and assistant pastor at St. Patrick's, West Stockbridge, and St. Joseph's, Stockbridge. It was while in Stockbridge that he was appointed first pastor of this parish. Father Hanrahan labored zealously here for nine years, to July 18, 1931, when he was appointed pastor of St. Matthew's, Indian Orchard, and then to St. Louis, Webster.

At the time the parish was founded, it included about one thousand souls, representing eight different nationalities, and at the present time, 1938, there are over four thousand souls, representing seventeen different nationalities, including the State Hospital, Summer Street and Belmont hospitals. Rev. James I. Mitchell was appointed

assistant to Father Hanrahan. For several months services were held in a building owned by the Knights of Columbus, which had been used by their members for a club in the summer time. The rectory was located directly across the street.

A Methodist Church, located on Alvarado Avenue, with a seating capacity of two hundred, was purchased. As the parish grew it was necessary to enlarge the church to provide accommodations for seven hundred, its present seating capacity. During alterations the church hall was finished first and services were held there until the upper church was completed. Some time later, Father Hanrahan purchased the residence at 118 Coburn Avenue to be used for a rectory.

In July, 1926, Rev. Robert Donahue succeeded Father Mitchell. He remained here for about one year before being succeeded by Rev. George J. Dacey. Father Dacey remained until July, 1933, when he was transferred to St. Brigid's, Millbury, as assistant pastor. In July, 1936, he was appointed pastor at St. Patrick's, West Stockbridge.

From July, 1933, to April, 1935, Rev. Timothy Champeau, Rev. Edmund Curran and Rev. Cornelius F. Donoghue served as curates.

On July 18, 1931, Rev. Charles H. Duffy was given his first pastorate, at St. Margaret Mary Church, succeeding Father Hanrahan, now of Webster. He was born in Webster and received his early education in the Webster parochial schools. Graduated from Holy Cross in 1907, he studied theology at St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, New York, and was ordained to the priesthood June 10, 1911. He served as curate at St. Peter's Church, Rutland, Vermont; Holy Rosary Church, Clinton; St. Michael's Cathedral, Springfield, and St. John's, Worcester, where he remained for twelve years, until he received the pastorate of St. Margaret Mary Church. During the time he was at St. Michael's Cathedral in Springfield, he was placed in charge of St. Michael's Cemetery. His work as supervisor of the cemetery proved outstanding, and when he came to St. John's Church, as a curate, he was placed in charge of St. John's Cemetery, succeeding Rev. James P. Curran. When Father Duffy was assigned as pastor to St. Margaret Mary's, he resigned from his cemetery duties.

He was widely known as a leader in civic and reform activities. He was active in fraternal circles and was much in demand as a public speaker. Father Duffy worked hard to expand his parish, and his work among the people made him beloved by all. On December 18, 1935, Father Duffy, at the age of forty-nine, died in St. Vincent Hospital, and was buried in Calvary Cemetery, Webster.

Rev. David M. Elwood, who was assigned to this parish in September, 1935, served as acting

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pastor until the appointment of Father McMahon. Father Elwood succeeded Rev. Charles E. Lynch, who served as curate from January, 1935, until September, 1935, when he was transferred to Mount St. Vincent, Holyoke.

During the time Father Elwood served as acting pastor, Rev. Joseph Johnson, D. C. L., and Rev. Thomas Carberry were assigned as curates. Rev. Richard McIntyre succeeded Father Carberry, but remained for a few weeks only. On August 15, 1936, Rev. Edward R. Durkin was assigned as curate.

On July 23, 1936, Rev. John C. McMahon was appointed pastor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Father Duffy. Father McMahon was born in Pittsfield. He received his early education in the public and parochial schools of that city. He was graduated from Holy Cross College in 1909. He then entered the Grand Seminary, Montreal, Canada, and was ordained to the priesthood in 1913.

He served as curate at St. Joseph's, Shelburne Falls, Holyoke, St. John's, Clinton, and St. Peter's, Worcester, where he remained for five years until 1931, when he was appointed pastor at Saint Mary of the Assumption, Cheshire.

During the time Father McMahon was a curate at St. Peter's, he was in charge of the grammar and high schools. He was also director of athletics and was instrumental in the rapid strides made by the schools in the various sports.

Father McMahon, as a boy, used to journey from Pittsfield to Berkshire on Sundays to serve the Mass which was held in the Berkshire School. When he was appointed pastor at Cheshire and also of the Mission at Berkshire, it was his ambition to build a chapel, and within a period of five years this was realized. On July 26, 1936, Father McMahon presented this chapel to the people of Berkshire free from debt and without any cost to them.

Just previous to his appointment at St. Margaret Mary Church, he ran the "Cheshire Sweepstakes," which proved to be a grand success, enabling him to pay off the debt of the church.

On Sunday, August 2d, Father McMahon greeted his parishioners at both Masses, and announced that starting the following Sunday there would be four Masses each Sunday instead of two, and arranged for special bus service for all Masses.

On September 11th, the church celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the parish, and a special collection was taken to pay off the debt amounting to \$11,000. This was to be known as St. Margaret Mary Benefactors Society, and on each Monday a Mass is said for all members who subscribed to this collection.

At the present time there are more than six hundred children in the parish, a sufficient num-

ber to start a school, and plans are being made to construct a parochial school on property now owned by the parish. Father McMahon hopes to be able to start construction in 1939. St. Margaret Mary School will be the thirteenth parochial school in Worcester. Instruction will be by the Sisters of Mercy. There are four Nuns stationed permanently in the parish. They are quartered in a temporary home leased by Father McMahon. Upon completion of the convent, this number will be increased.

On October 11th, a mission was opened under the direction of the Jesuit Mission Band of Boston, and continued for two weeks. The following church sodalities were organized during the mission: Senior Holy Name, Junior Holy Name, Blessed Virgin Sodality, Children of Mary, and The League of the Sacred Heart.

On November 26th, 27th and 28th, a mammoth harvest festival was held in the Worcester Memorial Auditorium, and a large sum was realized to take care of the additional expenses necessitated in repairing the temporary convent and by improvements on the rectory.

The parish has grown so rapidly during the past ten years that two curates, Rev. David M. Elwood and Rev. Edward R. Durkin, were appointed to assist Father McMahon. Fathers Elwood and Durkin were succeeded by Rev. Hugh Curran and Rev. William V. Lucey, the present assistant pastors.

MARTIN, REV. ANDREW A.—St. Brigid's Church, Amherst, which has made a notable contribution to the spiritual life of this community, is set amid surroundings of great beauty. The church and roomy rectory stand in the midst of well-kept grounds, with a delightful spaciousness that is most pleasing to the eye.

The Rev. Andrew A. Martin, the pastor in charge of St. Brigid's, is a spiritual leader who has effectively ministered to the needs of his parish. He has served as the pastor since 1934. The parish was already old in accomplishment and years when he came to it, its history dating back to the seventies of the last century. Originally, St. Brigid's was a mission, having been so established in 1869. The first church was built by Father P. V. Mayce and dedicated on June 25, 1871. In the following year, 1872, Bishop O'Reilly made it a parish, and the Rev. Francis Brennan became the first pastor, continuing in charge until compelled by poor health to retire in 1878 from his active duties. From that time the church continued until 1887 as a mission of Northampton, in charge of the Rev. M. R. Barry, who directed its activities until the appointment of the Rev. John B. Drennan as resident pastor in 1887. He was in charge for four years, and, during his pastorate,



Frédéric Brouillet

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purchased the parochial residence. In 1891 he was transferred to Southbridge, and was succeeded by the Rev. John H. Gavin, who came to St. Brigid's, in September 5, 1891, remaining until 1910. By this time the church had drawn worshippers from a wide territory covering about ten towns, and the Catholic community of Amherst definitely benefited from the ministry of Father Gavin and the associations that he brought with him. From earliest times the parishioners helped substantially with the work of the church. Judge William Slattery, who died July 22, 1899, at Holyoke, was reared and educated at Amherst, and was for years superintendent of the Sunday school before the coming of the regular priests. In 1911, Rev. John J. Bell took charge, remaining until 1918, when he was succeeded by Rev. John J. O'Malley. During his pastorate the beautiful new church was erected and the new rectory purchased. Upon his transfer to Leicester in July, 1928, Rev. Arthur E. Sheedy assumed charge of the parish. Rev. Patrick J. Madden became pastor in July, 1931, when Father Sheedy took charge of All Saints' Church, Ware, administering the affairs of the parish most efficiently until his death in April, 1934. Rev. A. A. Martin is a worthy successor of those who preceded him.

Father Martin was born in Pittsfield, and after receiving his preliminary education in that city, attended St. Charles' College in Ellicott City, Maryland. He pursued his theological studies at St. Joseph's Seminary, Yonkers, New York, and was ordained a priest, May 17, 1913, in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, and then returned to St. Charles' College, Baltimore, as an instructor for three years. Having been recalled by the bishop of the diocese in 1917, he served as assistant priest at St. Michael's Cathedral, Springfield, and St. Bernard's Church, Fitchburg, until appointed pastor of St. James' Church, South Deerfield, in 1931.

Coming to St. Brigid's Church, Amherst, in 1934, he at once proceeded to develop and build up the program of this parish. This church has about fourteen hundred communicants, for whose spiritual well-being and temporal furtherance Father Martin has done much at all times. The community likewise has benefited from his labors, which have redounded to the great good and satisfaction of the people.

The church, of Roman renaissance architecture, is one of beauty and simplicity. The building is of brown brick, trimmed with cream-colored brick. To the right is a one hundred and twenty-five foot tower containing a bell to toll out events of spiritual significance as they occur and also to call the Catholic community to worship. One finds in the interior of the church, at the left of the vestibule, a beautiful baptismal font. The stained glass

windows cast their variegated tones across the interior, memorializing the principal events in the life of Our Blessed Lord. The interior of the church is of natural wood, and an impressive feature of the architecture is the absence of pillars. The arched ceiling is beautifully inlaid, carved and lighted by diffused lighting. There are also three large central lighting fixtures that can be used to illumine the whole interior. The memorial stained glass windows in the church itself are fourteen in number—five double ones on each side of the church and four in the choir loft. The large main altar and two smaller ones are of inlaid Italian marble. In the choir loft is situated the large Estey pipe organ that furnishes music for the services. There is also ample room for a full vested choir. Behind the organ is a magnificent rose window, with two memorial windows on either side. The church seats about five hundred people.

The members of St. Brigid's Church have at all times contributed in a notable way to the general well-being of the parish, and the different societies have also played their part. There is the Holy Name Society, the Society of the Rosary, and the Society of the Blessed Virgin. Two remarkable statues of the Blessed Virgin were given to the church by Professor Loomis and by the Burnett family. Father Martin is in direct charge of the work of these societies, and has done much to advance their interests and enhance their usefulness.

BROUILLET, REV. FREDERIC — The Church of St. Louis, of West Springfield, was organized in 1895. Previous to that time it was a mission of Mittineague. The first church edifice was burned in 1900, and on the same foundation the present church was built. It is the same size as the old church, seating about five hundred people. It is thoroughly modern in structure, made of wood throughout, and it has five beautiful windows on each side. No pillars rise in the interior to obstruct the view of the pastor, and a wide main aisle and two side aisles lead to the altar. This main altar is of white and gold, on either side of it is a beautiful smaller altar. The church has a fine new electric lighting system with pleasing bronze lighting fixtures. All the altar cloths were made by the loving hands of the women of the parish, and throughout the church there are marks of tender devotion and love on the part of the parishioners. The flood of 1936 caused great damage in the church, the water rising to a height of eighteen feet on the main floor of the church and completely ruining the basement. New foundation posts had to be installed in brick and cement, and a new solid cement floor was constructed, all of this work being done by the men of the church, who gave

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their time and their labor free of charge, to replace the damage.

The basement of the building is used for the church's social activities. It has a splendid stage for dramatic entertainments, and its well-equipped kitchen is cared for by the women of the parish. Here all the chairs and the piano were totally ruined by the flood. The pastor was fortunate, indeed, in having to raise only enough money to buy needed materials, as even the laying of the new altar floor was performed by the parish carpenters without charge. At the rear of the church, to the left of the altar, the pastor has fitted up a small room in which special Masses may be said for small groups, and where weddings and christenings or any other kind of service for just a few people may be held.

The first pastor of the parish was the Rev. Joseph Octave Comtois, who served from 1907 to 1915. He was succeeded by the Rev. Albert Breault, who conducted the church from 1915 to 1927. Father Breault was succeeded by the Rev. Horace Gelineau, who was here until 1930. He was succeeded, in that year, by the Rev. George Trottier, who remained until 1933. Then came Father Frederic Brouillet, who has been pastor of the Church of St. Louis since 1933.

Father Brouillet was born in Baltic, Connecticut, and at the age of seven years removed to Canada. There he attended parochial schools, later becoming a student at St. Hyacinthe College and then at the Grand Seminary, in Montreal, Province of Quebec. At that seminary he was ordained in the priesthood, coming shortly afterward to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts, where he served as a curate for five years. For a short period he was at St. George's, in Chicopee, next going to the Holy Name Church, in Worcester, where he remained until he was assigned, in 1933, to St. Louis' Church, in West Springfield, where he still continues his labors.

His policy here has been forward-looking and wise. He is a hard worker, devoting his time unselfishly and wholly to the interests of his church and its members. The parishioners find great joy in carrying out the suggestions of a priest whom they know to be so consecrated to his work as is Father Brouillet, and he is honored, trusted and loved by them and by all the citizens of the community with whom he comes in contact.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, Williamstown, Massachusetts—For many years St. Patrick's Church of Williamstown, has faithfully ministered to the spiritual needs of its parish and its pastor, the Rev. M. C. Carey, has come to be the beloved leader of his flock and at the same time a gentleman of influence and standing in the community.

The Catholic history of Williamstown goes back to early times. In the forties of the last century the people had to go to North Adams for Mass and the sacraments, making the journey whenever word was passed along the hills that the priest was coming there. Tradition has it that twice a year they went to Albany to have their children baptized, as well as for the reception of the other sacraments. It is said that Father Cavanaugh came early to Williamstown. It is certain that Father Cuddihy came, and afterward Father Purcell came at intervals. There is no authentic record of a Mass, however, until 1859, when the Rev. Edward Purcell, then pastor at Pittsfield, gathered about fifty people into the home of Thomas McMahon, on West Main Street, there offering up the divine sacrifice. Father Cuddihy, according to the records, purchased two lots, acquiring them at different times for church use, one at the junction of Main Street and West Road and the other in North Street, just north of the Greylock Hotel, before 1857. After the first Mass, in 1859, the priest came once a month to the home of Mr. McMahon. In the spring of the following year a brick schoolhouse, then standing in South Street, was rented for Mass, and it served the purpose for several months. Then Cole's Hall, in East Main Street, served for a time, till the purchase of the building at Main and Park streets about three years later. This building adjoined the grounds of the president of Williams College. Originally it was the Williamstown Academy, but later it was used as a post office and general country store. The site on which it stood was a quarter of an acre in size.

Cyrus W. Field, of Atlantic cable fame, had given a large sum of money to Williams College, for repair and painting of the buildings. In the midst of the renovated property stood the Catholic Church, an old, dingy structure that was falling into decay. The people were too poor to build a new one. In a conversation with Thomas McMahon, Mr. Field proffered help to the Catholics, if effort was made to put the church in keeping with its improved surroundings. He was taken at his word. Father Lynch razed the old church to the ground, and in its stead reared a larger and better edifice, seating 375 worshippers, after plans drawn by James Murphy, an architect of Providence, Rhode Island. Mr. Field sent the priest a check for \$500, and the Protestant townspeople gave \$500 more. This church was never formally dedicated until the summer of 1889, during the pastorate of the Rev. Edmund D. Casey, that ceremony having taken place on the occasion of the first visit of the bishop, the Right Rev. P. T. O'Reilly, who at the same time administered the Sacrament of Confirmation to the children. The bishop was assisted by the Rev. Charles Burke, of North Adams, and other

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neighboring priests, and the Rev. John J. McCoy, pastor at Westboro, preached the sermon.

After the death of Father Lynch, in 1883, the church was under the regular care of the Rev. Charles E. Burke until April, 1887, when the Rev. Edmund D. Casey was made the first resident pastor. Father Casey was born in Barre, Massachusetts, in 1853, and was reared in Holyoke, Massachusetts. He studied in the Holyoke public schools and at Holy Cross College, as well as at Nicolet and St. Laurent, and afterward took his theological studies at Montreal and Alleghany. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop O'Reilly in the Springfield Cathedral in 1880, and soon afterward received an assignment as curate at Worcester under the pastorate of the Rev. Thomas J. Conaty. After several years there, he served under the Rev. Dennis Scannell, in Worcester, going next from Worcester to Lee, Massachusetts, to serve as curate under the Rev. Terrence Smith. He was still at Lee when he received his appointment to be pastor at Williamstown. Here he repaired the old church, rebuilt much of the structure, and had it dedicated by Bishop O'Reilly. He also built the parish house. In March, 1891, when his health failed, he relinquished his trust and sought affiliation with the Archdiocese of St. Paul.

Father Casey was succeeded by the Rev. M. O'Sullivan, who was pastor of St. Patrick's Church until July 10, 1896, when he was transferred to Deerfield. The Rev. John Fallon, then pastor of Huntington, was named by Bishop Beaven as the new pastor at Williamstown. Before he left, early in 1896, Father O'Sullivan had sold the old church and its land, together with the parish house, to the college authorities, receiving \$24,000, and on July 4 of the same year ground was broken for a new church large enough to seat 400 people, on a new site purchased in Southworth Street. Just six days later he was succeeded by Father Fallon, and work on the new edifice was pushed so vigorously that the corner stone could be laid by Bishop Beaven on September 20 of the same year. The church was formally opened in February, 1897, though the college authorities permitted the church to use the old building until July if necessary. On July 1, 1897, the new church was dedicated by the bishop, the Rev. Thomas O'Keefe, of Monson, serving as celebrant of the Mass. The Rev. James J. Donnelly, of North Adams, preached in the morning, and the Rev. John J. McCoy, rector at Chicopee, in the evening.

Father Fallon was born May 3, 1859, in Worcester, Massachusetts, and studied in the public schools of that city. Later he was a student at Holy Cross College, where he was graduated in

June, 1880, afterward taking his theological training at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Maryland. He was ordained priest by Bishop O'Reilly at the Cathedral of Springfield on December 22, 1883, and then was assigned to the Sacred Heart Church, Springfield, as curate under the Rev. James McDermott. Remaining in Springfield until his appointment as pastor at Huntington eight years later, he finally came to Williamstown in 1896. Here he became eminently successful, building the new church, which became the pride of the Catholics of the district, and tastefully arranging the new parish house, the grounds and the surroundings.

Under successive pastors, the church continued its growth and development in a most satisfactory way. Between 1886 and 1900 there were 266 baptisms on record at St. Patrick's, as well as seventy-eight marriages. Father Fallon was succeeded by Father John Ivers, who came to Williamstown in 1908. Father Ivers' successor was Monsignor Foley, who was then succeeded, in July, 1931, by Father M. C. Carey, the present pastor.

Father M. C. Carey was born in Holden, Worcester County, Massachusetts, and after attending the schools of Holden he entered Holy Cross College, Worcester, graduating with the class of 1904. His theological studies were made at Montreal Grand Seminary, where he was ordained in 1908. Following his ordination to the priesthood he was assigned to Monson, Massachusetts. From Monson he went to Springfield; then, after ten years, he was sent to Clinton for a four-year period. Afterward he was assigned to Worcester, being stationed for two years at St. John's. From St. John's, Worcester, he was appointed to his first pastorate, Our Lady of the Valley, Sheffield. After three years in Sheffield, he came to St. Patrick's Church, Williamstown, in July, 1931.

Here he has done much to build up the parish, and the people of St. Patrick's have been truly grateful for his labors in their behalf. He has been particularly active in developing the Sodality, the Men's League and other societies. The residence that now serves as the rectory was purchased from the Waterman estate, and is one of the fine old houses of Williamstown. Father Carey was likewise aided in the development of the Sunday school work, the Sunday school being in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, from North Adams. The parish has 800 souls. The church seats 400 people. Built of red brick, with white sandstone trimming, it is surrounded by a beautiful lawn in front, enclosed by a hedge of pine and cedar trees. A large white birch stands near the entrance, and the parish house is just at the church's left. Entering the church, one sees the

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nine memorial windows along the sides and back, with three more memorial windows behind the altar. The interior of the building is beautifully decorated in tan and maroon tones, interspersed with gold. The altar-rail is of white Italian marble. The altar itself has an inlaid floor. The main altar is of white marble, with red plush carpet and a large red velvet drape behind it. To the left and right of it are two white marble altars of smaller size, with beautiful white altar-cloths on which rest two golden candle-sticks, each with seven branches. The roof is held by six steel girders, each in the shape of a letter "A." These girders are painted a dark brown, and are trimmed with gold. There are six electric light clusters, from which the light showers down upon the church interior, three clusters on each side. At the left of the altar is the memorial window on which is stained the theme of "The Sacred Heart," beautifully conceived and executed by the artist, and given to the parish by Father J. J. Fallon. The confessional boxes are built into the rear of the church, between the outside doors, and are curtained in red and so arranged as to provide one straight wall across the back of the church. A splendid choir-loft and fine-toned pipe-organ complete the equipment of St. Patrick's, whose beautiful musical programs repay the effort put into the providing of these facilities.

The worshippers of St. Patrick's are faithful to all the calls of religion. Many of them are engaged in business, and others hold high offices in civil life. The contribution that Father Carey has made to their spiritual welfare, as well as to the enrichment of the Williamstown community, has been a significant one, and he is beloved and honored by all who know him.

RING, REV. CHARLES J.—One of the oldest parishes in the State of Massachusetts is St. Stephen's, the church which is located on Hanover Street in Boston. A succession of able and devoted pastors has developed the parish and strengthened its spiritual life. From July, 1923, to October 1, 1928, Rev. Charles J. Ring was the efficient and devoted pastor of this old parish and church, and he was a most worthy successor of the consecrated men who preceded him. Since October 15, 1928, Father Ring has been in charge of St. Joseph's Church in Roxbury, succeeding Monsignor Splaine.

The history of St. Stephen's parish goes back to the establishment on Moon Street, by Bishop Fenwick, of a "free church," known as St. John's. A plain brick building, originally an old warehouse, was fitted out as simply as possible with altar, organ gallery, and settees. Such was the unpretentious place of worship, but the poor from all sections of the city came there in throngs and the necessary expenses were met by voluntary con-

tributions. This was not only the original Church of St. John the Evangelist, but it also later became the nucleus of the present St. Stephen's parish. This was in 1843, and changes since that time have been many and far-reaching. Its first pastor, 1842-1846, was Rev. John B. McMahon. By 1846 the Catholic population had greatly increased, and a regular parish in the neighborhood had become a necessity. A portion of St. Mary's had been set off, and Rev. George F. Haskins, a convert to the Catholic faith, whose labors as a Protestant minister had brought him in touch with the public reformatories, was placed in charge. Father Haskins was a man of great energy and wide sympathies, and for a period of twenty-six years he devoted his time and his talent to the development of the possibilities of this new parish of St. Stephen's. His sympathy with the inmates of the public reformatories led him early to do what he could for wayward boys, and in a little house on Moon Street, beside the church, he laid the beginnings of the present House of the Guardian Angel and established a reputation as the first and best friend in Boston of the wayward boy. By 1862 the parish had so grown that a new and larger church than the little chapel on Moon Street was needed, and the New North Church, with the advice and assistance of Vicar-General Williams, was purchased for the North End Catholics. On November 27, 1862, Vicar-General Williams dedicated the newly acquired building to St. Stephen. This building, erected in 1804, was one of the early strongholds of the Unitarian doctrine in Boston, and from 1813 to 1849 its pulpit was occupied by Dr. Francis Parkman, father of the historian. Situated on the corner of Hanover and Clark streets, it was known as the "New North Church." The old Moon Street chapel was then abandoned, its title being transferred a few years later to the Portuguese Church on North Bennett Street. Towards the close of Father Haskins' pastorate, in 1869, when Hanover Street was being widened, St. Stephen's was moved back twelve feet. Three years later the beloved Father Haskins, who had given twenty-six years of continuous service here, was laid to rest. He was succeeded by Rev. Michael Moran, who came to St. Stephen's from Abington, Massachusetts, and who remained in charge until 1894, when he, too, was claimed by death. Though born in Ireland he was a medal scholar of the Dwight School on Concord Street, Boston, and was deeply attached to the place of his growth and education in this country. A well balanced gentleman of quiet, undemonstrative manner, he accomplished excellent results for his people, enlarging and thoroughly renovating the church and transforming its interior aspect, though retaining unmistakable evidences of its original service as a meetinghouse, and leaving at his

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death a church property valued at a quarter of a million dollars, unencumbered by debt. A fine brick building, comparing favorably in size with the best public schools of the time and thoroughly equipped, was erected on the site of the Moon Street Chapel, and Sisters of Notre Dame were placed in charge of the six hundred children of St. Stephen's parish. At the time Father Moran took charge, the population of the district was almost wholly Irish Catholic. By 1894 three congregations of other nationalities had been separated from this flock and the parochial residence on North Square had been surrounded by Italian residents.

Upon the death of Father Moran in 1894 he was succeeded by Rev. Denis James O'Farrell, who was born in Youghal, Ireland, March 25, 1844, and was trained in private schools and in the schools of the Christian Brothers until he was eighteen years of age, and then entered Carlow College. Later, he went to the College of St. Esprit, at Paris, France, where he spent five years and where he received Holy Orders in 1867. He then returned to Ireland, but in 1869 he came to this country, was attached to the Boston diocese in Hopkinton for a year, and then transferred to St. Stephen's as assistant to Father Haskins for two years and to Father Moran for three months, after which he was sent to the Star of the Sea, in East Boston. There he was made a pastor, and two years later he went to Stoneham and Melrose, where he remained for nineteen years, buying old Protestant churches in each of those places. In 1894 he was assigned to St. Stephen's. Father O'Farrell remained here until 1906, and during that time he built the present rectory. He was succeeded by Rev. Leo J. Knapp, who continued as pastor of St. Stephen's until 1912, when he was succeeded by Rev. Edward James McLeod, who remained in charge until July, 1923, when Rev. Charles J. Ring took charge. He remained at St. Stephen's until October, 1928, when he was transferred to St. Joseph's and was succeeded by Rev. Francis J. Murphy.

Rev. Charles J. Ring was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, where he received his early and preparatory education in the public and parochial schools. Later, he matriculated at Boston College, where he was graduated in 1896. He then entered St. John's Seminary, at Brighton, Massachusetts, for his theological training, and there he was graduated and ordained a priest December 21, 1900. His first assignment was to Bridgewater, Massachusetts, as a curate and he remained there for two and a half years. This experience fitted him for a more responsible appointment, and he was sent to St. Joseph's Church, in Roxbury, as a curate where he remained for twenty years, assisting the pastor, Father Michael J. Splaine (now Monsignor), in building up that parish. It is some-

what remarkable that five years after the close of his work here he should return as permanent pastor, in October, 1928. In July, 1923, Father Ring was made pastor of St. Stephen's Church on Hanover Street, and in that old historic parish he remained until October, 1928, making his influence powerfully felt for good. Upon taking charge of St. Stephen's, Father Ring at once began the work of renovating the church which is said to be one of the finest examples of ecclesiastical architecture in the country. In 1869-70 the lower church of the present building was constructed with a seating capacity of twelve hundred. Later an addition of twelve feet was made to the church, and still later the present imposing building was completed, seating fifteen hundred. Father Ring had the rectory completely renovated and the entire exterior of the church sand-blasted, uncovering again the original red brick and the beautiful trimmings and decorations. The building, designed by the famous architect, Bullfinch, is lighted by thirty-six stained glass windows and the interior decorations are beautifully harmonized, giving to the atmosphere of the church an indefinable sense of reverence, peace, and inspiration. Father Ring also had the dome of the building gilded. The vestibule is as it was originally planned by the architect, Mr. Bullfinch, and its massive hand-made doors, held in place by hand-wrought hinges nearly three feet in length, are objects of admiration and wonder to all who behold them. The balcony and columns still remain in their original form, standing as monuments to the taste and skill of designer and workmen, while the interior walls are beautified with twenty-six mural paintings, life-size, of the apostles and prophets. In the center of the ceiling is a wonderful piece of painting depicting the stoning to death of St. Stephen. All these were renovated by Father Ring and their beautiful colors brought out in bold relief. The bell which hangs in the belfry, where it was placed in 1805, is an object of interest to all visitors, for it was cast by Paul Revere, successively goldsmith, copper-plate engraver, powder manufacturer, printer, and metal founder, as well as patriot. The bell is known, as far as it can be heard, for its sweet tones. One of the most important church societies at St. Stephen's is the con-fraternity of the Little Flower, which is now known throughout the country. It was founded by Father Ring, May 17, 1925, and has a membership of more than two thousand. The Little Flower is an adjunct of the above and has a membership of nearly three thousand. On every Thursday throughout the year four special services are held at St. Stephen's, in conjunction with the organization, which are attended by thousands coming from all parts of Greater Boston. This is one of the oldest and most beautiful churches in Boston, or in the State

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of Massachusetts, for that matter, and its present pastor, Father Murphy appreciates to the full the value of its service, the interest of its history, and its beauty.

A man of wide culture, of sincere faith, and of supreme devotion, Father Ring for the five years, 1923-28, gave of his best to the interests of the parish of St. Stephen's, and he well earned the deep respect which was given him by his parishioners and the community in general. In October, 1928, Father Ring was transferred to St. Joseph's Church, in Roxbury, where as noted above he had spent twenty years as a curate prior to his pastorate at St. Stephen's, and where he now succeeds Monsignor Splaine.

The parish of St. Joseph's, at Roxbury, Massachusetts, dates back to the year 1845, and to the long pastorate in old St. Patrick's Church, of Rev. Thomas Lynch, who gave permission to young Rev. Patrick H. O'Beirne to collect during the pastor's absence in Ireland, money for the construction of a new church, which should be the center of a new parish to be set off from St. Patrick's. The money was collected, a site selected upon an eminence known as "Tommy's Rock," and in 1846 the basement of the new church was completed and dedicated under the patronage of St. Joseph. It seats about six hundred people and in it is a tablet commemorating Rev. Patrick H. O'Beirne, who, in 1846, founded St. Joseph's, as the first Catholic Church in Roxbury. The upper church seats about one thousand two hundred, and is attractively and appropriately furnished and decorated, among its numerous attractive features being the "coats-of-arms" of St. Joseph, Pope Benedict XV, Pope Pius XI, Cardinal O'Connell, and the Doctors of the Western Church—St. Gregory the Great, St. Ambrose, St. Augustine and St. Jerome. The central altar is of Gothic design, flanked by smaller altars on each side, and the church is lighted by fourteen memorial windows. The choir loft, which provides seating for about one hundred, contains a very fine organ, and the entire interior of the church is impressive. Father O'Beirne continued as pastor to the time of his death in 1883, a period of thirty-seven years, enlarging the church in 1860. Rev. Hugh P. Smyth succeeded Father O'Beirne and was pastor until September, 1901. Father Smyth remodeled the church, built school, convent and rectory. The Sisters of Charity of Madison, New Jersey, were brought here to teach and it was their first mission in the Boston archdiocese. Rev. Thomas Moylan succeeded Father Smyth and was pastor until his death in March, 1908. He was succeeded by Rev. Denis J. J. Wholey, who was pastor until his death in November, 1914. These pastors made important improvements, remodeling the interior of the church, which is remarkable for its ceiling, geo-

metrically panelled, with nine bays of different designs, said to contain five miles of quartered wood; and generally developing the parish. Monsignor Splaine remained at St. Joseph's for a period of thirteen years, and during this time added much to the material resources of the parish, as well as to its spiritual life. In 1917 he built the present beautiful convent, which provides accommodation for thirty Sisters of Charity, eighteen of whom have charge of the thirteen hundred children who attend the parish and Sunday schools of St. Joseph's. The well-known ability of Father Ring makes him a very welcome leader in St. Joseph's parish, where his earlier service won him the deep regard of his many parishioners.

In 1937, property consisting of a fine old stone mansion and more than an acre of land was purchased and remodeled into a high school for girls, known as St. Joseph's Academy of Roxbury. Since Father Ring's advent, school capacity has increased two-thirds—from twelve to twenty rooms. There are three musical organizations composed entirely of children in the school—a brass band, fife and drum corps, and an orchestra. A very active alumni association formed in 1933 sponsors a dramatic club, baseball and football teams, and conducts nearly all the social affairs of the parish.

On Sunday, November 21, 1937, the Diamond Jubilee of St. Stephen's Church was celebrated. His Eminence Cardinal O'Connell preached and the assistants at the Throne were the Rt. Rev. Monsignor R. J. Hobalin, vicar-general of the diocese, and the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis L. Phelan, chancellor. Present in the sanctuary were the Rt. Rev. Monsignor Francis Dolan, pastor of St. Gregory's Church, Milton, a former curate of St. Stephen's, and all the living former pastors, the Rev. Leo J. Knapp, D. D., Rev. Francis J. Murphy, D. D., Rev. Thomas R. Reynolds, and a former curate, Rev. John H. Powers, S. T. L., pastor of Methuen. The preacher was Rev. Charles J. Ring, I. P. P., and the celebrant of the Solemn High Mass was the present pastor of St. Stephen's, Rev. William T. O'Brien, S. T. L. In the reserved seats were His Excellency Charles Hurley, Governor of Massachusetts, His Honor Frederick Mansfield, mayor of Boston, Mayor-elect Maurice J. Tobin, former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, Chief Justice John J. Higgins, Judge Swift, of the Superior Court, and twelve hundred former parishioners of St. Joseph's.

REARDON, REV. HENRY C.—During the past three years, the Rev. Henry C. Reardon has served as pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church at Holliston. He has devoted twenty-five years to the priesthood, in the course of which he has ministered to several Massachusetts parishes.

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Father Reardon was born in Boston on March 23, 1884, a son of John A. and Mary A. (Walsh) Reardon. His mother died a number of years ago, but his father is now, in 1936, residing in Newtonville at the age of eighty-four. Father Reardon received his preliminary education in Boston schools and after completing the high school course entered Boston College. He was graduated from this institution and prepared for the priesthood at St. John's Seminary, and was ordained in June, 1911. He was then assigned to St. Margaret's Church at Lowell, where he spent five years. He was then transferred to the Church of the Sacred Heart, where he remained until he was made pastor of St. Mary's Church in Holliston on October 7, 1933.

This parish was for many years a mission of St. Mary's Church in Milford, which was built in 1890 and dedicated in that year by Rt. Rev. John J. Williams, Bishop of Boston. St. Mary's is an attractive church on the main street, and its handsome rectory is one of the finest old houses of the town, built by master craftsmen a hundred years ago. It is spacious, according to the tradition of that day, and is still in a perfect state of preservation. Both church and rectory are beautifully kept, contributing much to the physical attractiveness of the community. St. Mary's has accommodations for seating about four hundred in the body of the church, and another one hundred can be seated in the choir loft. The parish has a membership of about five hundred souls. The parish, under Father Reardon's guidance, is in a flourishing condition, with all societies of the church working in harmony for the greater glory of God. Of all these Father Reardon is the head. There is also a well organized Sunday school, taught by young ladies of the parish.

Father Reardon has proved himself both an able administrator and a true shepherd of his flock, their friend and counselor as well as their spiritual leader. He is held in high esteem not only by the people of St. Mary's but the community as well, and few priests, whether of his own or any other denomination, enjoy a more pleasant acquaintanceship.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, Hudson, Massachusetts: Rev. Michael J. Murphy, Pastor—Presiding over the affairs of St. Michael's Church, in Hudson, a parish of about 4,000 souls, the Rev. Michael J. Murphy, as its pastor, has revealed himself a teacher and leader of rare qualities. The parish that he heads is one of the outstanding ones in this part of Massachusetts, and his work has distinguished him, not only as the spiritual guide of his congregation, but as a figure of civic prominence and a beloved individual.

Father Murphy was born in Brockton, Massachusetts, there attending the common schools and subsequently studying at Boston College and Brighton Seminary. At Boston College he took a general course of study, and after taking his theological degree at the seminary he was ordained to the priesthood on January 13, 1908, at Brighton. He was then assigned to Hopkinton, Massachusetts, where he served for a year, after which he spent two years at St. James' Church, in Boston. In 1911 he was appointed chaplain at the Massachusetts State Prison, which then housed about 600 inmates, and for seventeen years he continued in that capacity. At the end of that period he came to his present parish of St. Michael's, in Hudson. By the development of this great church he has merited the position of trust and affection that is his in this community, his influence being a rich one in the spiritual and cultural life of Hudson. In his work as head of this parish he is assisted by two curates.

St. Michael's Church stands at the intersection of Cross and Manning streets, in Hudson, and is an imposing structure crowned by three steeples rising to a height of about 150 feet. On each of the spires, at the front, are two beautiful gold Crosses, and there is also a like design at the rear of the church. The church is painted gray and white, and is very artistic in appearance. One approaches it by mounting twelve granite steps that lead up to the magnificent entrance. Entering the church one beholds eight beautiful windows on either side, which afford a flood of light. Above the front entrance, behind the choir-loft, glow the colors of an exquisitely designed rose window, illumining with soulful warmth the interior of the church. The church accommodates comfortably about 950 worshippers, and the choir-loft seats thirty more. A fine Estey organ furnishes the instrumental music for the services, its rich tones reverberating through the church and splendidly harmonizing with the teachings of the Catholic faith itself. The seats in the body of the church are made of specially selected and highly polished chestnut wood. The altar-rail extends the entire length of the altar, and is of gold. The altar itself is of white marble, and the candlesticks on it are of gold. Two smaller altars flank the large one in the center.

The roof of the church is supported by sixteen arches. A specially constructed basement is used for a variety of church purposes, including Masses for children and the Sunday school class meetings. Special meetings are held here for the sodalities for married and single women. The basement also has an organ and three altars, and seats 900 people. It is finished in cream color.

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The beautifully kept grounds of the church cover an entire city block, and are so arranged and decorated as to set forth admirably the magnificence of the church edifice. At the rear of the church is a long rose garden. Next to the main church building is the rectory, containing twenty rooms. Between the church and the rectory stands a Carrara marble statue of the Savior, presented by the present pastor, Father Murphy, on June 13, 1933. This statue is beautifully illuminated at night by flood lights which make it even more impressive. At the rear of the rectory is the church school, of latest design and structure, where 500 pupils are instructed by twenty Sisters of Notre Dame. A special academy supplements the work of the school proper, furnishing at present (1937) instruction in the higher branches of learning to about seventy-five young women who wish to continue their studies into the advanced grades. Graduates of the academy are admitted to any recognized college. Here also both vocal and instrumental music are taught, in addition to the curriculum provided in the regular course of study. Beside the school building, on High Street, stands the convent, accommodating about twenty-five Sisters and providing every comfort for their convenience and happiness. At the rear of the church is the sexton's house.

Since coming to Hudson, Father Murphy has purchased land designed to provide about 600 cemetery lots. Along all lines of activity connected with the church, Father Murphy has done everything in his power for the advancement of his fellow-citizens, and his contribution to the well-being of the people of the Hudson community has been noteworthy.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, FLORENCE—When an Irish missionary whose name cannot now be ascertained, gathered the Catholic people into the home of one of their number, Florence heard its first Catholic Mass. When a Catholic congregation was formed at Northampton and a church was built in 1858, the people of Florence ceased to have their services and joined with the Northampton parish in religious service. Several years later Florence became a parish and Bishop O'Reilly appointed Rev. Cornelius J. Foley first resident pastor in 1878. The new parish included Leeds, Haydenville, and surrounding towns. They first worshipped in a hall. After a short time Father Foley was succeeded by Rev. P. F. Callery who built the church and did much in perfecting the organization. The church was dedicated October 3, 1880. Father P. F. Callery died here and was lovingly buried in the church yard where a beautiful stone marks his resting place.

Rev. J. J. McMahon, who was curate at the time of Father Callery's death succeeded him, being appointed pastor in August, 1886. He was here three years and at the age of thirty-three he died, in March, 1899. In April, 1899, Rev. P. H. Gallen took charge. He was succeeded by Rev. William Powers and all added to the progress and prosperity of this parish. Succeeding Father Powers in 1918 came Rev. James A. O'Malley, the present pastor, who has since remained here.

The present condition of the Catholic society of Florence is fairly satisfactory. Its membership has increased from a few families in the early days to eighteen hundred or more communicants. Since coming here Father O'Malley has redecorated the church, built a modern brick school, St. Joseph's, beginning with one grade the first year, and added a grade as needed each year, until they have now (1936) eight grades. The school is situated at the corner of Pine and Prospect streets, and has eight class rooms, and an attendance of two hundred and fifty-six pupils. Father O'Malley has also purchased a convent and enlarged the rectory. This is now one of the most beautiful spots in Florence, the grounds taking in a whole city block.

The church is of wooden structure painted grey with white trimmings, having three entrance doors with four cement steps rising to each, with four double memorial windows to a side, a main aisle, a main altar and two side ones.

Father O'Malley is a quiet methodical worker, who never fails to produce lasting results without special ostentation.

Father O'Malley came here at the close of the World War. One hundred and fifty men enlisted from this parish and all returned home except one, who was killed in France.

Father O'Malley was born in Clinton, attended the common schools, then graduated from Holy Cross College and was ordained December 22, 1893. His first charge was at St. John's, Worcester, Massachusetts, remaining here four years, then to Cordarville six months as curate. He went to Hinsdale in 1898 for eleven years, then was transferred to Dalton, for two years; then back to Hinsdale where he was made a pastor in 1909. He also conducted a mission at Becket where he built a small church, St. Matthew's in 1910. He came to his present charge at Florence in 1918. The following are the societies of the church, Holy Name, Children of Mary and the Sodality for Women.

JEANNOTTE, REV. CHARLES H.—Recognized as the oldest ordained pastor in the Diocese of Western Massachusetts of the Catholic



L. H. Jeannotte



SCHOOL, CONVENT AND CHURCH, NOTRE DAME DU SACRE COEUR



INTERIOR VIEW OF NOTRE DAME CHURCH
NORTH ADAMS, MASS.

STORY OF MASSACHUSETTS

Church in point of years of service, the Rev. Charles H. Jeannotte occupies a position of high standing and distinction among his contemporaries. His work as a pastor to the spiritual needs of the people of North Adams, where he has been since 1894 pastor of the Church of Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur, has been an important one, and he is a priest whose influence has been felt as a beneficial power in the community where he makes his home.

Father Jeannotte's church is one whose origin dates back to the seventies of the last century, when different priests combined the responsibility for many cities and communities. In 1871 the Rev. Charles Crevier, pastor of the Church of the Precious Blood at Holyoke, first gathered the French-Canadians into a parish organization. Prior to that time they worshipped with other Catholics of the town. Father Crevier was pastor until 1886, and had the care of the Canadians in Adams, Williamstown, and vicinity until 1882, when Father Charbonneau became pastor of the Catholics at Adams, so limiting Father Crevier's work. The Rev. Charles Crevier reared the church, finished the basement, and had it in excellent condition for his successor, the Rev. Louis Leduc, who was made pastor of North Adams in 1886. Father Leduc completed the temple, started the church school, and when he died, in May, 1894, left a beautiful parish church and the record of a beautiful and saintly life as a heritage to his flock. Curates of the church since 1880 have been: The Revs. J. B. Charbonneau, Antoine Lamy, C. Beaudoin, L. Leduc, J. E. Rioux, J. T. Bouret, L. O. Triganne, J. E. Marcoux, Louis D. Grenier, and J. O. Comtois, who was curate for a time with the present pastor.

In addition to the church proper, the Church of Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur has a home for priests, a school and a convent. The passing years have brought many changes and new developments to the parish, which has been constantly improved and bettered in numerous ways. A new organ was installed in 1936—an electric organ that was the first of its kind in the country. The parish makes much of its music, in rendering the Gregorian chant and in arranging many beautiful programs. The growth of the church indicates the work that has been performed by its splendid priesthood. In 1871 there were about one hundred and fifty families, or seven hundred and fifty souls, in the membership, but by 1899 more than five thousand Canadians and seven hundred Italians were included in the parish limits. From 1871 to 1938 there have been 9,989 baptisms and 2,014 marriages. When the school opened, in 1889, there were three hundred and seventy-five boys and girls to answer the pastor's call. The people of the church take a lively interest in community affairs, numbering thousands of voters. They are law-abiding, patriotic and attentive to the duties of religious life

and of citizenship. The Catholic organization of North Adams has been blessed in its marvelous numerical growth, its expansion in wealth and influence, and its capable priesthood.

Father Jeannotte took charge here on October 7, 1894. He was born in Quebec, Canada, and was graduated from St. Marie's Seminary, near Montreal, in August, 1877. Ordained to the priesthood, he took a position in the seminary as a teacher, continuing in that work for some years and teaching in different schools and colleges, including St. Hyacinth, Quebec, until 1887. Appointed a curate to Holyoke's only French Catholic parish, the Church of the Precious Blood, he remained there for three months, then went to Shelburne Falls as pastor. That community was growing as an industrial center, and while he was there he built the church known as St. Joseph's. He also built the church membership up to two thousand, including a number of missions of which he had charge. Later he was transferred to Fitchburg, where he remained four years and built a church edifice, later going to North Adams. Coming to the Church of Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur in North Adams in 1894, he at once proceeded to redecorate the church. He has been responsible for placing it on a sound footing in many ways and from many points of view. There is in the parish some thirty-seven hundred souls. The building seats about nine hundred and fifty people, and two curates assist Father Jeannotte to preside over its affairs. Four Masses are said each Sunday. The model new school, which he built in 1896, accommodates about six hundred people, who are taught in seventeen classrooms by the Sisters of St. Ann, as well as by two lay teachers. Father Jeannotte has shown much interest in the advancement of this school and its work, as have also his curates, one of whom is a native of Adams. The other curate attended this school, then went on with his theological studies, was duly ordained, and, after serving as curate in different parishes, came here in 1935. Connected with this parish are the customary church societies. Some years ago the house next to the church was razed to make way for the new school. The rectory has also been enlarged and remodelled.

Father Jeannotte, who has now served for more than half a century the Church of Notre Dame du Sacre Coeur, is the oldest pastor of any Catholic Church in the Springfield Diocese, and possibly one of the oldest in the United States. He was ordained before he began teaching, taught six years, and has been a priest sixty-odd years, having been ordained in 1877.

Father Jeannotte is beloved in an ever-widening circle of acquaintance, not only among members of his own flock, but in every department of North Adams life. His work here has been a salutary one for the whole community, and his is a position of standing and distinction.

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CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—The Church of the Immaculate Conception, at West Springfield, serves the people of West Springfield and Mittineague. The history of this parish dates back to a time long before there was a church edifice as at present. Father Gallagher, in 1861, began saying Mass every Sunday in the Corporation Hall, so continuing for the rest of his life. In 1869 the Rev. Patrick Healy, then acting pastor of Springfield, built the Church of St. Thomas at Mittineague, where the people heard Mass regularly until West Springfield and Mittineague were made a parish by themselves. West Springfield was not actually made a parish until June, 1877, when the Rev. Patrick B. Phelan was named resident pastor. The church had already been organized by the Rev. Robert Walsh, former curate of St. John's. The corner stone was laid in June, 1874, by Bishop O'Reilly, and the church was dedicated December 8, 1878. In 1876 the lot was purchased next to the original plot, the house upon it becoming the parochial residence. Father Walsh also developed missions at Holden and Rutland.

Breaking ground for the new church on June 13, 1878, Father Phelan made such headway with the work that on June 16 the corner stone was laid by Bishop O'Reilly. The church was constructed and Mass was said in it on September 8 of that year. It was dedicated under the title of the Immaculate Conception on November 3, 1878. In 1883 Father Phelan was promoted to the pastorate of the Sacred Heart Church, at Holyoke, and the Rev. John J. O'Keefe, who had been his assistant in West Springfield, became pastor here in his stead. The third pastor was Father Moore, who was followed by Father F. J. Burke, who remained until his death in 1902. His successor remained until December 25, 1904, when he passed to his reward. He was succeeded by Father John Mullins, who remained till his death, October 17, 1919. Father Mullins built the church now standing here. He was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. John A. O'Connell.

The present church, built, as already indicated under Father Mullins' pastorate, was ready for use in 1912, and in that year the corner stone was laid. Under the direction of Father Mullins and later that of Father O'Connell, this has become one of the outstanding parishes in this region. The ground has been increased several times by purchase since the eighties of the last century, and the lands about the church and the other buildings are today large and spacious. The old Day farm is now a part of the property, the school and convent standing on it. The church itself is a beautiful structure. At the right of the vestibule, on entering the building, one sees the baptismal font and the three memorial windows in the alcove. At

each side of the entrance are the solid oak confessional boxes. There are fourteen windows in the church, seven on each side, and the church is also lighted by electric lights at the sides, three lights being centered in each cluster and the clusters being placed in the spaces between the side windows. No columns rise to obstruct the view of the pastor, when he is holding services. A large organ and choir-loft are seen at the rear of the church. There is a main altar and two side altars, and green carpeting covers the altar floor, with red velvet runners placed over it. Beautiful raised figures of the Stations of the Cross adorn the side walls. The altar-cloths are of white, adding to the aspect of purity that one associates with a religious center. In the disastrous flood of 1936 the rectory was greatly damaged by high water, which rose to a height of eight feet in the street and flowed into the lower floor of the rectory and making it necessary for the priests and assistants to move to other homes in the city and remain away for several weeks.

Father O'Connell, the present pastor, came to West Springfield from Fairview, where he had organized the parish and built both the church and the rectory. He was educated in the public schools of Holyoke and at Holy Cross College, Worcester, later studying at St. Sulphine Parish, where he was graduated. He was ordained to the priesthood June 29, 1901. His first charge was at Brookfield. Later he went to Easthampton, then to other parishes, serving as curate until, in 1912, he was made a pastor. He then proceeded to Fairview, where he carried on his work, as noted above, until he was assigned to West Springfield as pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. He is both an organizer and financier, as well as a brilliant speaker and orator. He speaks several languages and is a well-informed scholar. He holds the warm love and affection of all who know him, not only in his own parish, but in the communities where he has lived and served. The church meets the spiritual needs of about 2,000 souls, and the school accommodates about 400 pupils taught by ten Sisters of St. Joseph's who live in a fine convent which accommodates fifteen Sisters. A lecture hall in the basement seats 800.

ARCHAMBAULT, HON. DEWEY G.—It is said to be characteristic of old and conservative Lowell that it chooses its public servants with regard only to their proven abilities and devotion to civic interests. This tradition was exemplified in 1935 by the election, and in 1937 the reelection, to its mayorship of a comparatively young man, who only once before had been a nominee for political office—Dewey G. Archambault. In 1935 he received the party nomination by acclamation and

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was elected by a large majority. In 1937 he was reelected by the largest majority ever received by a mayoralty candidate. Needless to say, his activities as an administrator of municipal affairs have met with general approval.

Mayor Archambault was born in Lowell, September 3, 1898, son of Amedee and Rose E. (Mineau) Archambault, both natives of Canada of ancient French ancestry. The elder Mr. Archambault came to Lowell in 1880 to engage in an undertaking business and became very widely and favorably known. The son was sent to local schools and was graduated from the Lowell High School. He attended St. Anselm's Preparatory School, at Manchester, New Hampshire, and then entered Boston College. Conditions beyond his control led him to leave college to become associated with his father in business. Later, looking to the profession of funeral director, he attended the New England School of Anatomy and Sanitary Science, from which he was graduated in 1918.

In 1930 Mayor Archambault received the degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class graduated from the Suffolk Law School, Boston, and in the following year was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and in 1937 was certified for practice before the United States Supreme Court. He has practiced his profession in Lowell with marked success. While always keenly interested in municipal affairs and local progress, Mayor Archambault had no early political aspirations, but in 1933 he became a candidate for mayor on the Republican ticket, campaigning on what was really a business man's platform. He was defeated by a very small majority, but in 1935 was nominated by acclamation to this same post, winning by a margin of thirty-seven hundred votes. Installed in office, January, 1936, his administration has been one of economy and foresighted good government. Within a year he brought about budgetary reforms which greatly reduced the expenditures of the city and at the same time advanced its progress. One of the first important affairs he had to direct was the rehabilitation of Lowell after the disastrous floods of the Merrimack River, in March, 1936. His work, at this time, won universal approval. Mayor Archambault is a member of the Middlesex County Bar Association and the Massachusetts State Bar Association. Formerly he was State president of the Franco-American Civic League of Massachusetts, a past treasurer of the Alliance-Francaise, and is a member of the American Legion, Lafayette Club, the Yorick Club and the Vesper Country Club. He is affiliated with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, C. M. A. C., A. C. A., and the U. S. J. B. A.

On June 22, 1922, Dewey G. Archambault married Marguerite E. DeLorme, of Lowell, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three children: Louise M., D. George, and Victor J. Archambault.

CASEY, REV. JOSEPH H.—The Rev. Father Joseph H. Casey has done much to build up the parish of St. Bernard's, in West Newton, and his interest in community affairs has caused him to be loved in a wide circle of acquaintance.

St. Bernard's Church is one of the most beautiful temples of the Roman Catholic faith in the Boston diocese. West Newton was the second of the Newton villages to be organized as a parish, and before it was so organized they attended the church at Waltham. The Rev. Bernard Flood, then pastor at Waltham, did everything in his power for the Catholics of the Newton and West Newton districts, and services were first held in a tent and later in a hall. As the Catholic population grew, it became apparent that more suitable accommodations for worship must be provided, and in 1871 the corner stone of the first St. Bernard's Church was laid. The dedication took place in 1874, and in 1876 West Newton became a separate parish, with the Rev. Michael T. McManus as pastor. Father McManus had previously been curate at St. Patrick's Church, in Lowell. For about six years Father McManus labored arduously in the new parish. Then, in 1882, he was promoted to the pastorate of St. Patrick's Church, in South Lawrence. The Rev. Christopher McGrath, of Saints Peter and Paul's, South Boston, then took charge of St. Bernard's and here remained until his death, in 1886. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lawrence J. O'Toole, who purchased the parochial house property in 1887. Two years later the church edifice, a brick building seating 850 persons, was destroyed by fire.

The people of this community once more centered their religious life in a temporary place of assemblage, worshipping in City Hall from the time of the fire until the new church building was completed and dedicated in 1890 with solemn and impressive ceremonies. The new St. Bernard's Church is of brick construction, with brown stone trimming. It seats more than 1,000 people, and the artistic effect created by its tall Gothic spire is enhanced by the raised ground upon which it is built. By 1899 the congregation was estimated to be more than 2,000 and by 1928 it had grown to 3,500.

Father Kelliher ministered for a time to the spiritual needs of the Catholics in West Newton. At his death the Rev. William J. Dwyer was made pastor of St. Bernard's. Father Dwyer was born in England, and came to America as a child. Reared and educated in Cambridge, Massachusetts, he then went to Rome, Italy, for his theological training, entering the American College there, finishing his course, he was ordained a priest in 1887. He then returned to the United States and was appointed curate at St. Mary's Church, Cambridge, where he remained for nineteen years.

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From St. Mary's he was transferred to Medway, Massachusetts, there serving as pastor of St. Joseph's from 1906 to 1910. In that year he was made pastor of St. Ann's Church, in Gloucester, Massachusetts, and while in charge of that parish he built a beautiful church at Magnolia. His work there was exceptionally effective and successful, and in 1922, at Father Kelliher's death, he was made pastor of St. Bernard's, at West Newton. At once he took steps to improve the church property and to stimulate every department of the parish activities. In 1924 he completed the present beautiful school building, and in 1928 this school had enrolled 450 pupils, who were taught by the Sisters of Notre Dame. A beautiful convent where the Sisters reside was built under his supervision. He also directed the building of the eighteen-room rectory and made the general improvement of the grounds which are among the most beautiful in Boston. He passed to his reward November 1, 1934.

The Rev. Joseph H. Casey, who came to West Newton in 1934 to succeed Father Dwyer, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, and received his formal education in the parish school. Entering St. John's Seminary in Brighton, he remained there until ordained in 1905. His first charge was that of St. Mary's, in Waltham, where he remained for twenty-one years, then Swampscott for two and a half years. In 1929 he was made pastor and assigned to St. Andrew's Church, in Billerica, continuing his labors in that place until his assignment to St. Bernard's, at West Newton.

He is now in charge of St. Bernard's, which is one of the finest and most impressive churches in the Boston diocese. He is assisted by three curates. The parish has 4,500 souls, and a beautiful school of about 500 children, of which fourteen Sisters of Notre Dame are now in charge. The usual societies are connected with the parish, and Father Casey has done much to develop and encourage them. The Newton Catholic Club, with a large membership, has headquarters just across the street from the church, and is one of the largest social organizations in West Newton. The Holy Name Society and the Sodalties are also prominent in connection with the church, and Father Casey has greatly helped these groups.

His practical instincts have combined with his strong social and religious idealism to make him one of the foremost leaders in the church in this district, and his kindly nature and geniality of spirit have brought him the love of his congregation and the community alike.

ST. HYACINTH'S SEMINARY, GRANBY, MASSACHUSETTS; ORDER OF FRIARS MINOR CONVENTUAL—St. Hyacinth's Seminary is one of the finest educational institutions

of its kind in the country, an institution of learning with a very high purpose and one splendidly equipped with every facility for the thorough training of those who are entered for the required six years of ecclesiastical studies. St. Hyacinth's Seminary occupies a site formerly owned by the Rev. Charles E. Crevier, who was for years pastor of the Precious Blood parish, in Holyoke. The property embraces about 450 acres of wooded land, as well as 150 acres of pond land commonly known as Forge Pond. In 1914 Father Crevier donated a tract of this land together with his residence to the Order of the Franciscan Fathers' Minor Conventual with the expressed wish that it be used to house a monastery. To comply with the desire of Father Crevier, the Franciscan Fathers established headquarters for their missionary band in the former summer residence of Father Crevier, and later, through a special transaction, bought the rest of the land. All the transactions with Father Crevier concerning this property were arranged by the Very Rev. Hyacinth Fudzinski, Minister Provincial of the Franciscan Fathers, on reference received from the Rev. Casimir Cwiklinski, a former pastor of Mater Dolorosa Church, at Holyoke, who was an intimate friend of Father Crevier.

In 1926, under the auspices of the Very Rev. Justin Figas, D. D., O. M. C., Provincial, the corner stone was laid for the monastery, which to-day perpetuates the memory of the founder of the Polish Franciscan Fathers in America—the Very Rev. Hyacinth Fudzinski, O. M. C. The building is a massive structure, built of Quincy granite, and modern in every detail. It was solemnly dedicated on June 28, 1927, by the Right Rev. Thomas M. O'Leary, Bishop of Springfield. The faculty and teaching staff include brilliant scholars in specialized fields of activity, working under the direction of the rector and superior, the Very Rev. Norbert Zonca, D. D., O. M. C.

There are at present (1936) sixty resident students, thirty-four theologians and twenty-six philosophers, preparing for the holy priesthood in the Franciscan Order of Friars Minor Conventual. Their course includes all subjects—dogmatic and moral theology, canon law, sacred Scripture, church history, sacred oratory, scholastic philosophy, Gregorian chant, sacred liturgy and others,—all prescribed by ecclesiastical laws governing such seminaries. At the end of each year the seminaries are subjected to both written and oral examinations before being promoted to a higher grade or to any sacred order. These tests are given by a duly constituted board of examiners. In addition to the resident students, the seminary has twenty-seven students who are making extended studies by special privilege in Italy, Poland and Canada.

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Many interesting departments further the seminary's work. For years a splendid work, with field trips and first-hand studies, has been done in natural history. In November, 1935, this work was furthered by establishment of a permanent natural history museum in connection with the seminary, this department being under the direction of Burlington Schurr, Honorary Curator of the Seminary Museum. Many fine specimens are represented in the collection here, but always these collections are made with the idea of teaching prospective priests, so that they will enter their holy calling with a full knowledge of the way in which the spirit works through matter in the world of nature. A slogan frequently used in this department of the seminary's life is: "Save Nature that Life May Carry On." Priests who leave St. Hyacinth's are able, thereby, to give widely varied practical information on the practical problems of life, as exemplified outstandingly by information on farming and on growing things. Similarly the Franciscan monks here have collected tremendous numbers of paintings in oils—famous works whose lights and sombre shadows and whose vibrant colors bespeak the inspiration of the creator. Here are depicted the historic Christian episodes of days gone by—the Annunciation, the Nativity of Jesus, the Coronation, the Crucifixion of Christ and others. In some instances, the authorship of these paintings is unknown, the Franciscan Fathers having acquired them by gift throughout the centuries since the founding of the order and have cherished and loved them for their own beauty through the centuries rather than because of their association with some famous artist's name. The Fathers firmly believe one of these paintings to be one of the missing "Madonnas" of Raphael. It is executed on wood that is warped and shrunk by the ravages of time, with crumbling pieces of plaster filling in the half-inch spaces between the board. The paint is cracking, blistering and peeling.

The seminary library contains more than 6,000 volumes, including many rare and interesting ones, which, if the true investigator were to search them, would doubtless reveal vital secrets of the universe. One of the most treasured relics at the seminary is the Altar of St. Francis of Assisi, unique in design, beautifully constructed and colored of very rare Carrara marble, which came from the tomb of St. Francis, at Assisi, Italy, where it rested for a century. The altar was donated to the seminary in 1928 by the Most Rev. Dominic M. Tavani, Minister General of the Order of Friars Minor Conventual.

In vacation periods the students do much work about the seminary grounds, embellishing and beautifying them, erecting farm buildings, making cement driveways, terracing, planting shrubs and

otherwise improving the premises. One of their tasks has been the construction of a special shrine, near a lily-pond, to complete the tribute to St. Francis. The Glee Club and the orchestra, the Dramatic Circle under the patronage of St. Cecilia and other cultural groups add to the work done at the institution. Flowers of many descriptions grace the grounds. At gladiola time there are 5,000 plants of sixty-five varieties in bloom, and irises to the number of 1,500 in one garden alone contain many choice varieties. Another garden contains more than 800 dahlias, and here and there about the campus are smaller gardens of peonies, delphinium, phlox, giant asters, snap-dragons, larkspurs, chrysanthemums, lilies, zinnias, and sweet peas. About twenty acres of farmland are under cultivation, half of them planted in field corn. Two acres are in potatoes, and all the other usual vegetables are grown. Not only does the seminary serve and consume vegetables in season, but it operates a modern canning kitchen in which more than 4,500 quarts of vegetables are canned each summer for use in winter. There is a pedigreed and tested herd of Holstein cows, and from the Chester-White swine herd, now numbering forty animals, pork is always obtainable in bountiful measure. A flock of about 300 Rhode Island Reds produce nearly all the eggs used on the premises. All this extensive work is performed by the Fathers and the students, who besides their studies also find time for sports and healthful recreations.

HACKETT, REV. JOHN P.—In the person of the Rev. John P. Hackett the members of St. Mary's Church and the people of the community of Winchendon cherished an honored citizen and a loved religious leader. For more than a third of a century Father Hackett was pastor of this parish. In fact, he was largely responsible for the building of the beautiful Church of the Immaculate Heart of St. Mary and for the development of numerous organizations and movements that carried on the work of this church so effectively. Always tactful and untiring in his efforts, faithful to every duty and cause connected with the Church and with Christianity, he was a priest of great ability, broad in his sympathies and widely influential in his community.

Father Hackett was born in Milton East, Province of Quebec, Canada. He took the classical course at St. Hyacinth College, and after graduation taught for three years at that institution. There he was ordained to the priesthood on September 28, 1890. For a few years thereafter he served as curate in the diocese of St. Hyacinth, thence proceeding to the United States here being appointed a curate at St. Patrick's Church, South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, after assisting Father Wren for a time in Mittineague, Massachusetts.

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Six years after beginning his work at South Hadley Falls, Father Hackett was made pastor of the church at East Longmeadow. There he remained for less than a year, coming to Winchendon from there. From this time on for thirty-five years he was pastor of St. Mary's Church, in Winchendon, serving until his death. He was fond of the flock here, and was particularly proud of the fact that in all his endeavors he was ably assisted by the town's pioneers and by the men associated with him in the church. According to tradition, the first Mass in this community was said in a "rail-road shanty" by a priest from a New Hampshire mission. The old Cheshire Railway was being constructed at the time, and many French-speaking folk from Canada were employed in this enterprise. From time to time small gatherings were held, and when Father Gibson settled in Fitchburg in 1855, he began giving attention to Winchendon's Catholics. A half acre of land and an old barn were purchased and the latter was fitted as a chapel. Father Gibson was succeeded by Father Turpin, who had charge here until Otter River was established as a parish in 1864. At that time the Rev. T. H. Bannon was placed in charge of the mission. In 1867 he was followed by Father William Orr, who was in turn succeeded by the Rev. Richard Donovan. In 1870 the Rev. Patrick McManus came to Winchendon, and a year later the Rev. Denis C. Moran came from Uxbridge on July 31, 1871. He became the first resident pastor of the Winchendon parish. A plot of land was purchased at Grove and Spruce streets, and the basement of a church was later completed at a cost of \$15,000, the place being blessed under the title of the Immaculate Heart of St. Mary. The Rev. John Conway was installed as pastor in February, 1880. He was a native of Limerick, Ireland, born June 24, 1836, and was educated in St. John's, and here ordained on August 10, 1862. In Worcester he was made assistant to the Rev. Dennis Scannell, of St. Ann's, remaining there for three years, or until his removal to North Brookfield as assistant to Father Walsh. He was assigned to North Brookfield and there remained until he came to Winchendon.

Rev. John P. Hackett came to Winchendon on Christmas Day, 1900. The field was large and varied in population from the beginning, though half the members of the parish were, and still remain, French-Canadian in racial background. The history of the church edifice has been an interesting one. In June, 1907, under the direction of Father Hackett, John William Donahue, a Springfield architect, completed plans for the beautiful church that today graces Winchendon. The contract for the new edifice was signed on Tuesday, June 18, 1907. More recently a beautiful organ was installed in the church. A few years

after the completion of the building, Father Hackett guided a campaign to remove the mortgage on the property, and an average of \$5,000 yearly was paid to reduce this debt. By 1932 the church was completely clear of these obligations.

It was a remarkable coincidence that the Rev. John P. Hackett took charge of the Winchendon parish on Christmas Day, 1900, and celebrated his last Mass on Christmas morning, 1934, so that his church life was peculiarly connected with the Christmas event. On January 15, 1935, he was called to his heavenly reward, entering into a well-deserved rest after a valiant fight as a soldier of Christ and a son of the church. To the people of his parish, whether they were the smallest children or the men and women in any walk of life, Father Hackett showed himself a beloved friend, a wise counselor and a kindly gentleman. Never did he turn away the hungry or the poor empty-handed, nor did he ever fail to help the needy and discouraged. He gave forth light and helpfulness, even as the sun illuminates the universe. All who knew him, whether of his church or citizens of Winchendon, bowed their heads in sorrow as they received news of his passing, but his memory continues as one of their precious treasures and the church that he built stands as a monument to his achievements.

Father Hackett always gave a full measure of praise for coöperation in this achievement to his assistant, the Rev. Wilfrid A. Tisdell, who served as curate from 1927-35, or after Father Hackett's death when he was appointed administrator July, 1935. Father Tisdell is a native of Connecticut. After completing his preliminary studies in parochial schools in Connecticut, he then entered Joliet Seminary in Canada where he remained until he received his theological degree and was ordained to the priesthood. He was first assigned to Great Barrington, Massachusetts. Later he went to St. Bridget's, at Millbury, then was transferred to the Church of Our Lady of the Rosary, at Spencer. Still later he returned to Millbury, taking up his duties there at the Church of the Assumption, remaining until he came to St. Mary's, in Winchendon.

Two major accomplishments were the bringing of the Sisters of Presentation to the parish, and the securing of permission to purchase a house in which they could live. Mainly because of the high esteem in which Father Tisdell is held, he was able to buy at a very low price one of the fine residences of the city, adjoining the church lot. It now houses fourteen nuns and is a very valuable property. Father Tisdell is an indefatigable worker in the interests of the church, and is widely known and admired. Father Hackett always regarded him very highly, and he is intensely popular among the people of the parish.

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One of his very recent works was that of celebrating the first open-air military Mass ever held in Winchendon on the morning of May 31, 1936, on the occasion of the formal dedication of the Shrine of the Holy Rood in Calvary Cemetery. In the address of eulogy that he gave, he called attention to the Way of the Cross in a manner characteristic of his thoughtful nature and dramatic sense. The lowest step, he said, was wide; at the foot of it the many faithful were starting on their heaven-bound journey. Going onward, they find that the way becomes narrower until they finally reach their goal by way of the Cross. He enumerated in dramatic fashion the thirteen steps, emblematical of the Way of the Cross, the fourteenth step being represented by the tomb of Christ. He said that "all of us as Americans and true Christians firmly believe that Christ is the Saviour of mankind. May His peace be upon you and through the Holy Rood may you obtain peace, this day and always."

CAREY, REV. P. E.—The Rev. P. E. Carey, pastor of St. Agnes' Church, of Dalton, is one of the beloved priests of this region of Massachusetts, where Catholicism has come to be, under the leadership and guidance of such men, an outstanding and beneficial influence.

The church at Dalton was built in 1880 by Father Daniel F. Cronin at a cost of \$17,000, and was an outgrowth of St. Patrick's, of Hinsdale. Tradition has it that Hinsdale, which was so named after the Rev. Theodore Hinsdale, who came from Windsor, Connecticut, settling here as early as 1795 and organizing, with Deacon Starr, a Congregational Church of twenty-three members, had a Catholic congregation and was visited by Father Brady and the priests who attended Pittsfield and its environs in the forties. The first church, called St. Patrick's, was built in 1852 by Father Cuddihy, the pastor at Pittsfield. And he and other Pittsfield priests attended the people here until September, 1868, when Father Romano was named the first resident pastor. The parish of Hinsdale embraces not only Dalton, but Becket, Middlefield, Washington, Windsor and Peru. In May, 1872, the Rev. P. V. Moyce, an eloquent preacher and scholar, replaced Father Romano; but he died in July of that year. The Rev. P. J. Sheehan, then curate at Pittsfield, was named to the post in August, but he died in 1873. In April of that year the Rev. Patrick McManus became pastor, but he died in December, 1874. Father B. McKeeney was here then until the appointment of the Rev. John B. Daley in January, 1875. The Rev. Daniel F. Cronin, referred to above as the builder of St. Agnes' Church, in Dalton, came to Hinsdale in July, 1876. When he came he concluded to build the small church known as St. Agnes' mis-

sion, in 1880. The people aided him so generously that Father Cronin was able, on the dedication day, to present the bishop a new church nearly free of debt. Protestants helped with all the work. A Mr. Brown, one of their number, donated the land on which the church stands. Another, the Hon. Byron Weston, purchased the bell for the tower. And the Messrs. Crane, also Protestants, gave the initial offering to the building fund—\$1,000. Such good will has had good fruitage in Dalton, where the kindest spirit reigns between neighbor and neighbor. Dalton is as old in Catholic life and nearly as important as Hinsdale, the parish seat. Father Brady said Mass in Dalton in 1842, coming every few months thereafter for the rest of his life. From 1861 to 1873, after Father Cuddihy and Father Purcell, of Pittsfield, had been attending the mission, Dalton was a mission of St. Joseph's, but after 1873 it was permanently attached to Hinsdale.

The present pastor, the Rev. P. E. Carey, was born in Spencer, Massachusetts, where he received his formal education in the graded and high schools until he became a student at Holy Cross College, in Worcester. For two years he went to St. Andrew's College, Manchester, and thence to the Grand Seminary at Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada, where he was ordained to the priesthood in 1902. He was then assigned to the Troy Diocese, centering about Troy, New York, as a curate, serving in St. Michael's and later in St. Joseph's, then returning to Massachusetts. In this Commonwealth he was assigned to the church at Indian Orchard, but six months later was sent to St. Thomas. After two and one-half years, he was assigned to the Church of All Souls, at Springfield, Massachusetts, where he spent eight months. He then went to the Church of the Ascension, at Worcester, where he remained two years and four months. His next assignment was to the Sacred Heart Church of Holyoke, for four years and two months then to Miller's Falls, where he was made pastor. That church greatly benefited from his ministration to its spiritual and material needs, and he continued his labors there until July 28, 1935, when he took up his duties at Dalton as pastor of St. Agnes' Church.

At this church he succeeded to a post that had long been served by a remarkable line of priests, notably Father Cronin, who died in 1911, and Father Gallen, who died in 1934. Father Carey has been responsible for considerable expansion and growth of the parish and building up the church societies, of which he has several under his guidance and control, notable among them being the Holy Name Society, with a membership of about 450 people. The church itself numbers in its membership about 1,800 souls, and in its Sunday school 350 children are taught by twenty-

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five Sisters. Thirty-five teachers, including a curate, are also necessary, he being the Rev. John B. O'Connell. The pastor of St. Agnes' Church is loved and honored in an ever widening circle of acquaintance, not only in Catholic circles, but throughout his community and where his work has been a continuing power for good.

ST. ANDREW'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, of North Billerica, is one of the old parishes of the Diocese. It was organized in 1868. The first church edifice was a wooden structure, built under the guidance of the Rev. Father Murphy to seat about 350 people, and in it the parishioners worshipped until 1913, when a church of more modern construction was completed. During the well-nigh half century of the existence of the old church, great headway was made by the parish of St. Andrew's. The new edifice is of stucco, but of more beautiful structure and more commodious than the early church. The pews are of oak, and at the front of the church are a lovely central altar and two side-altars. The congregation is a prosperous one, the surrounding countryside being a rich agricultural district. The people are deeply interested in their church, and it is this fact that has been instrumental in making the parish so successful in its work. A number of pastors have ministered to their needs, the first having been Father Labrette.

A Roman Catholic society was organized at Billerica at a very early period, purchasing the old Universalist Church in 1868. A priest came from Lowell in 1869, but Father Labrette was the first resident pastor. The second was Father Grey and the third Father McKenna. Father Reardon was followed by Father Baker. Then came Father Barber, Father McGrath, Father Gigrout, Father Emery, Father Doiley, Father Mahoney, Father Fitzpatrick, Father Nolan, Father Gegoreth, Father De Ross, Father Pelthier, Father Cornell, Father Murphy, Father Sullivan, Father Heffernan, Father Casey and Father Muldoon.

Father Murphy built the present church and rectory, the rectory in 1910 and the church in 1913. Father Muldoon, the present pastor, was born in Brighton and was graduated from Boston College and St. John's Seminary. He was ordained on January 21, 1909, and then was assigned to the Church of the Immaculate Conception, at Salem; St. Ann's, at Somerville; and St. Philip's, at South End. He was made a parish priest at Groton, and there remained until coming to St. Andrew's, in North Billerica, on February 23, 1931. In addition to his work in this parish, Father F. F. Muldoon has a summer mission at Nutting Lake, where he ministers to the spiritual needs of about 250 souls, and a regular mission of 600 people at Pinehurst, St. Marys, recently completed in

1936, both in Middlesex County. He also serves as chaplain at the jail, which has about 300 inmates. In his three parishes he has charge of the spiritual development of about 2,000 souls. He also is active in the church organizations, including the Sunday school, the Holy Name Society, the Sodality of the Blessed Virgin, the Society of the Sacred Heart and the Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

ZANOTTI, REV. CHARLES J.—Presiding over one of the largest Catholic churches in Pittsfield, embracing between 5,000 and 6,000 souls, the Rev. Charles J. Zanotti is pastor of the Mount Carmel Italian Church, at No. 358 Penn Street, this city.

The structure of the church is of brick, with a basement of light brown sandstone. The edifice is a most imposing one. Near it is the handsome rectory and the home for the Sisters. The home for the Sisters was built by Father Zanotti, and, like the other buildings, has a substantial and impressive appearance. The church itself has a seating capacity of about 750, but, in order to accommodate the members of the parish, it is necessary to hold four Masses for the adult parishioners in the church proper each Sunday, as well as a special children's Mass in the basement. The Sunday school, attended by 500 or 600 children, is taught by the Sisters.

Father Zanotti is the second pastor of the church. The first pastor started the building of the rectory, but his death interfered with completion of the plans, and Father Zanotti carried forward this work. Father Zanotti also built the convent. Under his direction, church attendance has greatly increased. When he came here, there were about 4,000 members of the church, but this number grew to the present 6,000, as the people sensed his loving and genial nature. There is a ready eagerness to follow the pastor's lead in church policy, and to him must go the credit for the building up of the church along many lines.

Mount Carmel Church was first organized in a side chapel of St. Joseph's Church in 1908, by the former pastor, who continued that arrangement until 1916. During that time the foundation for the present building was laid and the basement was finished. The main body of the church was completed at Easter time, April 20, 1924, with accommodations for 750 people. The opening of the new church was a source of great rejoicing by the members, who had watched it grow from small beginnings to an edifice of surpassing beauty and strength. It is approached by ten steps, and, on entering one finds an atmosphere of rest and reverence. It is lighted by thirty-two stained glass windows which admit a flood of golden sunlight. In the center front, stands the great white

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marble altar, flanked by two smaller altars, one on either side. Outside, the church tower rises to a majestic height whence beautiful bells peal forth in joyous tones to call the worshippers to prayer. Father Zanotti also did much to beautify the church grounds, planting a hedge instead of a fence and doing everything to add to the beauty of the surroundings.

Father Zanotti was born in Italy and was reared and educated in his native land. There he took his theological degree in 1917. Coming to America, he was assigned to Springfield, Massachusetts, there remaining as a curate for three years. During that period he so admirably performed his duties that he was made pastor of Mount Carmel Church. Here he has two curates who work under his guidance, and the five Masses held each Sunday are well attended. The church basement is used, not only for the children's Mass, but for the production of plays and for meetings and the like, as well as for recreational pursuits. His contribution to Mount Carmel parish has been a truly significant one, and here he has distinguished himself by service to church and community alike.

KENNEY, REV. JOHN J.—The Rev. John J. Kenney presides over the work of All Saints' Church, of Ware, one of the oldest parishes of the Springfield Diocese. It has a membership of about fourteen hundred souls, and its beautifully constructed pews, of quartered oak, seat about twelve hundred. Substantial and solid in structure throughout, All Saints' Church has been built up to its present position in the Catholic organization by hard and continuous labor over a long period of years. Its first pastor was the Rev. Patrick Healey, who came here before the parish was formally organized in 1860. Serving for four years, during his pastorate a tract of land was purchased, a part of which was intended for the site of the church to be called St. William's, and this was built by Father Blenkinsop. It seated about four hundred people. Four years later Father Moran came to Ware, and served the church for about twenty-three years. In 1864 he built a spire on St. William's Church, and later added a pipe organ to the equipment of the building. Ill health compelled him to resign in January, 1887, and in the following month Rev. James Boyle came from Grafton to take his place.

The present church edifice was built by Father Boyle, and the name of the parish was changed to All Saints'. This building is of Gothic architecture, of brick construction and with brownstone trimmings. The cornerstone of the structure was laid in August, 1888, and the church was formally dedicated November 4, 1894, by Bishop

Bevan. It cost \$80,000. The congregation worshipped in the basement as early as 1889, and Father Boyle served the church until 1900. He had a Civil War record of service that was a notable one, having risen in the Army to the grade of lieutenant, and having been cited for bravery in action under fire. After he left All Saints' Church, the parish was served by Rev. John Fallon for four years, at the termination of which, in 1904, Father John Murphy took charge. He conducted the affairs of the parish until 1920, a period of sixteen years in all, at the end of which time Father John Griffin served for five years. He was followed successively by Father Anthony Dwyer, Father A. E. Sheedy and Father John Rooney.

The architect of the church was P. W. Ford, of Boston, and the style Gothic. Entering the church we find three large altars of white and gold. Each of the fourteen Stations of the Cross has under it a silver plate, inscribed in memory of some member of the parish. The carved oak seats and altar-rail, the red-carpeted chancel, the altar boys' oaken seats at each side of the altar and the beautiful gold candlestick holder at the left of the main altar; all give the church an individual and distinctive atmosphere and an air of rest prevails throughout. The choir loft at the rear of the church seats about twenty people. During services twelve fixtures, one between each pair of arches, light the church, and the pipe organ furnishes beautiful music for all occasions. The capacity of the basement is about the size of the church proper, and here are held special meetings of church societies and children's groups.

The present pastor, Rev. John J. Kenney has been in charge since July 27, 1936. He received his early education in Pittsfield schools, completing these studies in 1896; then became a student at Holy Cross College, where he graduated in 1900. He was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop McQuade in St. Patrick's Cathedral, Rochester, New York, in 1906, where he took his theological degrees. His first assignment was as curate to St. Michael's Cathedral, in Springfield, for a short time, after which he served the Diocese of Buffalo and Fall River; then St. Agnes' parish, in Dalton; then St. Stephen's at Worcester, six years; then to St. Jerome's in Holyoke, where he remained for nine years. Until 1930 he served in these different churches as curate, then was appointed pastor at Haydenville, where he remained until he came to Ware. He enjoys his home at the rectory, which was built in 1902 and is a comfortable house of fifteen rooms. One of his recent works has been the development of a new cemetery, which has been planned in accordance with his desires and which is intended to be very beautiful and artistic.

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GALLIGAN, EDWARD JOSEPH, M. D.—

Upon completing an extensive medical training Dr. Edward Joseph Galligan established himself in a practice in Taunton which he has conducted with distinction and success for nearly forty years. During this period he has not only attained prominence in his profession but has also contributed substantially to the civic welfare of this community, serving in various important official capacities and being identified with several leading clubs and societies.

Edward Joseph Galligan was born in Taunton, December 25, 1868, the son of Dennis and Catherine (King) Galligan, both natives of Ireland and also the parents of the following children: 1. Thomas. 2. Dennis B., deceased. Dr. Galligan's father, who died in 1910 at the age of seventy-five, came to this country as a boy of fifteen years of age. He settled in Taunton where he was to live and engage in business for the rest of his life. It was he who laid out the grounds and built the beautiful home which is now occupied by Dr. Galligan in this city.

Dr. Galligan received the early part of his general education in the public schools of his native city; later attended Bristol Academy and after completing his studies at the latter institution matriculated at Holy Cross College in Worcester, where he was graduated. At this time he determined to enter the medical profession and attended Bellevue Medical College in New York, after which he continued his studies in the medical department of the University of Maryland. In 1896 he returned to Taunton and began his medical career. His services have been of direct benefit to the community as a whole, where he has served as city physician for the past twenty-eight years and also been a member of the board of health for a like period. Dr. Galligan is a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society and the American Medical Association.

In conjunction with his professional duties he has also found time to take an active part in the social and civic affairs of his surroundings. He has served as a member of the board of aldermen and socially holds membership in the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and American Order of Foresters.

In 1905, Dr. Galligan married Ella Kimball, who died May 28, 1937, the daughter of Isaiah and Delia (Toomy) Kimball. Dr. and Mrs. Galligan are the parents of one daughter; Catherine E., dental nurse for the city of Taunton, Massachusetts.

SQUIRES, FRANCIS J.—As a prominent member of the Norfolk County bar, Francis J. Squires has enjoyed a distinguished career as clerk of the Northern Norfolk District Court,

where he has served for over fifteen years, and in his professional pursuits, which he has conducted in partnership with the Honorable Clifford B. Sanborn, for over thirty years. He is universally esteemed and respected in this section of the State as an attorney of unusual ability and is also prominent in the civic and political affairs of his surroundings.

Francis J. Squires was born in Beverly, July 17, 1879, the son of Joseph and Mary A. (Brooks) Squires, both natives of England, the former of Yorkshire, the latter of Devonshire. His father, a leather worker by trade, came to this country in 1869, his mother in 1870. They were married in Beverly and in 1880 removed to Norwood where they both passed away. Mr. Squires received a general education in the public schools of Norwood and after completing his high school course here matriculated at Boston University and was graduated from the law school of this institution with a Bachelor of Laws degree in the class of 1902. The same year he was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar and embarked on a professional career which he has maintained since with outstanding distinction and success. The professional partnership which was formed between Mr. Squires and the Honorable Clifford B. Sanborn in 1904, is still in force.

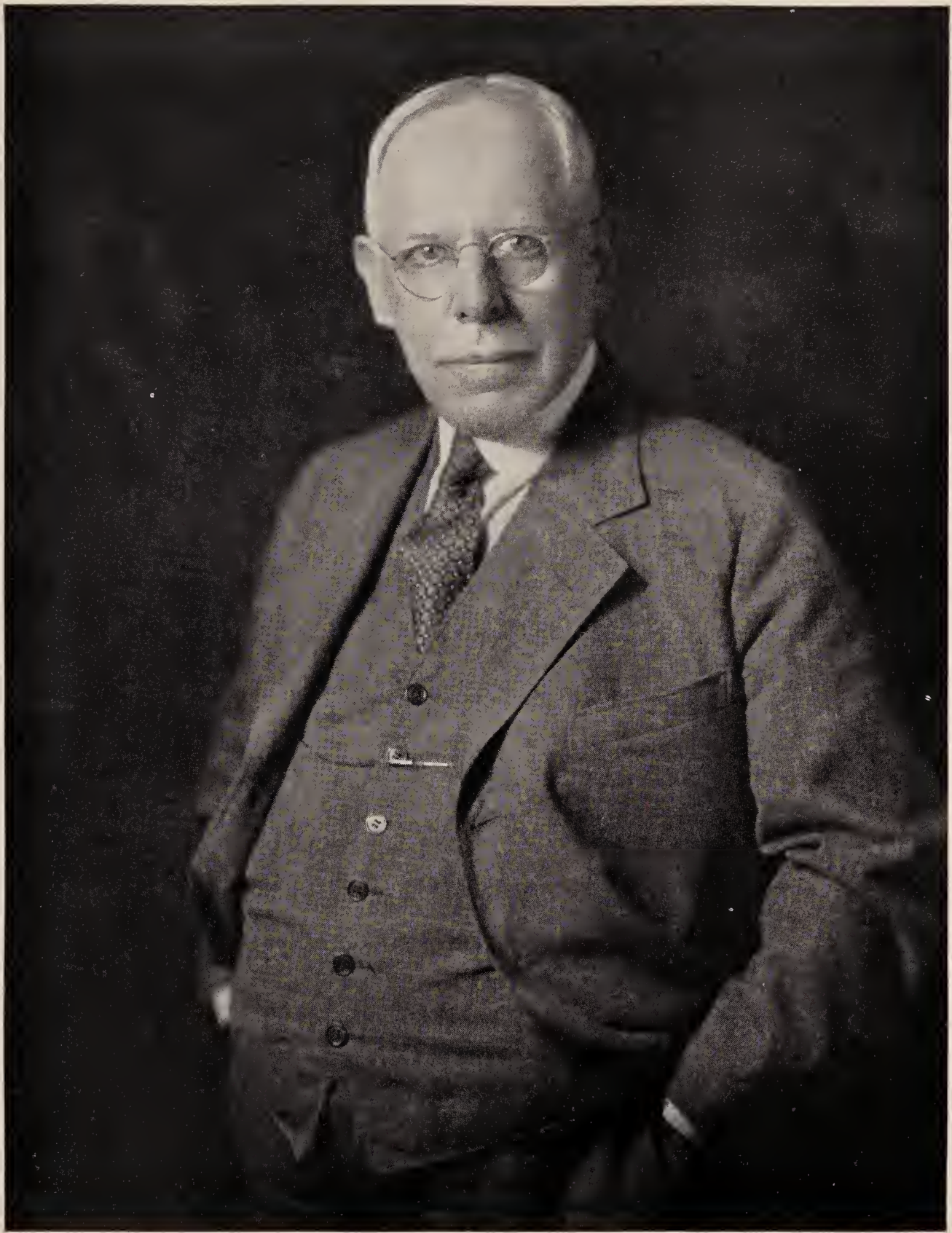
Mr. Squires' career as clerk of the district court dates back to 1920, when he was appointed to this office. He has maintained a keen interest in politics and though frequently sought to run for public office has never acceded. In his political convictions he is a member of the Republican party and professionally belongs to the Norfolk County Bar Association.

On September 30, 1908, Mr. Squires married Edna A. Hutchins of Medford, and they now reside in Norwood.

DEWING, EDMUND ROSLYN—As district attorney for the Southeastern District of Massachusetts, comprising Norfolk and Plymouth counties, Edmund Roslyn Dewing occupies a position of leadership and high standing in his State. He is a resident of Wellesley.

Mr. Dewing was born September 4, 1891, in Chelsea, Massachusetts, son of Benjamin B. and Laura A. (Hindman) Dewing. His father, a native of Revere, Massachusetts, was a lawyer and a graduate of Boston University. He was particularly active as a trial lawyer until his death at the age of forty-three years. Laura A. (Hindman) Dewing was born in Bloomfield, Indiana.

In the public schools at Revere and at Monson Academy, Edmund Roslyn Dewing received his early education. He was graduated from Monson Academy in the class of 1911, and afterward attended Dartmouth College and Boston Univer-



E. J. Halligan



Mayorie B. Green

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sity Law School. He was graduated from law school in 1917, and in the same year was admitted to the bar, at once beginning his professional practice in Boston in association with the firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins and continuing his association with them until January 1, 1935. On that date he opened his own office at No. 49 Federal Street, Boston, where he has since built up a large practice.

Along with his other activities, Mr. Dewing has taken time for service to the public. He was for a time chairman of the Board of Selectmen in Wellesley. It was in 1927 that he was appointed assistant district attorney by the late Winfield M. Wilbar, who was then serving as district attorney. At Mr. Wilbar's death, in October, 1933, Governor Ely appointed Mr. Dewing district attorney to complete the unexpired term of Mr. Wilbar. Then, in November, 1934, he received the formal nomination for this office from both the Republican and Democratic parties. He had, as his first case, the trial of Paul Hurley, who was sent to the electric chair for killing a police officer. He also handled the Osman case at Norwood, in which the defendant also went to the chair. He also handled the Millen Brothers and Faber murder case, said by many to be his most famous. The trial in Dedham lasted eight weeks, and the defendants were convicted and sent to the chair. In all of these and in other cases Mr. Dewing was highly praised for the character of prosecution he conducted and for his remarkable alertness.

He is a member of the Boston Bar Association and the Norfolk County Bar Association. He belongs to Wellesley Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons and is a member of the Marshfield and Wellesley golf clubs. He is also a past commander of Wellesley Post of the American Legion and past department judge advocate. During the World War Mr. Dewing effectively served his country and the Allied cause, enlisting in the United States Navy and being given the rank of Ensign on the transport "Antigone." He crossed the seas several times, serving a total of twenty months at sea.

On May 20, 1920, Edmund Roslyn Dewing married Elizabeth F. Hadley, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. Four children were born to them: 1. Virginia. 2. Andrew. 3. Edmund R., Jr. 4. Jerome.

LEAVITT, MARY A., M. D.—The name of Mary A. Leavitt, M. D., is particularly associated in the minds of medical men in New England with the science of anæsthesia. She was the first anæsthetist to receive that official title in Boston and has taught the subject as an assistant professor.

Dr. Leavitt was born in Osaka, Japan, the daughter of the Rev. Horace Hall and Mary Augusta (Kelley) Leavitt. Her father, a graduate from Andover Theological Seminary, was a missionary in Japan for eight years, prior to returning to America where he was minister at the North Andover (Massachusetts) Congregational Church, and later the pastor of the Broadway Church, in Somerville, Massachusetts. Dr. Leavitt came to the United States as a child of five years and acquired her preliminary education in the grade schools of North Andover, the Lawrence High School, Cambridge Latin School, and the Somerville High School, all in Massachusetts.

After attending Wellesley College, Mary A. Leavitt transferred to Mt. Holyoke College, from which she was graduated. She then matriculated at the Boston University Medical School, from which she received the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1902. After an internship of a year and a half in the Homeopathic Hospital, Dr. Leavitt started the practice of medicine in Somerville, on January 1, 1904. In 1914 she opened an office in Boston where she has since continued her work. She specializes in anæsthesia and is considered an authority upon the subject. Dr. Leavitt is a member of the American Medical Association; is a Fellow of the American Society of Anæsthetists, and a member of the Boston Society of Anesthesia. Her religious affiliations are with the First Church of Cambridge.

GREENE, MARJORIE BELLE—As executive director of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy, Mrs. Marjorie Belle Greene administers an institution whose development has coincided with the progress of this relatively new but highly important branch of therapeutic science. She has been associated with the Boston School since it was founded and is widely known as one of the pioneers of her profession.

Mrs. Greene was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, on September 27, 1896, daughter of I. Lloyd and Mary Belle (Luce) Greene. Her father is now vice-president of the Boston Insurance Company. Mrs. Greene was educated at Putnam Hall, in Poughkeepsie, the Guild and Evans School and the Garland School, both of Boston. She was married on December 31, 1932, to John Arthur Greene, of Boston, supervisor of the Group Life Division of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Her interest in occupational therapy was a product of the World War period, when the need for rehabilitating thousands of disabled soldiers led to a fuller exploration of the resources of this method. Trained therapists were in demand, but few were qualified because of the newness of the science. Today it is an established feature of

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medical practice, widely recognized as a valuable agent in the treatment of the sick, whether their disability arises from war causes or general causes. An occupational therapy program in any hospital or institution aims to be an integral part of the whole scheme for rehabilitation of each individual patient.

Physically, its function is to treat by the use of active exercise, under physician's prescription. This consists of applying scientifically games, dramatics, gardening, handicrafts, or any other activity, for its therapeutic use. Mentally, its function is to administer avocational and normal day activity, as well as to supervise prevocational studies and training. Socially, its function is to readjust the patient to his illness, however handicapping, and to aid in preparing him for successful economic and social standing on his return from hospitalization to community life.

There is greater need than ever before for the services of trained occupational therapists to help these patients, and the Boston School of Occupational Therapy is dedicated to the satisfaction of this need.

The Boston School had its origin in April, 1918, when, at the request of the United States Surgeon-General's office, a war emergency course of training for reconstruction aides in occupational therapy was opened in Boston. Four intensive courses of twelve weeks each were given to one hundred and twenty-three mature young women who then were placed in army and navy hospitals throughout the United States and Europe. Five prominent doctors formed the first medical advisory board. Mrs. Greene, in an article written for "Hygeia," recounts the growth of the school coincidentally with the development of the new profession.

At the close of the war period [she writes] in answer to urgent requests from medical and hospital authorities, the Boston School of Occupational Therapy was reorganized, and it entered on a serious study of civilian needs. Since entering the civilian field, the Boston School of Occupational Therapy has graduated 248 young women, bringing the total number of graduates to date to 482. Nearly every State in the Union has been represented in the student body; there have been several students from Canada, two from England and one each from Honolulu, Bermuda and Belgium.

From the twelve weeks' training of the war emergency period, the curriculum has now developed to three years' working months. The first nine months are spent in the school, covering theoretical and technical training; the second year of twelve working months is given to practical hospital experience under the direction of graduate-therapists; the third year is devoted to advanced theoretical and technical work and additional clinical training. During the first period such courses as anatomy, kinesiology, neurology and psychology are generously given by various physicians, many of whom are instructors at Harvard Medical School. Through the coöperation of leaders in the field of social work, brief but comprehensive study of

various social and economic problems is offered. All hand work is conducted under expert craftsmen. In the second period, all students have six months' resident training in a hospital for mental diseases. This is made possible by the coöperation and support of the department of mental diseases in the State of Massachusetts. An extensive course of lectures is carried on, and the student attends staff conferences and clinics regularly. The Robert Breck Brigham Hospital gives an intensive training in work with orthopedic cases for a period varying from four to six weeks. The Massachusetts General Hospital also accepts students for a period of one month's practical experience, and many other organizations generously offer training facilities. . . .

The Boston School of Occupational Therapy is one of four official training schools now listed in the United States under the American Occupational Therapy Association and is the only one in New England. It meets all minimum standards for training as set forth by the association, offering a three-year course, as required by the American Medical Association, and its graduates are qualified for registration with the National Register of Occupational Therapists recently put into effect.

To quote again from Mrs. Greene:

During the past fourteen years, the growth and development of occupational therapy has been extensive throughout the country. This is undoubtedly due to its success in the World War and also to the wider recognition of its value in nearly all types of illness. No longer is it just a question of building up morale and keeping the patient happy. Occupational therapy has accepted a far greater responsibility; namely, to arrange a progressive plan of scientifically graded activity, either mental or physical, for the individual patient, according to the diagnosis and prescription of the physician. It may be well here to note that the "dosage" prescribed should be as exact, and the system and precision in carrying it out as definite, as in any other medication. Handcrafts are still used to help in the development of muscle strength or to encourage mental coördination; they are also used because they can be graded to meet all degrees of mental capacity and physical effort. But academic studies, physical educational, recreational activities and simple gardening have a large place in a program of this form of treatment. . . .

In the three major branches (psychiatric, orthopedic and tubercular) hundreds of thousands of the sick and disabled are treated; to them may be added thousands of cases of chronic illness, of arthritis and of heart disease in adults and children who can be found in general hospitals, in convalescent homes or among the "Homebound." Occupational therapy is needed and accepted as treatment in all these fields.

Trained occupational therapists are needed to carry out this treatment. This fine professional opportunity is open to mature young women interested in the practical problem of readjusting and helping to refit those who are handicapped physically or mentally and to whom the treatment comes as nothing short of a god-

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send, bringing reassurance, self-confidence and a degree of independence.

Mrs. Greene, as executive director of the Boston School of Occupational Therapy since it was established, has borne the principal administrative burdens in its operation and development. The devotion, zeal and fine ability which she has brought to her task are reflected in the steady progress of the school and the high standing accorded it. In addition to her executive duties, she also gives the course of instruction in "Principles and Practice of Occupational Therapy." She has written a number of articles on her profession and its various aspects, and is an acknowledged authority in the field which has long known her as a pioneer and a leader.

Mrs. Greene is a member of the board of managers of the American Occupational Therapy Association; a member of the Massachusetts Association for Occupational Therapy, the Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene and the National Civic Federation. In addition to these connections, she is a trustee of the Garland School at Boston, which she earlier attended, a member of the Professional Women's Republican Club and the Altrusa Club of Boston. She is a communicant of the Episcopal Church of Our Saviour, at Longwood, Massachusetts.

QUINN, THOMAS C.—The well-known Chief Attorney of the United States Veterans' Administration at Boston, Thomas C. Quinn, was born at Salem, March 30, 1889, son of the late Hon. Joseph and Mrs. Elizabeth (Peart) Quinn, both natives of Essex County, Massachusetts. In the course of acquiring an education he attended public schools, Dummer Academy, at Byfield, this State, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1910 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later he studied for two years in the Harvard Law School.

In May, 1917, Mr. Quinn went to the first Officers' Training Camp, at Plattsburg, New York, and in August, 1917, he enlisted in the Aviation Service and was commissioned a second lieutenant in April, 1918. Going overseas on October 6, 1918, Lieutenant Quinn was assigned to the 20th Aero Squadron, American Expeditionary Forces, and served his country until honorably discharged on February 11, 1919. In May, 1919, he became identified with the War Risk Insurance Bureau, now the Veterans' Administration, of which he has been Chief Attorney since September, 1933.

Mr. Quinn was admitted to the bar, in March, 1925, and is a member of several law organizations. He is affiliated with the American Legion and the Knights of Columbus. Among his clubs

are the Harvard of the North Shore, the Gridiron and Clover, of Boston.

On August 25, 1917, Thomas C. Quinn married Elizabeth M. Conway, of Peabody, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Elizabeth, a student at Radcliffe College. 2. Joseph F. Quinn. 3. Thomas D. Quinn. Mr. and Mrs. Quinn and family reside in Beverly.

WHELOCK, LUCY, Litt. D.—As principal of the Wheelock School, which she founded in Boston almost half a century ago, Lucy Wheelock, Litt. D., holds a place of major importance in New England education. She is internationally known for her services in the kindergarten movement, to which she has devoted her active career, and in her training work for kindergarten teachers, has greatly advanced the cause of education and broadened the lives of many people. "She had made the world a better place in which to live."

Miss Wheelock was born in Cambridge, Vermont, but has spent the greater part of her life in Massachusetts. Her desire to aid in the education of little children early manifested itself, and in pursuit of this ambition she attended and was graduated from Mrs. Hatch's Kindergarten Training School in Boston. While there she received the inspiration of Elizabeth Peabody which she has passed on to Wheelock School, enriched by her own ideals.

In 1889, the Wheelock School with an enrollment of six was established as a department of the Chauncey Hall School by Miss Wheelock. Later it was moved to No. 284 Dartmouth Street where dormitory life began. As the school grew, the need for new and larger quarters was felt and these were established on Newbury Street. In 1914 the school moved to its present location at No. 100 The Riverway. The Wheelock School, which has long been considered one of the best of its kind in the country, has continued its steady progress under Miss Wheelock's leadership. A third year course was added to the curriculum in 1926, and with this addition, three full years of training were made available to the school's students. In order to make possible a still more thorough training of kindergarten teachers, the Wheelock School has established relations with Columbia University and Boston University, where its graduates carry on their final preparations before embarking upon their career.

Miss Wheelock, who is well known as a lecturer and author as well as an administrator, has received many professional honors. She was president of the International Kindergarten Union from 1893 to 1895; was vice-president of the De-

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partment of Superintendents of the National Education Association in 1916; has served as chairman of the Committee of Nineteen and of the Committee on Coöperation with the National Education Association of the International Kindergarten Union; was appointed a member of the Education Committee of the League of Nations in 1929; and has served on numerous other professional committees. She is a member of the Department of School Administrators, the National Education Association, the Parent-Teachers Association, and the Republican and City clubs of Boston. In 1911 she was chairman of the Froebel Pilgrimage, which was accorded splendid receptions in all the large cities of Europe and by the educational leaders of the cities visited.

Miss Wheelock has been interested in many other organized public activities. She is the author of the published volume, "Talks to Mothers," and of numerous papers on educational subjects, and was editor of "Pioneers of Kindergarten in America." In 1925, in recognition of her distinguished career, the University of Vermont conferred upon her the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters.

STANNARD, MARGARET JENKINS—

The story of Margaret (Jenkins) Stannard, educator and pioneer in an increasingly important phase of education, falls naturally into two parts—an account of the school and its aims which she founded in the early years of the present century and was its active head for practically three decades; and an outline record of her life. Placing her work first, as she has always done herself, there is the "Garland School of Homemaking."

This was the first school in the Commonwealth, and probably in the United States, to provide a comprehensive course in homemaking. The brief course begun in 1902 has developed into a special school which is more than a school of domestic science or of domestic art; it is a training for living and for fulfilling the relationships of life.

The idea of training potential homemakers grew out of Mrs. Stannard's experience as student and teacher with Mary J. Garland, pioneer (1872) in promoting kindergarten principles and practice in Boston. The kindergarten and school were seen to need a sounder foundation and more intelligent coöperation in the home—to be gained only by special study.

The Garland School of Homemaking was founded to achieve the following purposes: To train young women for the moral, social and civic responsibilities involved in homemaking; to develop standards of health, of economic values and of social relationships; and to provide training in such skills as are essential to successful living for the individual and to the conduct of the home for a family.

Margaret Stannard, to use the name by which she is universally known, founded the Garland School in 1902, and until 1931 was its director. Since then she has been director emerita. She was born Margaret Jenkins, at Andover, Massachusetts, on December 12, 1861, daughter of Benjamin and Phoebe (Worcester) Jenkins. She was a student at Dean Academy, Clark University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard University, all in the course of preparation for her work or, when increasing her skill, in carrying it on.

On October 22, 1885, Margaret Jenkins married James Howard Stannard, piano manufacturer, and they were the parents of two children: 1. James Howard, Jr., born October 13, 1886. 2. Dorothy, born October 13, 1888.

In 1895 Mrs. Stannard became associated with Mary J. Garland, in the Garland Kindergarten Training School, a connection which was continued until 1901, when the former became the director of the school to 1909. As already indicated, since 1902 Margaret Stannard has been identified with the Garland School of Homemaking. She is a member of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Women's Association; life member of the Garland Kindergarten Alumni Association; life member of the Association for Child Education; honorary member of the New England Home Economics Association and of the Garland Homemaking Alumnae Association. She has traveled extensively, preferring always to journey by ship or water-craft. Her hobby has been education for homemaking, she being one of those fortunate persons who has found in her work the pleasure that is enjoyed most.

WHITE, EVA WHITING—

The diversity and special characteristics of the contributions made by Eva Whiting White to the Massachusetts educational system are features of her career that usually first impress the average citizen. She is well-known as a social economist among educators, and as a pioneer and promoter of modern vocational training in our schools. To her activities she brings a mind trained to clear thinking, understanding of society's needs and a balanced judgment of methods suitable to meet these necessities.

Born in Webster, Massachusetts, in 1885, Mrs. White completed her formal education in the Boston schools and then entered Simmons College, from which she was the first person to receive a degree in Social Service. In 1908 she initiated her adult activities with the Associated Charities, in Salem, Massachusetts. A year later she became the resident head of Peabody House, and in the following year joined the Massachusetts Voca-



Harriet Steward

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tional Department, a connection which was continued from 1910 to 1912.

Mrs. White played a very important rôle in the organization of vocational work in the night and day schools throughout Massachusetts, even as she did in establishing trade schools for women, and homemaking departments in the agricultural institutions. She was also a pioneer in the modern use of school buildings, and served as director of the extended use of the public schools of the city of Boston from 1912 to 1918. She was a member of the board of public welfare of Boston in 1925, and at present is president of the Woman's Educational and Industrial Union. She has been a member of the survey staff of the Educational Board of New York, and once made a survey of the schools of Gary, Indiana, and was a non-resident lecturer at Bryn Mawr College. Eva (Whiting) White has been especially notable as the professor of Social Economy of Simmons College, and as a lecturer at Boston University.

Eva Whiting married, in 1902, Wesley Dunn Allen White, who died in 1903.

FITZGERALD, MICAEL EDWARD, LL. D.

—Over a long period Micael Edward Fitzgerald, LL. D., has been a distinguished figure in the development of public education in eastern Massachusetts. For a quarter of a century he has been superintendent of the public schools system of Cambridge, shaping its policies and strengthening its administration.

Dr. Fitzgerald was born at East Abington, now Rockland, Massachusetts, November 22, 1863, son of John Cushing and Mary Collins (Donovan) Fitzgerald. His father, born in Ireland, came to New England from Rosscarberry, County Cork, in 1855, and made his home in Abington, where he plied his trade as shoemaker. He was born August 20, 1822, and lived until February 22, 1914. Dr. Fitzgerald was ambitious for a professional career from youth and to this end began and continued studies which, although often interrupted, never have been brought to an end. His preliminary education was acquired in the Rockland public schools and under private tutors. From 1883 to 1886, he attended the Massachusetts State Normal School, at Bridgewater, then turning his attention to teaching, first, in 1886, as master of the Spencer, Massachusetts, grammar school and, principal of evening school. In 1891 he became principal of the Lincoln School district in South Framingham, and of the evening schools. In the 1890's he also read law in the office of Judge Walter Adams, of Framingham, and was admitted to the bar in 1898. While the knowledge of law always has been of great value to Dr. Fitzgerald in his varied activities, he made education his career and in 1901, he was called to Lawrence, Massachu-

setts, where after three months' service as principal of the Wetherbee School, he was elected principal of the Lawrence District in Boston. In 1903 he was given charge of the Oliver Wendell Holmes District, with supervision of the Educational Center's night schools. Since 1912, Dr. Fitzgerald has been superintendent of schools of Cambridge, where he has proven outstanding as an educator and administrator of school affairs. He has initiated and put into effective execution many progressive policies; has been forward in the raising of curricular standards; and has constantly endeavored to broaden the scope of the public school's service to its students and the State.

Coincident with Dr. Fitzgerald's identification with the Cambridge school system were his studies in Boston College, of which institution he is a Bachelor of Arts, 1913; Master of Arts, 1914; Licentiate in Philosophy, 1915; and Doctor of Laws, honorary, 1927. He has been the president of various teachers' organizations from the Boston Masters' Association through the Middlesex County up to the Massachusetts State Teachers' Association. Fraternally Dr. Fitzgerald is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, as member, grand knight and State deputy, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He is vice-president of the Rotary Club, and among other clubs is the Cambridge City. He is of the Catholic faith.

At South Weymouth, Massachusetts, August 24, 1892, Micael Edward Fitzgerald, LL. D., married Mary Elizabeth Brassill, daughter of Thomas Carew and Mary Hyland (Welch) Brassill, of South Weymouth, her father a farmer. Dr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald are the parents of eight sons: 1. Pierce Edward Brassill, deceased. 2. Gerald Cushing Fitzgerald, C. S. C. 3. Robert Brassill Fitzgerald, author. 4. Walter Adams Fitzgerald, engaged in the insurance business. 5. John Cushing Fitzgerald, professor in Loyola University. 6. Pierce Joseph Fitzgerald, teacher. 7. Edward Norton Drum Fitzgerald, an accountant. 8. Leon Carew Fitzgerald, a teacher.

BURKE, JOHN H.—On the basis of his political achievements, John H. Burke, Deputy United States Marshal for the State of Massachusetts, has enjoyed an unusually successful career. He is a former alderman of the city of Medford and as former mayor of this community holds the distinction of being the youngest man ever to occupy the office. During his administration he instituted a number of improvements, among them the erection of the new Medford City Hall, now being completed by the Public Works Administration.

Mr. Burke was born in the city of Boston, June 19, 1899, received a general education in the pub-

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lic schools of his native community, which he completed in 1917, and then entered the Suffolk Law School, which he attended for two years, retiring before receiving his degree to enter politics. He became a member of the board of aldermen in the city of Medford in 1926 and served in that capacity until 1931, when he was elected mayor, an office he assumed at the age of thirty-two years, thus becoming the youngest man ever to hold the position in the history of the community. For twelve years he served as a member of the Democratic City Committee of Medford and was appointed Deputy United States Marshal of the State by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt in 1934.

In 1917, shortly after the United States entered the World War, Mr. Burke enlisted in the Naval Reserve and was dispatched to Newport. Through his military service he has become a member of Medford Post, No. 45, of the American Legion, an organization in which he has been very active and prominent, serving as a member of the legislative committee of the Department and representing this district as a delegate in all of the State and national conventions. Mr. Burke fraternizes with Medford Lodge, No. 915, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and as a recreation finds his main diversion in fishing.

On September 4, 1920, Mr. Burke married Hazel G. Langell of Roxbury. They now reside at No. 26 Liberty Avenue, Medford.

MELKON, DR. ELIZA A.—One of the most outstanding instances of a remarkable and brilliant career is exemplified in the life story of Dr. Eliza A. Melkon. Born in Shepig, Arabkir, Armenia—the daughter of Melkon and Miriam Ayrasian—she was inspired early in life by her renowned grandfather, Simon Ayrasian, who as a poor lad went to Constantinople to seek his fortune and in less than a decade not only became one of the wealthiest men in that city but almost immediately began to devote his entire fortune and his utmost energy to champion the cause of the poor, the underprivileged, and the oppressed.

Eliza took her first step toward the attainment of her cherished objective at the Euphrates College in Harpoot, Asia. Endowed with a keen intellect she had little difficulty in completing the eight-year course in six years, graduating in 1909. Then she returned to Arabkir to enter the teaching profession. This afforded her an opportunity to come into close contact with the acute problems of her countrymen and to educate and inspire the young people of her native land. Two years later her educational and social endeavors were interrupted by a visit from her brother, Samuel, who had gone to the United States and had by this time become successfully established in business. Samuel felt that America offered a vastly greater oppor-

tunity for one as ambitious and as energetic as his sister, Eliza. At his suggestion, Eliza Melkon came to the United States to continue her education.

Although handicapped by her unfamiliarity with the English language and with the social customs of the new world, Miss Melkon entered Tufts Medical College in 1912, completed her medical education and graduated in 1916. She immediately took and passed the Massachusetts State Board Examination in Medicine. Miss Melkon devoted her early practice to women and children. Doubtless her observations and experiences in her homeland where women and children bore the brunt of the hardships directed her attention to this field of activity. She was fortunate indeed to have served her internship at the New York Infirmary for Women and Children. Here her highly efficient and thoroughly coöperative spirit won for her the invitation to become the hospital anæsthetist. Dr. Melkon welcomed this opportunity to pave the way for a more extensive practice. Shortly thereafter she passed the New York Medical Board Examination in Medicine.

Dr. Melkon decided, in 1918, to enter the general practice of medicine in Boston. Meanwhile the ravages of the World War in her native land and particularly the plight of her relatives there reached her ears. She immediately began to organize the Armenian Women's Division of the Red Cross. For two years Dr. Melkon, as president, directed the activities of this division. At the close of the war when she learned that the members of her family were destitute, Dr. Melkon sacrificed her entire life earnings to save them from starvation. Later she made arrangements to have them removed to France, far from the field of danger. As soon as she was able, she brought her mother and a younger sister to America. Her intense devotion to her family and relatives has never diminished.

To increase further her sphere of experience, Eliza A. Melkon began in 1922 to devote her time each morning to the needs of the patients in the surgical out-patient department of the New England Hospital for Women and Children. She was deeply impressed by the increasing number of patients who were suffering with large varicose veins and ulcers of the leg. The common remedies for such cases were extensive surgical operations or complete rest for long periods of time during which the patient was confined to bed. Many patients objected to these treatments. They regarded them as dangerous, expensive, and requiring long periods of time. Dr. Melkon's growing interest in these painful cases led her to a new field of specialization. Unhesitatingly, she flung her entire energy to this new challenge—to discover a better method of relief. Her years of re-



Eliza A. Melkon m.d.

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lentless effort finally produced results. Dr. Melkon introduced for the first time in Boston the injection method of treatment for varicose veins. This step saved untold suffering and marked a notable achievement in medical progress.

Her success inspired her to perfect and improve her research work. To this end, Dr. Melkon opened the Varicose Vein and Leg Ulcer Clinic at the New England Hospital for Women and Children where her injection method of treatment is used exclusively. Her article on the "Injection Treatment of Varicose Veins" appeared in the "New England Medical Journal" (1928) and aroused widespread interest. Her progress in the last few years has not only elevated her to the position of chief surgeon of varicose vein and leg ulcer cases at the New England Hospital, but has also won her a notable reputation which has attracted patients from the eastern sections of the country. Dr. Melkon is now working on a new and better method in treatment of severe leg ulcers.

In private life, Dr. Eliza A. Melkon is married to Samuel M. Kalemian—a Boston attorney—and lives on Horace Road, Belmont. Her office is at No. 483 Beacon Street, Boston. She finds recreation and relaxation in the growth of garden flowers and in the reading of the classics. Her chief hobby—if it might be called that—is medical research.

Dr. Melkon is a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Society, the Tufts Medical School Alumni, the Alumnae of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, Eastern Star, Belmont Women's Club, the Armenian Benevolent Society, and the Business and Professional Women's Club.

MANION, ANNA M.—Few women have taken a more active part in the social, civic and business affairs of the city of Waltham than Anna M. Manion, who since 1917 has been associated with the Boston and Maine Railroad offices here and also been one of the most prominent figures in the American Legion Auxiliary of the State and Nation as well as a leader in the local Community Chest and other organizations of a similar nature.

Miss Manion, who was born in Greenfield, received a general education in the public schools of Waltham and later attended a business school where she completed her studies in 1912. She then secured a position with the Western Electric Company, eventually joined the firm of C. S. Knowles and then worked for Chase Parker, who was engaged in the heavy hardware and steel business. In 1917 she resigned from this position to become a clerk in the general offices of the Boston and Maine Railroad, with whom she has been associated ever since.

Throughout her career she has displayed a keen interest in civic affairs and has been particularly active in the American Legion Auxiliary, having been a member of the committee that organized the department in Massachusetts. In point of service she is one of the oldest members of the auxiliary and a former department president as well as a national vice-president. She served in the former position in 1930, during which period the national convention of the American Legion was held in Boston. In addition to this activity she is a member of the board of directors of the Waltham Community Chest, the board of trustees of the Metropolitan State Hospital and at one time served on the school board in Waltham. She is also listed as an organizer of the Margaret Brent Civic Guild and holds membership in the Zonta Club and the Business and Professional Women's Club. Aside from this she has served on numerous other important social and civic committees in the State. While her greatest interests are devoted to the aforementioned she does find pleasure and recreation in reading during her spare time.

HIGGINS, KATHERINE JOSEPHINE—

The increasing importance women have assumed in the government of their communities during the twentieth century is reflected in the careers of such figures as Katherine Josephine Higgins, who for nearly three decades has been prominent in the affairs of Walpole. During this period she has served as town accountant and also maintained the office of town clerk. Her long and distinguished career in these positions is a glowing testimony of her efficiency as a public official and her usefulness as a public-spirited citizen.

Katherine Josephine Higgins was born in Walpole, November 16, 1880, the daughter of Michael and Joanna (Hogan) Higgins. Her father who was born in 1845, passed away on June 13, 1925, at the advanced age of eighty years. Miss Higgins received a general education in the public schools of her native community, completing her high school course here on June 23, 1899. She then matriculated at the Burdette Business College in Boston and was graduated from that institution on May 24, 1900. The same year she started her career, securing a position as stenographer and accountant for the Walpole Chemical Company. Later she worked as a clerk for the Adams Express Company and after being associated with this organization for a brief period was appointed town accountant for the community of Walpole, being named to this office by the board of selectmen on April 1, 1907. Since that time she has been reappointed to this post every three years. On March 4, 1925, Miss Higgins was appointed town

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clerk of Walpole at a special meeting of the board of selectmen, who in naming her, complied with Section 4, of Chapter 377 of the Acts of 1924, contained in the charter of the town of Walpole. In each department she has acquitted herself in a manner that has won her justly merited praise by the officials of this community and the public at large. She is prominently identified with the Massachusetts Town Clerks' Association and in her religious convictions worships at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament in Walpole.

WELLS, BERTHA—Performing an important work in the field of concert management in Boston, Bertha Wells is one of her city's prominent citizens and business women. She has been for many years deeply interested in music and entertainment, so that her work in these spheres has been a significant one.

Miss Wells was born at Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of Issacher and Julia E. (Mitchell) Wells, both natives of Maine. Her father, long connected with the Boston Fire Department, was a veteran of the Civil War, who lived to be eighty-seven years old. Miss Wells attended the Boston public schools and the Girls' Latin School. As a very young girl she started concert work as a reader, later taking up solo trombone under Ralph Corey, for twenty years soloist with Sousa's Band. During this early period the most of her appearances were before local New England audiences. After leaving school, however, she traveled all over the United States, Canada and the West Indies for nine consecutive years, mainly with her own concert company, The Boston Lyrics. To a large extent her activities were identified with the Chautauquas in the summer and during the winter were sponsored by all sorts of organizations and persons outstanding in varied walks of life. Miss Wells, at one time or another, has been associated with such notables as William Jennings Bryan, Senator Bob LaFollette, the elder, Maude Ballington Booth, Bishop William F. Anderson, and many others.

However wide her travels, Miss Wells always considered Boston her home, although she never could spend the time there that she wished. A way was found to accomplish this when she became assistant to H. B. Williams, one of the oldest and best known managers in the New England metropolis. Ultimately Miss Wells deserted concert work for managerial activities, and since the death of Mr. Williams, in 1931, she has been head of her own general concert and lecture bureau, and has been most successful. Incidentally she is chairman of programs for the Business and Professional Women's Club, of Boston, and does similar work for other organizations. Her early experience in the concert field, where she became

familiar with all parts of the United States and the neighboring countries, together with intimate association with numerous outstanding figures in public life, have not only given her a knowledge of concert and platform requirements, that makes her a peer in booking talent, but gives her a poise and understanding of artists and prominent individuals that have made her popular with clients, and exceptionally skillful in fulfilling requirements, however unusual or extensive in scope.

KENDRICK, WILLIAM C.—In the post of general manager of the town of Norwood, William C. Kendrick has demonstrated an administrative ability notable for its efficiency. His accomplishments have worked for the economy of government and won for him the esteem and respect of the citizenry. Fully qualified he holds the distinction of being the youngest man in the State to hold such a position.

William C. Kendrick was born in Brookline, December 25, 1899, the son of William and Margaret (Spillane) Kendrick, both natives of Ireland, who came to this country during their youth and settled in Brookline. Mr. Kendrick secured a general education in the public schools of his native community and after completing his high school studies in 1918, matriculated at the Catholic University of America from where he was graduated with a Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering degree with the class of 1922. Directly after finishing his training he joined the engineering department of the Boston branch of Stone and Webster, one of the largest construction organizations in the country. He remained here for two years and a half and then became associated with the Colonial Beacon Oil Company of Everett, where he was a member of the engineering department for four years and purchasing agent for five years.

His career as general manager for the town of Norwood dates back to November, 1933, when he came here after having been appointed by the board of selectmen. The experience he enjoyed prior to assuming his present duties, eminently qualified him for the work he has been conducting. In this connection he is in charge of the purchase of all supplies for the town and the maintenance and repair of public buildings. The only other public post he has ever held was as a member of the board of auditors in Brookline, where he served for one term.

Mr. Kendrick is a member of the International City Manager's Association and the Municipal League. Through his military service as a member of the Student Army Training Corps at Catholic University during the World War, he is qualified for membership in the American Legion.



Bertha Wells

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Fraternally he belongs to the local lodge of the Knights of Columbus.

On October 1, 1924, Mr. Kendrick married Honorine A. Halfenstine of Brookline, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Honorine A., born November 2, 1925. 2. William, born November 17, 1927.

DELANEY, JAMES R.—As postmaster of Dedham, James R. Delaney has performed a very notable work and one that has been of distinct value to his city.

Mr. Delaney was born August 14, 1878, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, son of Thomas and Margaret (Barry) Delaney.

In 1883, at the age of five years, James R. Delaney came to Dedham with his parents to make his permanent home. He was graduated from Dedham High School in 1896, and on October 1 of that year entered the postal service as a clerk at a salary of \$300 per year. Four years later this figure was raised to \$700. Repeated advancements brought him, on June 1, 1920, to the position of clerk in charge of the East Dedham Station, of which he became superintendent on November 1 of the following year. He then became assistant postmaster at the main office on November 1, 1924. There followed gradual increases in salary until 1930. On March 23, 1931, he was again advanced, this time receiving the recess appointment as postmaster. The regular appointment as postmaster came to him on January 9, 1932.

Mr. Delaney's appointment was one that came as a result of pure merit, for, as he himself points out, the office of postmaster was one that he never desired. He knew full well the uncertainties and responsibilities of the office, and, to quote his own words, "The response accorded my candidacy from the patrons of the Dedham Postal Service, coming after years of close association with them, repaid me more than position and increased salary ever could." Mr. Delaney goes on to say:

During all those years my contacts with the public and with my associates in the service have been most happy, and I am pleased to state that today I am backed 100 per cent. by my associates, which is to me the most gratifying. The problems facing the postal service, as in other business during the past few years, have been most trying, but with a contented personnel working together we have, I believe, overcome various handicaps in a creditable manner.

I have never taken active part in politics, being brought up under a strict interpretation of the civil service laws and regulations and in addition being restricted by my own conviction that public service employees necessarily coming in contact with the public at all times and under all conditions should be free to act in the interest of all without any possible implications. This is, I believe, demanded by Dedham people who have at all times stood back of their post-

master, being clearly shown by the long service of Postmaster Riley and by the promotion from the postal service of three of its last four postmasters.

In addition to his other activities, Mr. Delaney is a member of the Knights of Columbus and a leader in its work. He is unmarried.

BAXTER, JESSE BUNTON—For a quarter century an official and for many years head of the Blue Hill Bank and Trust Company of Milton, Jesse Bunton Baxter has been active in banking circles in Massachusetts. The institution of which he has been an executive since 1911 celebrated its centennial in 1932. The men who have comprised its officers and directors through these many years have consistently developed the bank and have brought it safely through the financial disasters that have from time to time come upon the country. To this notable record Mr. Baxter has added by the expansion that the Blue Hill Bank and Trust Company of Milton has made under his guidance.

Born October 10, 1872, he is a native of Quincy and a descendant of Gregory Baxter who came from England to Roxbury in 1630 and nine years later removed to Quincy. There, descendants of Gregory Baxter have continued the family name and have borne a full share of the duties of citizenship. Mr. Baxter completed his education at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and then began his business, and subsequently his financial, career. It was in 1911 that a group of men purchased the controlling interest in the Blue Hill Bank and Trust Company and the new directors elected Robert T. Herrick president and Mr. Baxter vice-president. At that time the bank's resources were about \$790,000. Today its resources are more than \$2,400,000. From \$570,000 in 1911 the deposits have increased to \$2,200,000.

In 1930, when this bank moved into its present splendidly furnished and equipped building, the "Milton Record" printed a history of this institution. That record contained in part:

For a great many years the Blue Hill was a small country bank, serving well its limited clientele in Milton and vicinity and growing slowly with it. It did not attempt to expand greatly. In the past twenty years its greatest growth has been attained. . . .

In the early days of the nineteenth century the need of banking facilities in the Lower Mills section of Milton and Dorchester had been increasing with the development of business there and in 1832 a number of the substantial citizens of that section got together and formed the Dorchester and Milton Bank. It was organized as a State bank March 17, 1832, and took quarters on the second floor of a wooden building on the easterly side of Washington Street, opposite River Street in Dorchester Lower Mills. . . . General Moses Whitney was president and Hannahiah Temple cashier. . . . General Whitney retired as president in

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1848 and was succeeded by Mr. Temple, who retained that office until 1853. The third president was Asaph Churchill . . . he was succeeded by E. J. Bispham. Mr. Bispham, a large property owner in the Lower Mills, presided over the bank until 1893, when he was succeeded by Samuel Gannett. . . . In 1911 Mr. Gannett retired and was succeeded in the presidency by Robert F. Herrick, who remained until 1927 when Mr. Baxter was elected to that office. . . .

The "Milton Record" also points out that the bank has had five different names and four different homes; it started as a State bank and recently returned to that status after a long existence under National bank charter. In its long history it has had only seven different presidents and six different cashiers and, while there have been natural changes in the ownership, the directorates have undergone gradual rather than sudden changes. It has always been an independent bank and essentially a Milton institution.

On November 1, 1930, the Blue Hill Bank and Trust Company officially opened its present building. The building is colonial in design, two stories high with basement and mezzanine, and has a frontage on Eliot Street of seventy feet, forty-two feet on Adams Street and about the same footage on High Street. The building, inside and out, is undoubtedly one of the most attractive as well as best protected in New England. It is furnished as a neighborly and cozy place for its customers to transact their banking affairs. But its warm neighborliness of furnishings belies the latest and strongest means of protecting the bank's valuables. The vault is a masterpiece of security. It is built of steel and cement concrete with every sort of protection, electrical and otherwise. It is of the same type as that in the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, though not so large. Besides Mr. Baxter, president, the present officers are: William B. Thurber, vice-president; Harold F. Mackin (q. v.), treasurer; and Alfred P. Landers, assistant treasurer. The board of directors consists of Jesse B. Baxter, president; Wallace D. Dexter, Jr., Leon M. Little, J. Reed Morss, Charles S. Pierce, Carleton R. Richmond, and William B. Thurber.

Outside of his connection with the Blue Hill Bank and Trust Company, Mr. Baxter has many other interests. He is a trustee of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, director of the Commonwealth Coöperative Bank, treasurer and general manager of the Cunningham Foundation (Milton), treasurer and director of the Milton Hospital and Convalescent Home, and treasurer and trustee of the Swift Charity (Milton). Mr. Baxter is a former chairman of the Republican Town Committee, former treasurer of the Republican State Committee, and was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention at Kansas

City in 1928. He has served the town as selectman, treasurer, water commissioner, member of the Planning Board, and is a Town Meeting member. He was a member of Massachusetts Light Battery A, in 1898; was treasurer of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee in 1915-16; commissioner of waterways and public lands in Massachusetts from 1916-19, and from 1919-27 was associate commissioner of Public Works. His church is the East Congregational of Milton.

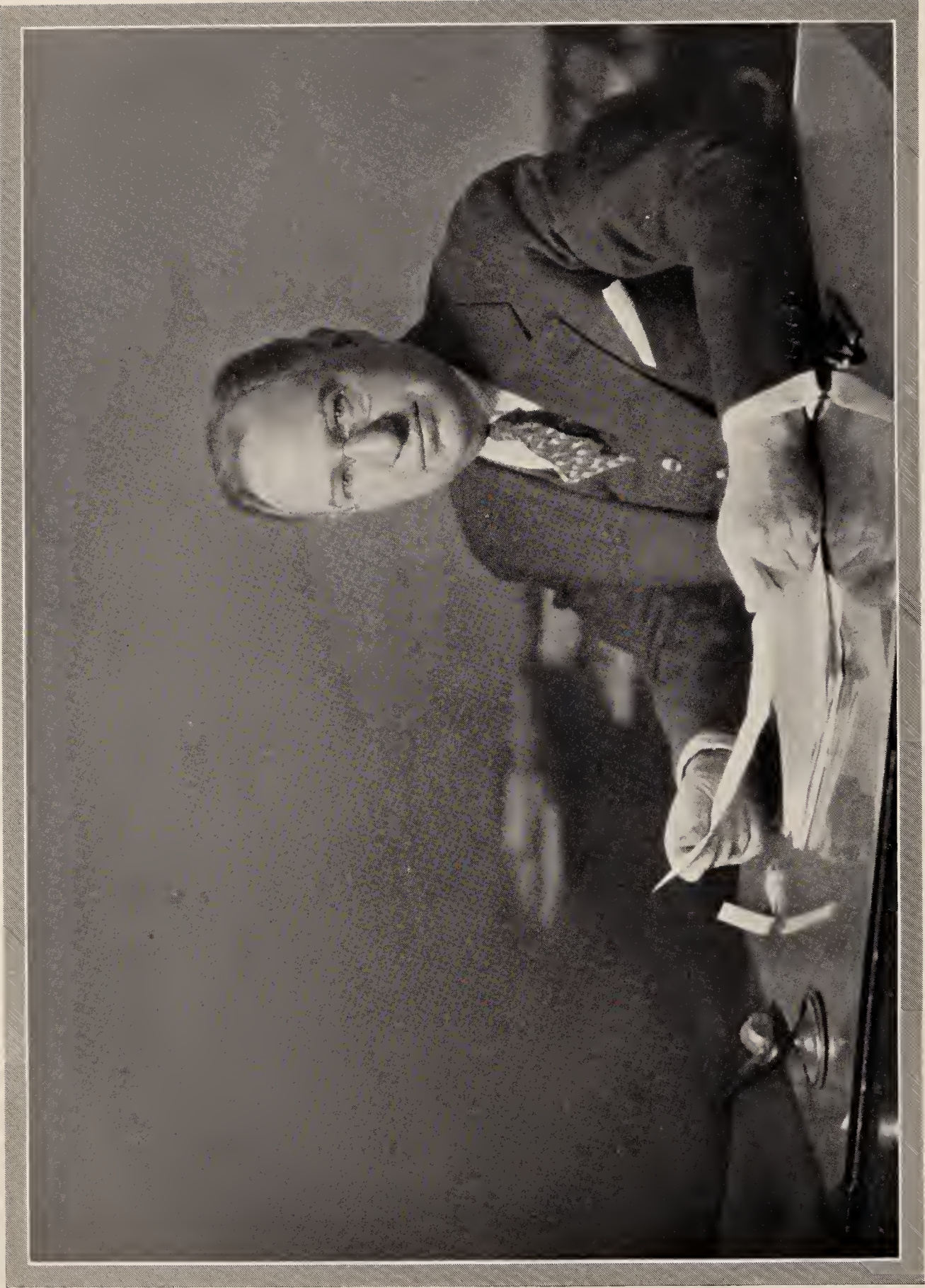
On June 29, 1909, Jesse B. Baxter married, in Milton, Katharine Woodbury, of Oxford, this State, and they have two daughters: Katharine Frances Baxter, a pianist of unusual ability; and Mary Woodbury Baxter.

MACKIN, HAROLD FRANK—As treasurer of the Blue Hill Bank and Trust Company of Milton, Harold Frank Mackin is an executive of one of the oldest banks in continuous existence in Massachusetts, and one which has served the citizens of this section for more than a century. Many of this bank's customers are of the third or fourth generation of a family that has transacted its financial business within its doors. Changes of time and conditions have altered its exterior but the traditions of security and service have been zealously continued under the men who have directed its affairs. Thus, the Blue Hill Bank and Trust Company of Milton enjoys a distinguished reputation and its officers and directors have the confidence of the community.

Mr. Mackin was born March 23, 1895, in Woburn, son of George A. Mackin, born March 18, 1869, and May Tyler (Fifield) Mackin. His education was obtained at Woburn High School, Boston Continuation School and the American Institute of Banking. On June 9, 1917, he enlisted in the First Massachusetts Field Artillery for World War service, served in France from October 14, 1918, until July 4, 1919, and was honorably discharged July 10, 1919, with the rank of ordnance sergeant.

Following his return to civil life Mr. Mackin was engaged in banking and became treasurer of the bank with which he is now identified. His fellow-officers in the Blue Hill Bank and Trust Company are: Jesse B. Baxter (q. v.), president; William B. Thurber, vice-president, and Alfred P. Landers, assistant treasurer. In 1930 the bank moved to its present quarters in its own building of classic design. It is of most modern construction and equipment and offers its services and facilities in an atmosphere of neighborly friendliness.

Aside from his connection with this institution Mr. Mackin is actively interested in other organizations in Milton. He is treasurer of the Town



Herman A. Twenty

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Club of Milton, Inc., and in the Masonic Order is a member of Mount Horeb Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Woburn, and St. Andrew's Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Boston. His religious affiliation is with the Congregational Church of Milton.

On June 14, 1924, in Chelsea, Mr. Mackin married Olive E. Follansbee.

MINTZ, HERMAN ARTHUR—Herman Arthur Mintz, Boston attorney, was born in Russia, March 18, 1886, son of Dr. Fishel T. and Rosa (Shapiro) Mintz. His father, a native of Russia, born in April, 1839, was a graduate from Plotzk Hospital, at Plotzk, Russia, in 1860, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He served during the Russian-Polish War as a surgeon, and practiced medicine in Boston until 1915, and thereafter in Hartford, Connecticut, to the day of his death there on May 25, 1925. He was a member of the Jewish Orthodox Congregation in Hartford. His wife, born in Russia, September, 1847, died in Hartford on April 14, 1930.

Herman Arthur Mintz was graduated from the Boston English High School in 1903, and from Harvard College with the class of 1908, receiving a Bachelor of Arts degree. He then entered the Harvard University Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1910. He had been admitted to the Massachusetts bar in June, 1909, and was associated with Judge A. K. Cohen in practice from 1912 to 1920. In the latter named year he became general counsel for the Black New England Theatres, Incorporated, a subsidiary of Paramount Pictures Corporation, continuing as such over a period of four years. From 1925 to 1927 Mr. Mintz engaged in the practice of his profession, under his own name, and from 1927 to January 1, 1937, had been identified with the law firm of Anderson, Mintz and Owen, the other associates being Elbridge R. Anderson and Roberts B. Owen. On January 1, 1937, he formed the firm of Mintz, Levin and Cohn, in association with Benjamin Levin and Haskell Cohn, with offices at One Federal Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Mr. Mintz is a member of the American Bar Association, the Boston Bar Association, and the Norfolk County Bar Society. He is a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the City Club of Boston. During the World War, he served upon the legal advisory board in the New England metropolis. Mr. Mintz is a member of Temple Israel of Boston, and is a trustee of Beth Israel Hospital.

In Boston, on October 11, 1915, Herman Arthur Mintz married Esther Marion Gordon, daughter of Morris and Jennie Gordon, both of Boston, and both deceased. Mrs. Mintz is a graduate of the

Roxbury High School and the Boston Conservatory of Music. She is a member of Temple Israel Congregation and active in a number of women's organizations. Mr. and Mrs. Mintz are the parents of two children: 1. Marjorie Gordon Mintz, born April 14, 1917, and a student at Connecticut College, class of 1938. 2. Richard Gordon Mintz, born September 26, 1921, and a student at Andover Academy, class of 1939.

IRELAND, EVERETT WESLEY—The high scholastic standards maintained by the school system of the city of Somerville, can be attributed in a large measure to the efficient and able direction of Everett Wesley Ireland, superintendent of schools in this community since July 1, 1928. After extensive experience in other sections of this State and Maine, Mr. Ireland returned to Somerville as a director of the continuation schools. In the years that followed he rose successively to the office of director of Americanization, assistant superintendent and was finally elected superintendent of schools in 1928, a post he has occupied ever since with outstanding distinction and success.

Everett Wesley Ireland was born in Somerville, February 2, 1888, the son of George Henry and Mercy Osborne (Williams) Ireland, both natives of this State, the former of Wilmington and the latter of Groton. His father, who was born December 24, 1856, and died in Somerville, January 2, 1915, was a blacksmith by trade and at the time of his passing was employed by the city. The Ireland family trace their American ancestry to John Ireland, a native of England, who came to this country about the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Mr. Ireland received the early part of his general education in the Morse Grammar School. He then attended the Somerville English High School, from which he was graduated in 1907 and the following fall matriculated at Tufts College, where he took an engineering course which he completed in 1911. Directly after finishing his professional training Mr. Ireland embarked on his teaching career at Salem, Massachusetts, where he taught shop work, drafting and mathematics in the high school for two years. In 1913 he accepted the position of supervisor of manual arts in the public schools of Auburn, Maine, and four years later became a member of the faculty of the Wentworth Institute, where he taught steam engineering until 1920, the year he returned to Somerville as director of the continuation schools. The success that marked his efforts in this office led to his appointment as director of Americanization in the schools, which he assumed December 30, of that year. He was elected assistant superintendent of schools on November 30, 1925, and was named superintendent July 1, 1928.

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Throughout his long and distinguished career, Mr. Ireland has taken a keen and active interest in local and national professional organizations. Today he is a life-member of the National Education Association, where he also belongs to the Department of Superintendents and the Department of Supervisors and Directors of Instruction. He is president of the Middlesex County Teachers' Association, vice-president of Massachusetts Superintendents Association, former president of Tufts College Teachers' Association, a member of the Massachusetts Schoolmasters' Club, and also holds membership in the Somerville Schoolmen's Club.

Apart from his professional activities, Mr. Ireland has also been prominent in the social and civic life of this city. As a member of the Kiwanis Club he is a former president of the local organization, a past Lieutenant-Governor and past district secretary of the New England District, Kiwanis International. He is now Governor of the New England District of Kiwanis. His fraternal affiliations are the Free and Accepted Masons and the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Ireland is also past president of the Delta Phi Sigma Fraternity of Tufts College, where he also is a member of the Tau Chapter of the Alpha Kappa Pi Fraternity. During the World War, Mr. Ireland served as civilian instructor for the United States Government with the 101st Engineers at Wentworth Institute. Mr. Ireland is keenly interested in athletics and during his high school and college days played football. As a student at Tufts he was a member of the varsity team for four years and during his senior year was captain of the team. His interest in this sport did not flag after he finished his academic training, for in addition to being a member of the Salem High School faculty he also served as athletic coach at this institution and later became an official on the American Intercollegiate Football Rules Committee.

On August 27, 1912, at Andover, Mr. Ireland married Sarah Manning Clemons, daughter of William S. and Katherine (Derrah) Clemons, both residents of that community. Mr. and Mrs. Ireland are the parents of two daughters: 1. Doris Muriel, born May 2, 1914. 2. Barbara Eleanor, born February 16, 1916.

WOODSUM, ERNEST C.—During the past five years, Ernest C. Woodsum has served as town clerk of Braintree. He is a native of this community and has been connected with its life through almost all his active career.

Mr. Woodsum was born in Braintree on July 2, 1888, a son of Rufus H. and Ida A. (Torrey) Woodsum, both of whom were born in Norfolk County. His father, a railroad man for many years, is living now retired.

Ernest C. Woodsum was educated in local schools and after his graduation from high school in 1906, began work as a shipper in a Braintree shoe factory, remaining until 1913. At that time, seeking an occupation which would take him more into the open, he secured a position as a chauffeur and was so employed until 1917 when the United States entered the World War. Enlisting for service, he was assigned to the 101st Supply Train and went overseas with the 26th, or Yankee Division. He remained abroad with the American Expeditionary Forces for nineteen months, seeing much service at the front before the Armistice, and on his return to the United States was honorably discharged at Camp Devens on April 29, 1919, with the rank of corporal. After a long vacation, he became associated with the Crofoot Gear Works in Cambridge and continued this connection until the firm failed. Then he joined his uncle in the Woodsum Coal Company at Braintree, where his activities have since centered. In March, 1930, Mr. Woodsum was elected town clerk of Braintree and has since been re-elected successively every year without opposition, a mark of confidence reflecting his efficient performance of his public duties.

Mr. Woodsum is also a member of the board of the Braintree Savings Bank. He is affiliated with Delta Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, in which he is a member of Manet Encampment. He is a member, in addition, of All Souls Men's Club, a charter member of the South Parish Men's Club, a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and of the American Legion, in which he has been active, serving as vice-commander in 1920. Mr. Woodsum has always retained his fondness for outdoor life. Motoring is one of his favorite recreations, and he also derives much pleasure from his summer home on the cape.

On July 12, 1924, Ernest C. Woodsum married Almira E. Fuller of Braintree, member of a well-known local family.

McNEILL, JOHN B.—For almost a quarter of a century, John B. McNeill has served without interruption as a member of the town government at Randolph. He now holds the offices of town clerk, treasurer and water commissioner, administering with efficiency and fidelity the duties of these responsible positions.

Mr. McNeill was born in Prince Edward Island on October 27, 1866, a son of Malcolm and Isabel (McDonald) McNeill, who came from the Isle of Barra, Scotland, to Prince Edward Island in the middle years of the last century, landing from a shipwrecked sailing vessel. His father was a farmer there until his death.

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John B. McNeill was educated in the public schools of Prince Edward Island, working on his father's farm until his sixteenth year. At that age he learned the blacksmith's trade and in 1888 came to Boston, Massachusetts, where he found employment with a local blacksmith. After a few months, however, he moved to Randolph, where he has since made his home. Mr. McNeill worked as a blacksmith at Randolph until 1900 when he entered business for himself as a carriage-maker and horse-shoer and so continued until the demands for such services began to decline with the advent of the automobile. In 1913, he was elected water commissioner of Randolph, which office he has since held, and in 1919 was also elected town clerk and treasurer, being re-elected every year without opposition since that time. His resourcefulness and soundness of judgment in the management of the public business entrusted to him are well known and were demonstrated especially in 1933 when, because of the financial stringency, it was impossible to borrow as usual from the banks for township needs. To meet the situation, Mr. McNeill set up a bank of his own with the coöperation of all the town employees, who assigned twenty per cent. of their salary to finance the town government. This institution, which was called the Randolph Investment Association, paid all town salaries and bills as they became due during the period in question and was discontinued only in May, 1935, when money was once more abundant and the banks were again equipped to serve the town. The enterprise and skillful management of Mr. McNeill attracted wide attention and created much approbation and undoubtedly averted a serious situation in township affairs.

In addition to his public duties, Mr. McNeill has also served for more than fifteen years as a director of the Randolph Trust Company. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus and other local organizations and worships with his family in the Catholic faith. Baseball is his favorite recreation, and at games in this vicinity he is a familiar figure.

In 1895, Mr. McNeill married, first, Mary E. McGahey, of Randolph, who died in 1917. They became the parents of four children: 1. John M. 2. Francis L. 3. Wilfred J. 4. Daniel J., who died from influenza while serving with the American forces during the World War.

Mr. McNeill married, second, on April 19, 1922, Josephine Campagne of Randolph. There are two children of this marriage: Mary Louise and Eleanor.

GALLAGHER, OWEN—Accomplishment through self-effort characterizes the life and career of Owen Gallagher, attorney and legislator, who

came to this country alone from his native Ireland as a young man, secured a common and professional education in the schools of his adopted land and established himself in the city of Boston, where he has resided and worked since.

Mr. Gallagher was born in County Donegal, Ireland, November 12, 1884, and received the early part of his general education in the Irish National schools. In 1904, at the age of nineteen years, he came to the United States alone to seek his fortune. He established himself at this time in South Boston, where he worked in various capacities during the day and attended school at night in an effort to supplement his earlier training and learn the customs and methods of his new surroundings. In this connection he attended the Boston Evening School, Burdette College, the Ballou and Hobigand Preparatory School and the Young Men's Christian Association School at Northeastern. He studied law under the guidance of Charles H. Innes and successfully passed his State bar examinations in April, 1916. Directly afterward he established himself in practice at Boston and has continued ever since with outstanding distinction and success. In an effort to fully equip and prepare himself he also took and completed a course in elocution at the Dr. Curry School of Expression in Boston and did further work in this connection at Stateys College of the Spoken Word. Mr. Gallagher also took cultural subjects at Boston College, including a course in philosophy.

Throughout his residence in this country he has been keenly interested and active in the social and civic affairs of his surroundings. In 1917 he was named to the office of bail commissioner and continued in this capacity until 1923. Nine years later, in 1932, he was elected to serve his first term as a member of the State Legislature, and in 1934 was re-elected for another two-year term. During his career with this legislative body he has been named a member of several important committees, including the committee on insurance, of which he was a member from 1933 to 1934, and the committee on constitutional law and election law, on which he is now serving.

Socially he is prominently identified with several fraternal orders, among them the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus and the Ancient Order of Hibernians. He is fond of sports of all types and finds his main diversion in swimming.

In October, 1910, Mr. Gallagher married Annie M. Cullinone, of Brookline, and they are the parents of three children: Margaret M., Thomas Francis and John C.

RUDDY, FRED CLINTON—During the past eleven years, Fred Clinton Ruddy has been publisher of the "Stoughton News-Sentinel." His entire active career has been devoted to the print-

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ing and newspaper business and his qualifications gained through years of experience are reflected in his management of his present enterprise which effectively serves the Stoughton community.

Mr. Ruddy was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts, on May 15, 1887, a son of George and Ida Belle (Tucker) Ruddy. His father, a salesman in Hampden County, died a number of years ago. His mother passed away in March, 1936. Fred C. Ruddy was educated in the public schools of Holyoke and Springfield. He learned the printing trade at Springfield and Worcester, preferring an early start in the career of his choice to a course at college. In the period before the World War, he was associated with the "Worcester Gazette," where he worked in the shop for some nine years. The entry of the United States into the World War interrupted his service with this paper, and in 1918, although beyond the stipulated draft age, he joined the Medical Unit at Camp Mills, where he remained on duty until 1919. Following his discharge, he returned to his previous occupation and in 1921 established a job press at Southboro. Here he continued for five years. In 1925 he came to Stoughton and purchased the "News-Sentinel," a weekly paper, of which he has since been publisher. This paper was founded in 1916 by the consolidation of the "Stoughton Sentinel," established during war times, and the "Stoughton News," which was founded in 1910. Under the guidance of its present publisher it has met the highest standard for papers of its type and now enjoys a substantial circulation drawn from Stoughton and the surrounding district.

Mr. Ruddy also conducts a general printing business in conjunction with the paper, handling all lines of press work. He is a member of the Typographical Union, the Stoughton Chamber of Commerce and the Methodist Episcopal Church, and exercises an important influence in his community both personally and through the columns of the "News-Sentinel."

He married, on June 15, 1919, at Framingham, Lavina Merritt, daughter of Burton and Mary Eliza (Sproul) Merritt and a member of old and prominent Framingham families.

JONES, WILLIAM PREBLE—Descended from several of the oldest and most distinguished New England families, William Preble Jones has attained distinction as a journalist and public official in his native city of Somerville, where he also is identified with several of the leading clubs and societies. He has also displayed great interest in history, biography and genealogy, on which subjects he has published several books and pamphlets, and in which he is said to find more fascination than in modern fiction or mystery novels.

William Preble Jones was born in Somerville, April 22, 1869, the second son of William Edward and Ellen F. (Preble) Jones, both natives of the city of Boston. His father, who passed away in 1872, served with the Eleventh Massachusetts Light Battery, during the Civil War, and was a member of this unit which aided in the suppression of the Boston draft riot in July, 1863, shortly after its return from Virginia. His mother, before her marriage and after she became a widow, taught in the Boston public schools, serving in this capacity for forty years with distinction and success.

The detailed genealogical record of this family, which has been preserved and augmented by Mr. Jones, shows that his paternal grandfather, William Jones, a native of Wales, came to this country about 1830 and settled in the city of Boston. All his other ancestors had been natives of Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts for generations, in fact since the earliest settlement. Through his paternal grandmother, Hannah D. (Hill) Jones, of Epping, New Hampshire, he is a descendant of Valentine Hill, who settled in Boston in 1636, and Benjamin Hill, soldier with the Continental forces during the Revolutionary War who died in camp at Ticonderoga in 1776. His great-great-grandmother in this branch of the family was Elizabeth (Dudley) Hill, descendant in the fifth generation from Thomas Dudley, second Governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, who settled in Boston in 1630, and also descended from Theophilus Eaton, founder and first Governor of the New Haven colony.

On his maternal side, Mr. Jones traces his lineage to Abraham Preble, who settled in Scituate in 1636, and later in York, Maine. His mother was the daughter of Nathaniel Coit Allen and Sarah Bartlett (Eveleth) Preble, both born in New Gloucester, Maine, when that region was still part of Massachusetts. Through her paternal ancestry she was the great-great-granddaughter of General Jedediah Preble, who participated in the siege of Louisburg and was wounded while serving under General Winslow during the French Acadian campaign in Nova Scotia. She was related to Commodore Edward Preble, who in his flagship "Constitution" commanded the American forces in Tripoli and the other Barbary States in 1803 and 1804, and Admiral George Henry Preble, who was prominent during the Civil War. Mrs. Jones' mother, Sarah Bartlett Eveleth, traced her American ancestry to Sylvester Eveleth, who according to records, arrived in Boston in 1642 and later removed to Gloucester. His son, Joseph Eveleth took part in the Salem witchcraft trials in 1692, and died at the age of one hundred and five years. Another ancestor was Nathaniel Eveleth, a lieu-



Helena C Mahoney
(Bangs Burgess)

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tenant in the Revolutionary Army. Other ancestors of the Jones family include John Greenway, who settled in Dorchester in June, 1630, and is said to have been the first freeman in that town; Nathaniel Tilden, who came to Scituate prior to 1628 and was the immigrant ancestor of the late Governor Samuel J. Tilden of New York; Edward Gilman, progenitor of the famous Gilman family in New Hampshire, who settled in Hingham in 1638; Alexander Shapleigh of Kittery; and many other well known immigrants, including nine different families who settled in Gloucester prior to 1660, among them the Tybbots, Haskells, Parsons, Riggs, Collins, Millets, and Vinsons. To this day descendants of these families occupy a prominent place in the affairs of Gloucester and are widely known in the northern part of New England, a number having removed to the State of Maine where they founded the town of New Gloucester.

Mr. Jones received a general education in the public schools of Somerville and after completing his high school studies matriculated at Harvard University from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1891. His original intention had been to take up the study of law, but limited circumstances and the necessity for earning sufficient funds to pay off debts previously incurred, prevented him from fulfilling his ambition at this time. He turned to journalism as a means of making a living, joining the editorial staff of the "Somerville Citizen" and after working here for a brief period, becoming associated with the "Somerville Journal," for which he was to work as a reporter and editor nearly fourteen years, until December 31, 1905. The day following, January 1, 1906, he became managing editor of the "Medford Mercury," owned at the time by General Samuel C. Lawrence. He served in this capacity until he was appointed probation officer of the Somerville district court by the late Judge L. Roger Wentworth in November, 1912, an office which he has occupied since with distinction and success. Though his journalistic activities have been devoted to suburban papers, he has also been a frequent contributor to Boston dailies, among them the "Boston Herald."

Throughout his life he has been active and prominent in the social and civic affairs of his native community. From 1899 to 1907, Mr. Jones served five times on the Somerville school committee, and in 1909-10, and '11 was a member of the Board of Aldermen. As chairman of one of the local draft boards in Somerville during the World War, Mr. Jones was responsible for placing nearly one thousand young men in service, during the nineteen months he engaged in this work, which he now looks upon as one of the most valuable contributions he ever made.

He has long been a member of King Solomon's Lodge, one of the oldest and most famous Masonic organizations in the country which he had the distinction of heading as Worshipful Master in 1917. He also is a Royal Arch Mason; belongs to the Paul Revere Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; the Somerville Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and other societies of a similar character. Mr. Jones is a former president of the Somerville-Harvard Club, the Somerville Fourth of July Association and the Massachusetts Probation Officers' Association and has served as moderator for the Broadway Winter Hill Congregational Church. In addition he is a member of the board of trustees of the Hutchinson Home, the Somerville Home for the Aged and has served as a director of the Somerville Playground Association since its organization in 1909. Mr. Jones has made a hobby of the study of history, politics and law. After many interruptions he completed the course in law at Northeastern University and was awarded a Bachelor of Laws degree in 1925.

Mr. Jones married Martha Gertrude York, daughter of James Monroe and Nellie Eunice (Buzzell) York, and they are the parents of three daughters: 1. Helen Eunice, born January 22, 1898. 2. Mrs. Edith York (Jones) Seaver, born August 24, 1899. 3. Martha Preble, born March 13, 1916.

MAHONEY, HELENA CECELIA (Mrs. Joseph A. Mahoney)—Through the range and extent of her interests, which she pursues with the zeal and energy characteristic of her entire career, Mrs. Joseph A. Mahoney has been for many years a well-known figure in the civic and cultural life of the Commonwealth. An active club woman, a writer well known under her pen name, Bangs Burgess, a poet and patron of poetry and the arts and a traveler whose journeyings have carried her far, she has exerted a rich and beneficial influence in all the varied contacts which have marked her life.

Mrs. Mahoney was born at Sandwich, Massachusetts, in the Cape Cod country which she has celebrated in her poem, "Still Beckoning." She comes of distinguished New England ancestry and is a direct descendant of Governor Winslow and Thomas Burgess, the colonists, Clement Bates, Edward Bangs and others. Educated in the public schools of Ware, she later came to Boston and took private courses at Annex, now Radcliffe College and Boston University, as well as at the New England Conservatory of Music, where she studied piano, harp and elocution. Mrs. Mahoney also attended Boston University and Harvard Summer School. An early interest in poetry and literature has always continued with her, and

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despite the pressure of her other responsibilities she has found time to turn frequently to the cultivation of her own literary talents. Among her writings are the four large pageants which she has successfully produced; her poetry, which has been much admired; and numerous articles and papers, both on literary subjects and topics of public interest. She is also well known as an interesting lecturer and eloquent public speaker.

Mrs. Mahoney's election as president of the New England Woman's Press Association reflects not only her own distinguished reputation in the field, but her interest in the general elevation of literary and journalistic standards and the value placed upon her services as an administrator. In this office she has greatly enhanced its influence and extended the scope of her organization's activities. She has had wide experience in similar capacities and is well known for her leadership in club and civic organizations as well as other fields. Early in her career she became interested in public affairs and in 1915 was a delegate of the Progressive Women of Massachusetts to the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. She has been a prominent figure in the Daughters of the American Revolution, serving as Regent of John Paul Jones Chapter and as State Chairman of conservation and thrift for the Massachusetts Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. She was a founder and former treasurer of the Boston Branch of the National League of American Pen Women, of which she is an influential member; is a member of the New England Woman's Club and of the Professional Women's Club; and has been affiliated with many other women's organizations of the State and county. She is also a member of the Alpha Chapter of the Delphian Society.

Mrs. Mahoney has been conspicuous in the conservation movement. In many years of travel throughout America, journeying always by day, never by night, in order that she might miss nothing that the country afforded, she has been deeply impressed not only with the immense resources and present beauty of America, but with the necessity for positive action if the bounties of nature are not to be despoiled and with the realization that care and effort can help to beautify even the unlovely waste places which now exist. It was this thought which led her to found the unique organization known as the "Seed Scatterers, for Beautification of the Wayside," the members of which are pledged to scatter each year one package of perennial seeds by the roadside, in the open country or on neglected graves, in order to save the wild flowers, to repair the ravages wrought by commercial vandals and to convert the despoilers. Many prominent figures throughout the Nation have lent their aid to Mrs. Mahoney in this movement, which has become, through her efforts, an international organization with a membership

numbering more than half a million. Her own gardens have brought her constant pleasure and the seed raised there has been given to many who had no gardens of their own.

Mrs. Mahoney has neglected no part of her own country in her travels and when her son was young he was her constant companion on these trips. They were known from coast to coast and had to their credit many exploits, including the climbing of Mt. Hood. Although she has long been a resident of Boston, her love for the out-of-doors has caused her to spend a considerable part of each year in the country, at her former summer home in Kingston, and at her log cabin at Sprucewold, in Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

She was married to Joseph A. Mahoney, now a leading Boston lawyer, who was born in Sandwich, Massachusetts, representing the sixth generation of his family in this country. After his graduation from Sandwich High School in 1888, he came to Boston where he began work and subsequently studied law at Harvard. He has practiced in New York as well as in Boston and has served as judge advocate of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in the latter city. Mr. and Mrs. Mahoney became the parents of one son, Paul, who was born in Cambridge and received his preliminary education from private tutors and at the Huntington School in Boston. Later he attended Stanford University, in California, where he completed the usual four year course in three years, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in the following year received the further degree of Master of Arts at the same institution. While a student at Stanford, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps. After taking his Master's degree he was awarded a Milton fellowship at Harvard University, a grant carrying with it the responsibility for investigating local aviation problems throughout the United States. In carrying out this task he made a 10,000-mile trip. The results of his study are found in the volume, "Transportation and City Planning," on which he collaborated with Dr. Miller McClintock. In 1930, he became connected with the staff of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, for which organization he served as economic adviser and expert. During this time he also studied law at George Washington University, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1935 and being admitted soon afterward to the District of Columbia bar. A career of extraordinary promise and one already marked by substantial achievement came to a close with his sudden death at Alexandria, Virginia, on September 6, 1936, in his thirtieth year.

WATSON, MINNIE STRATTON—The career in music of Minnie (Stratton) Watson, of Boston, has been filled with hard work, notable



Paul Mahoney

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successes, and the distinctive reward that comes only to those who have influenced well the career of others. She was born in Salem, Ohio, was taken by her parents as a child of three years to Sioux City, Iowa, and came to New England at the beginning of the century to enter the New England Conservatory of Music. Her parents were musicians of note. She studied piano under Dr. J. Albert Jeffrey and Edwin Klahre, and voice with Alena G. Emerson, William L. Whitney, Percy F. Hunt, and Mrs. C. Dyas Standish, of New York City. At one time she was head of the Music Section of the dramatic department of the Conservatory under Clayton Gilbert, and was a winner of the Slater scholarship contest in piano.

Minnie (Stratton) Watson has taught piano and voice since 1907 and is a notable figure in this phase of musical education. She has done concert work, voice and piano, in all parts of New England. One of her music critics stated that Mrs. Watson's ability is so outstanding that she is classed among the leading musicians and singers in the country. Her presence on any program means success. She was selected above all other singers by George Chadwick, to sing a program of his compositions on the radio for the National Music Federation. Her work has included accompanying, in opera during the seasons, of operatic stars in Boston and on tour. Her published compositions are few for the reason that her standards for such compositions are so high that she cannot give enough time to their perfection.

Minnie (Stratton) Watson is a past president of the Zonta Club; a member and director of the Massachusetts State Federation of Music; director of the Professional Music Club; chairman of programs and broadcasts of the Professional Women's Club; and is an honorary patroness of the Alpha Chi Omega sorority, and has been an honorary member of the Music Lovers Club for a decade. She was choir director for the United Church, and has done a program for Bainbridge Crist. Her hobby is antiques; she is interested in a variety of sports; and a high point in her interesting memories was reached when Governor Curley presented her with the "key" to Boston. She is notably liberal in giving instruction to persons with talent, but unable financially to pay for the best professional training.

In 1908, Minnie Stratton married Frank S. Watson, a member of the faculty of the New England Conservatory of Music and an outstanding musician.

SULLIVAN, HON. MICHAEL HENRY—

For many years the Hon. Michael Henry Sullivan has been an active figure at the Massachusetts bar and in the public life of the Commonwealth. He has served without interruption since

1909 as special justice of the Dorchester District Court and has filled with distinction other offices of honor and trust.

Justice Sullivan was born at Granville, on September 15, 1874, and completed his preliminary education at Westfield High School and Westfield State Normal School. Subsequently he decided to adopt the profession of law and entered Boston University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1900. In 1911 he received the degree of Master of Laws from the same institution, and in 1930, in recognition of his notable career, Harvard University conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Justice Sullivan was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in February, 1900, and immediately entered upon the active practice of law. During the intervening years he firmly established his professional reputation and on February 24, 1909, was appointed special justice of the Dorchester District Court. While continuing on the bench, he has also assumed many other civic responsibilities. He was a member of the Boston School Committee in 1917-18-19, and chairman for the last two years of this period. He served as chairman of the Boston Finance Committee from March, 1920, until August, 1925; was a member of the State Commission on the extension of the State House in 1913; served as chairman of the Draft Board in the Nineteenth Ward, Boston, during the World War; and from 1928 to 1930 was chairman of the Public School Survey Commission. By appointment of Governor Ely he became a member of the Commission on Boston Charter Revision in 1933, and in June, 1934, was appointed regional counsel for the Home Owners Loan Corporation. In these offices he has rendered valuable service in advancing the purposes of the various bodies with which he was associated, and, through them, the interests of the city and Commonwealth.

In addition to these connections, Justice Sullivan was a trustee of Boston University from 1921 to 1933 and is now an honorary trustee of the institution. He is a member of the executive committee of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, a member of the American and Massachusetts State Bar associations, the Charitable Irish Society, of which he is past president; and the Knights of Columbus. He has also been a member of the First Corps of Cadets since 1904 and is now a member of the Veterans' Association of this organization.

On June 30, 1903, Michael Henry Sullivan married Caroline T. Maloney, of Hinsdale, who died on July 4, 1910. They became the parents of four children: 1. James F., a graduate of Dartmouth College and Boston University Law School, now associated with his father in practice. 2. Robert E., also a graduate of Dartmouth and Boston Uni-

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versity, and an associate of his father in his profession. 3. Caroline, who was graduated from Smith College. 4. Julia M., a graduate of Smith College.

Justice Sullivan married, second, on August 28, 1913, Grace K. Maloney, a sister of his first wife. She died on November 23, 1925. There is one daughter of this second marriage, Grace E. Sullivan, who is a graduate of Bennington College.

FINE, JOSEPH—Since 1926, Joseph Fine has been engaged in the practice of law in Cambridge. He has continued an early association formed during his law school days with the office of the Hon. Arthur E. Beane and has become a well-known figure among the younger members of the local bar.

Mr. Fine was born in Cambridge on May 10, 1898, and received his preliminary education in local schools, attending Putnam Grammar School and Cambridge High and Latin School. In the year 1915 he went to work in the office of the Register of Deeds in East Cambridge, where he was employed for some seven years. Meanwhile, his ambitions centered in the legal profession, and in 1922 he began to attend night sessions at Northeastern University Law School. He also became associated in the same period with the law office of Arthur E. Beane in Cambridge, a connection he has since retained. During his preparations for his career he financed his own way without assistance and in 1926 successfully passed the bar examinations. Shortly afterward he was admitted to practice and entered upon the professional duties which have occupied him without interruption during the intervening years. While not specifically limiting his practice, he specializes in probate and conveyancing work and has won a substantial reputation as a successful lawyer. His offices are situated at 1374 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge.

Mr. Fine is a member of the Boston Bar Association, the Middlesex Bar Association and the Cambridge Bar Association, which he now serves as treasurer. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Putnam Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. While he has never entered public life, he has given effective support to various civic movements and has taken an enlightened interest in the affairs of the community of which he is a part.

CENTRACCHIO, JUDGE ANTHONY A.—One of the members of the younger coterie of lawyers which have helped to sustain the prestige of Boston in the profession, Anthony A. Centracchio has the distinction of being the youngest man in New England to receive appointment to the judicial bench. He is a native of Chelsea, Massachusetts, born May 25, 1906, son of Domenico and

Antonetta (Bucci) Centracchio, both of whom came originally from Italy and made their homes in Boston and East Boston.

Anthony A. Centracchio received the advantages of a good education in the grammar and high schools of Boston. He was graduated from the Suffolk Law School with the class of 1929 and during the following year was admitted to the Massachusetts bar. Since that time he has been engaged in professional practice and has law offices at No. 40 Court Street, Boston. Keenly interested in politics and government affairs even before he was old enough to cast his first ballot, Mr. Centracchio was elected to the Legislature of the Commonwealth, in 1932, and reëlected in 1934, thus having served, at this writing, for four years. In the House of Representatives he has been active as a member of the committee on legal affairs, and the joint committee, 1935-36. Before taking up the study of law he was employed by the State as cashier of the Registry of Motor Vehicles Department.

Mr. Centracchio was appointed special justice of the East Boston Court, by Governor Curley, on February 5, 1936, or before he had celebrated his thirtieth birthday. The appointment was by way of recognition of unusual juridical abilities and fitness for the responsibilities of this court. Mr. Centracchio has been a member of the Federal Court, since 1930. He is affiliated with the East Boston and Winthrop Bar Association, and served as vice-president during 1934-35. He is a member of the Orient Heights Lodge, Order of the Sons of Italy in America, and is also a member of the Knights of Columbus, and a number of other local organizations. As man and citizen he has been constructively active in many movements that aimed at the advance of the district in which he lives, and for the welfare of its people.

On March 3, 1934, Judge Anthony A. Centracchio married Lillian E. Viola, and they have since made their home in East Boston.

SMITH, JOHN J.—While he has won distinction during the past five years as chief probation officer of the Middlesex Superior Court, John J. Smith will be more widely recognized for his achievements as an athlete and coach. In the latter capacity he trained track, baseball and basketball players that were to win national fame in their respective sports. Mr. Smith also engaged in journalism for a period and just prior to assuming his present position was a member of the juvenile training department of the Massachusetts Training Schools. His deep interest in youth, its games and its behavior, coupled with a sympathetic and understanding nature, have eminently equipped him for the position he has held so successfully with the Middlesex Court.



Joseph Fine



Mary J. McGlowe

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John J. Smith was born in East Boston, Massachusetts, March 22, 1877, and received a general education in the public schools of his native community, where he was a classmate of Frederick W. Mansfield, present mayor of Boston, and where he completed his studies in 1894. He then matriculated at Harvard College, where again he was to be a classmate of a distinguished national figure in the person of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. After being graduated from this institution with the class of 1904 he secured a position in a grocery store in East Boston and in due time began his career as an athletic coach which was to bring him wide fame. He became track mentor at Colby College, at Waterville, Maine; Bowdoin College in Brunswick, Maine; and Holy Cross College in Worcester. During this period he also coached basketball. Among his pupils were Jack Coombs, who won fame on the cinder path and Jack Barry, who became a star on one of Connie Mack's world championship teams and who is now baseball coach for Holy Cross College.

In 1909 Mr. Smith gave up his athletic activities to become a reporter on the staff of the "Boston Financial News," which he served until he became associated with the juvenile training department of the Massachusetts Training Schools, a division he eventually came to head as superintendent and in which he supervised the activities of twenty-seven hundred delinquents. On May 1, 1931, he was appointed chief probation officer of the Middlesex Superior Court and has continued in this capacity since, having jurisdiction over approximately seventeen hundred probationers. The efficient manner in which he has managed the affairs of this office and his most complete understanding of the problems involved have brought him justly merited praise.

Apart from his official activities, Mr. Smith has taken a keen and active interest in the affairs of his surroundings and is now a member of several of the leading clubs and societies of this vicinity. He belongs to the Order of Scottish Clans, No. 32, of East Boston, and fraternizes with Council, No. 99, of the Knights of Columbus at Fitchburg. He is a talented artist and draughtsman and enjoys an enviable reputation as a pencil or sketch artist.

On October 25, 1911, Mr. Smith married Mary L. McGrail of Fitchburg. Mr. and Mrs. Smith now reside at No. 143 A Franklin Street, Arlington.

McGLONE, MARY J.—The first woman lawyer to establish a law firm in Boston, Mary J. McGlone has earned the admiration and respect of the members of her profession and of a host of friends. Her contribution to the life of her city has given impetus to many worthy projects and

has been instrumental in furthering the well-being of the city and its people and institutions.

Miss McGlone was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, and attended the public schools in Boston. From 1902 to 1904 she was a student at Notre Dame Convent. In 1908 she was graduated from high school, and thereupon became a student at Burdett College, where she was graduated in 1910. From 1912 to 1916 she worked in business, while taking a four-year course of study in accounting at the Young Women's Christian Association. She also studied cost accounting. As office manager for the MacAlester, Wiggin Company, which later was bought by the General Electric organization here, she performed a valuable work, continuing with them until she started her law practice in 1928. Beginning in 1924, she took up the study of law at Portia Law School, where she was graduated in 1928. In the same year she passed her State bar examinations, and then became the first woman to start a law firm in Boston. She specializes in probate practice, and is regarded as an honored member of the legal fraternity.

She is a member of the Women Lawyers of Massachusetts, the Boston Bar Association, the American Bar Association and the Professional Women's Club. She is an honorary member of Phi Delta Delta, national women's legal fraternity. She is secretary of the newly formed Catholic Professional Women's Club for charitable and educational work. In spare time she has developed the collection of antiques as a hobby, and has an especially large assortment of antique boxes and early American and early English silver. Her extensive travels have enabled her to accumulate antiques from many parts of the globe, including an extensive Chinese collection. She has given particular study to Chinese art and ornament.

Miss McGlone is particularly active in her own profession, however, and is best known for her accomplishments in this connection. She has won several cases in the Supreme Court on matters of trust. She has specialized in estates and trusts, and is very familiar with this branch of the law. She is a member of the firm of McGlone, Penney and Johnson, lawyers. Miss Penney specializes in civil work, and Miss Johnson in railroad law.

BRYANT, ALICE GERTRUDE, M. D.—To introduce Alice Gertrude Bryant, M. D., only as a distinguished rhinologist and oto-laryngologist is to fail in presenting a striking representative of American women in the professions and among scientists, technical authors, inventors and humanitarians. She has gained noteworthy rank with all these and prominence in other fields of human endeavor, facts widely recognized.

Alice Gertrude Bryant is a native and life-long resident of Boston, born April 27, 1862, daugh-

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ter of Charles Bayley and Elizabeth (Williams) Bryant. She was prepared for higher education in the W. Henry Williams Private School, under private tutors, and the Preparatory Department of Vassar College. She continued her studies, formal and professional in Vassar College, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary, and then interned at the New England Hospital for Women and Children. Dr. Bryant became otologist and laryngologist at the Vincent Memorial Hospital in 1892, served similarly the Trinity Dispensary, beginning a year later, and continued in these capacities with both institutions until 1898. In this year she became a member of the staff of the New England Hospital for Women and Children, remaining until 1909. In 1922 she became identified with the New England Deaconess Hospital. These, of course, have not been all of her professional connections and activities, for, by way of example, she has been consultant of the Children's Friend Society, since 1912; examiner of the Boston Girl Scouts, since 1922; and during the period when the United States was participating in the World War, she was a member of the Volunteer Medical Service Corps, No. 2852.

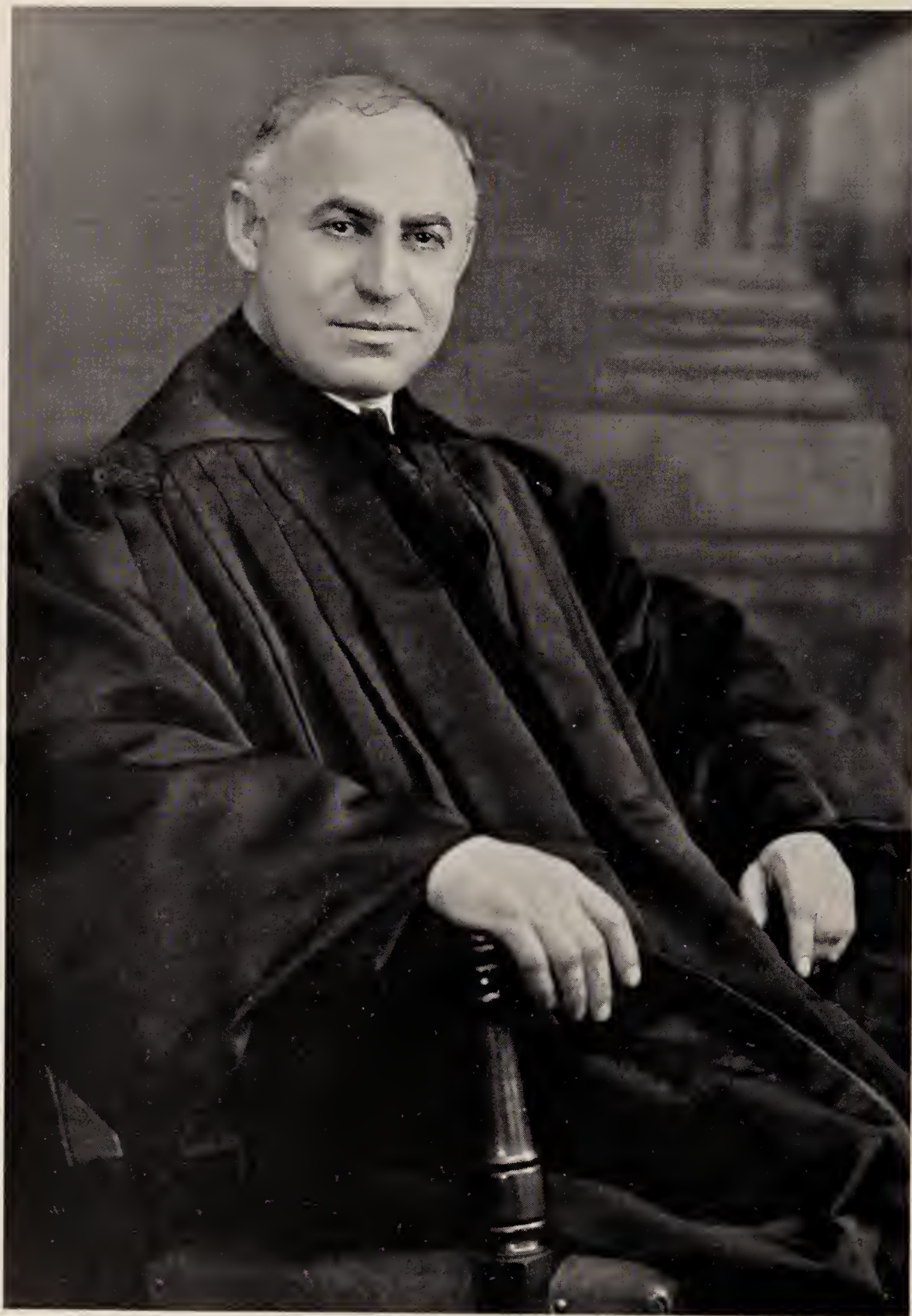
The scope and variety of Alice Gertrude Bryant's interests and activities are reflected in her numerous memberships and offices in many types of organizations. She is a member of The British Association for the Advancement of Science; Fellow, Institute of Hygiene of Great Britain; Royal Astronomical Society, National Education Association; American Association for the Advancement of Science; American Museum of Natural History; American Geographic Society; Massachusetts State Medical Society; American Medical Association; American College of Surgeons; American Rhinological, Oto-Laryngological Society; New England Rhinological and Oto-Laryngological Society; Gorgas Memorial Institute of Tropical and Preventive Medicine; The Illuminating Engineering Society; American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers; American Public Health Association (Fellow in Sanitary Engineering section); Affiliated Technical Society of Boston; National Housing Association; Women's National Farm and Garden Association; Women's Municipal League of Boston; Evening Alliance of Greater Boston; National Association of American Colored People; Speech Readers' Guild of Boston; American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf; Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Women's Association; Alumni Association, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Women's

Medical Association of New York; Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania Alumnae Association; American Meteorological Society; American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing; American Social Hygiene Association; Massachusetts Society for Mental Hygiene; American Association for Medical Progress; Boston Medical Library; National Women's Party; Association for International Medical Service; Association, Alumnae of Vassar College and American Association of American Women.

Traditional Yankee ingenuity was manifested in the number of instruments and accessories Dr. Bryant invented for use in her professional work. One authority has listed the more important of these inventions as: A New Tongue Depressor; a New Tonsil Tenaculum; nasal Polypus Hook, Rubber Auticle Cap, Glass Screen with Adjustable Standard, An Electric Foot Switch, Bone Gripping Forceps, Tonsil Snare Canula, Ear, Nose and Throat Instrument Box, Table for Ear, Nose and Throat Work, and Tonsil Separators.

Over a period of two decades Alice Gertrude Bryant, M. D., has written voluminously of a variety of subjects, but mainly on aspects of her work as a specialist. She is the author of: "The Importance of Early Recognition of Suppurative Ear Disease," 1904; "Clinical Observations Concerning the Nasal Passages and the Relation They Bear to the Organs of Light and Hearing," "The Use of the Cold Wire Snare in the Removal of Hypertrophied Tonsils," 1906; "Streptococcic Infection of the Pharyngeal Adenoid Tissue in Adults," 1908; "The Phases of Specialization from a Modern Standpoint," "Some Points in Reference to the Faucial Tonsil," 1910; "The Importance of a Scientific Training Upon the Development of a Professional Career," 1921; "Voice Training—A Neglected Factor in the Treatment of Deafness," 1923; "The Place the Research Laboratory Occupies in the American Society of Heating and Ventilating Engineers," "Phases of the Attention of Rhinologists and Oto-Laryngologists," "The Value of Lip-Reading and Voice-Training in the Education of the Hard of Hearing," "What I Think of the National Woman's Party," 1934; "Research Work in Heating and Ventilating and What It is Doing for the Home."

FOSS, WALTER F.—A wealth of experience stood to the account of Walter F. Foss when, in recent years, he accepted the position of treasurer of the Coöperative Bank, of Norwood. He is a native of Maine, as were his parents, and was born at Charleston, on November 2, 1871, son of Francis and Mary (Ham) Foss. As was then usual, he remained in association with his father



Israel Cherry

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upon a farm until he was past his majority. In the meanwhile his education had been acquired in local schools and the Charleston Academy, supplemented by graduation from the Shaw Business College of Portland, Maine. Later he was graduated from what is now Northeastern University, with the degree Bachelor of Laws.

Finance and accounting were long Mr. Foss' specialties, being a certified public accountant, and he did a great deal of private work as such. His study of the law was not for the purpose of practicing the legal profession, but as a more perfect training for accountancy, banking, and business. He became interested in a builder and finisher's company, located in Newton, Massachusetts, and for two decades manufactured a variety of architectural products. To his early training he remained true, however, and for a long time was the treasurer of the Morris Plan Bank, of which he is still a director. In 1933 he was elected treasurer of the Norwood Coöperative Bank, of which he is also a director. Mr. Foss is a director of the Strangeman Manufacturing Company, of Newton, and is a member of the Boston Rotary Club.

On June 25, 1894, Walter F. Foss married H. Fay Cushing, of Charleston, Maine, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Francis Cushing, a graduate from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and now is associated with the Brown and Sharp Company of Providence, Rhode Island. 2. Katherine, a graduate from the Norwood High School.

CHERRY, ISRAEL—Israel Cherry, Boston attorney, was born in Russia, October 25, 1892, and was brought to the United States at the age of nine years, by his parents. The family located in the West End section of Boston, where the son attended the Washington School, and was graduated from the English High School with the class of 1912. Later he matriculated at the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated in 1920. Admitted to the bar that same year he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston, with marked success. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts State Bar Association, and local lawyers' organizations. In December, 1936, Mr. Cherry was appointed Associate Justice of the Lynn District Court by Governor Curley.

Fraternally Mr. Cherry is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias, of which he is a past chancellor and commander; the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a Noble Grand, and is a member of the Brotherhood of Mish Kaenteflia, and B'nai B'rith. He is a member of the Dra-

matic Order of the Knights of Khorassan, Nomads Aurudaka Society of David Vicur Choulin.

On October 18, 1926, Israel Cherry married Harriet Benjamin, of Boston, and they are the parents of two children: Leonard and Lorraine Cherry.

BAKER, EMERSON W.—In business, professional and public life Emerson W. Baker performed a work of value to the people of Fitchburg and the surrounding district of Massachusetts, and his labors brought him a large measure of respect and honor. A native of this city, he was reared here and steeped in the traditions of the place, so that he was able to render more than ordinarily fine service to his fellow-citizens, always working out from his own deep knowledge of the special qualities of the community and the individualized nature of its inhabitants and their needs.

Mr. Baker was born February 28, 1882, in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, son of the late Charles Francis and Henrietta (Woods) Baker. Charles Francis Baker, who was born in Lunenburg on December 4, 1850, was for many years an active lawyer and a member of the law firm of Baker and Baker. His parents were William and Olive (Boutwell) Baker, and the Baker forbears were early Plymouth Colony settlers. The district schools of Lunenburg furnished Charles Francis Baker his early education, and in 1868 he was graduated from Fitchburg High School. He then attended Harvard University, taking his degree in 1872, after which he taught in the high school at Fitchburg for two years. Studying law in the office of Norcross and Hartwell, he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1875, then became a member of the firm with which he had studied, whereupon the firm name became Norcross, Hartwell and Baker. The place of Mr. Hartwell, who died in 1891, was taken by Herbert Parker, at whose retirement two years later the firm came to be known as Norcross and Baker. Walter Perley Hall, who was later Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court, succeeded Mr. Norcross at his death, and then the firm became Baker and Hall. In 1907 Chief Justice Hall retired from the firm to accept an appointment as railroad commissioner, and it was at that time that Charles F. Baker's son, Emerson W. Baker, of further mention below, became a member of the firm. Since that time, except for one seven-year period, the firm has been named Baker and Baker. From 1923 to 1930 it was known as Baker, Baker and Robbins, the third member at that time having been Judge Ralph W. Robbins, of Leominster. Charles F. Baker, along with his other activities, was treasurer and counsel of the Fitchburg Coöperative Bank from 1885 to 1892; a trustee of the Worcester North Savings Bank

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from 1896 to 1913, vice-president from 1913 to 1918, and president in 1919; and a director of the Rollstone National Bank from 1901 to 1906. When the Rollstone institution was merged with the Fitchburg Safe Deposit and Trust Company, he was elected a director, so continuing until the Fitchburg Bank and Trust Company was formed by the union with the Fitchburg National Bank. He was then made a director of the enlarged institution. In addition to his other duties for many years he served with General Herbert Parker and Rockwood Hoar as Worcester County bar examiners. After 1892 he was a director of the Fitchburg and Leominster Street Railway Company, and from 1906 he was a director of the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company. In 1883 he served for a term as district attorney, though he seldom appeared in connection with criminal cases either before or after that time. He was active in the Free and Accepted Masons and was the oldest resident member of Aurora Lodge, in Fitchburg, which he joined in 1874. He also belonged to Thomas Royal Arch chapter and Jerusalem Commandery of Knights Templar. He was at one time president of the Fay Club, was a member of the Oak Hill Country Club, and was for years a leader in the affairs of the First Parish Unitarian Church, of which he was for many terms moderator. Though an ardent Republican he never sought office except for member of the School Board and Board of Aldermen of Fitchburg. It was while journeying to Europe in 1878 that he met Henrietta Woods, of Swampscott, Massachusetts, whom he married. She died October 7, 1913, and her husband in December, 1932.

Their son, Emerson W. Baker, studied in the public schools of Fitchburg, being graduated from high school here and then attending Phillips Academy, where he was graduated in 1900. Entering Harvard College, he took the Bachelor of Arts degree there in 1904 and that of Bachelor of Laws in 1907. At that time he became associated with his distinguished father, entering the firm of Baker and Hall, then the oldest law firm in Fitchburg. Known as Baker and Baker or as Charles Baker and Son, it was recognized for its efficiency in the handling of a wide variety of legal work, and the younger Mr. Baker did everything in his power to continue the reputation for integrity and ability that the father's character and efforts had already brought to it in such rich measure.

It was but natural that Mr. Baker should turn his attention to public service and should distinguish himself by worthy performance in this sphere. In 1919 he was appointed second assistant district attorney, and in 1923 he was made first assistant district attorney. In 1926 he was made district attorney. He was president of the Fitchburg Bar Association, a member of the Worcester

County and Massachusetts State bar associations, a director and stockholder in the Fitchburg and Lunenburg Street Railway. He was elected president of the Fitchburg and Lunenburg Street Railway in 1926 and he was one of the first men to advocate a trackless trolley car, which is now in use on this road, and in every way was a public-spirited leader.

Mr. Baker was counsel for the town of Lunenburg, where he made his summer home, as well as for the Fitchburg branch of the Worcester County Trust Company, the Fitchburg County Bank, the Worcester North Savings Bank, the Fitchburg Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1915 and 1916. Politically he was a Republican, and he held membership in the Middlesex Republican Club. He also belonged to the Oak Hill Country Club, the Free and Accepted Masons, the Sons of the American Revolution, and other groups. In the Masonic order his affiliation was with Aurora Lodge. He was also at one time advisor to the Church of Christ. The distinctive quality of his private work and public service caused friends to suggest his name for the nomination to Congress, and he was preparing to leave Florida to attend a dinner planned in his honor at the time of his death.

On September 1, 1907, Emerson W. Baker married Charleen Johnson, daughter of Charles Dickens and Estelle L. (Joyner) Johnson and a descendant of English forbears. Her family goes back many generations in England. Mrs. Baker studied at the New England Conservatory of Music, for three years, and for some time sang in a number of leading churches in this district. From childhood Mrs. Baker had been ambitious to operate a tea room, and in 1928 she began this work in one room of her home, setting only two tables at the beginning. She is an expert cook, and her charming personality equips her admirably for this work. Later she built a house at the foot of Sunset Hill, on the turnpike known as Route 2 running from Boston to Albany. She had the interior of this place tastefully decorated, and soon her reputation as a tea room hostess was established far and wide. The "Buttercup Hill Tea Room," as she named the place, is now famous in this district, drawing its trade from all the surrounding cities of Massachusetts and from as far as 100 miles away. In 1935 she served 25,000 meals, said to represent an unequalled record for a tea room. In addition to this she publishes her own cook book, which is widely sold and used.

Mr. and Mrs. Baker became the parents of two children, one of whom survives—a son, Charles Baker, who attended the grammar and high schools in Fitchburg from Staunton Military Academy and was later graduated from the law

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department of the University of Virginia and admitted to the bar in May, 1936.

The death of Emerson W. Baker occurred at Orlando, Florida, on December 16, 1934, at the age of fifty-two years. Deep sorrow spread through the whole wide circle of his acquaintance as news of that sad event became known, for his achievements in professional and public life were recognized and he was honored for them and for his splendid character and personality. He will be affectionately remembered through the years of the future as an individual who contributed much in his day and generation, and one who was a true and beloved friend.

BRADLEY, ALICE—The name of Alice Bradley has become a household term in many homes throughout the United States. To the women of the Nation she stands as one of the most authoritative forces in the field of culinary art. Her recipes, suggestions and teachings have influenced the American table menu during the past two decades. She has lectured on her vocation before some of the leading institutions of learning in the country and reached thousands through her magazine articles and books. Miss Bradley's career parallels that of her distinguished predecessor, Fannie Merritt Farmer, who founded the Miss Farmer's School of Cookery in Boston, which she now heads. In this capacity she is perpetuating the traditions which have served to reduce cooking to an exact science and thereby insured effective and pleasing results through tried and true methods. Her contributions have been enthusiastically and universally accepted for their excellence.

Miss Bradley was born at Bradford, June 28, 1875, the daughter of Albert Emerson and Kate Evelyn (Cole) Bradley, and a descendant of both Mary Chilton and Hannah Dustin whose names have come down in Massachusetts history. Her early home life and training paved the way to the work she has since followed with such outstanding success. As the eldest of five children, she took much of the responsibility in the management of the home. It was a customary procedure in New England at the time; the true manner in which a young lady was equipped for life. As she grew into young womanhood her independent spirit began to assert itself. She wanted to do something. Women, at this time, were just beginning to enter business. Such activity did not appeal to her, she sought something more in keeping with her temperament and training. It was during this period that her natural aptitude and ability in cooking came to the fore. She began to give cooking demonstrations with Mrs. Janet McKenzie Hill, for many years editor of "American Cookery." The work fascinated her and she

was urged by Mrs. Hill to attend the Boston Cooking School, then under the supervision of Fanny Farmer. Miss Bradley followed this suggestion, eventually was graduated from this institution and secured her first position as cooking teacher for the Young Women's Christian Association in Ottawa, Canada, where she worked part of the time for ten dollars a month and her room and board. Shortly after the end of the first school year, however, she was offered a similar position in Montreal, which she accepted and where she remained until 1900. During this period of her life she devoted her summer vacation periods to supplementing her early education with further study, or in teaching. For two summers she was the cooking teacher at the Hyde Park High School. As a student she took special courses given in the laboratory kitchen of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, among them a home economics course in bacteriology, for which she was the only applicant and consequently received special attention. It was but a brief time after she finished this work that she became dietitian for the Homeopathic Hospital in Boston, the first woman to hold such a position in this metropolis, and with only two predecessors in the country. She continued in this capacity until 1903, when she joined the faculty of the cooking school started by Miss Farmer a year earlier.

The staff, at the time she joined the new venture, included three teachers. One member withdrew, due to illness, and left the burden of management on Miss Bradley and Miss Farmer. In time the school staff and facilities were expanded. Whereas two kitchens had been sufficient during the early days, four were in use by 1912, when Miss Bradley resigned to become an instructor at the New York School of Cookery. As a resident of New York City she also took special courses at Teachers College, conducted classes on the East Side and took summer work under Dr. Elliot Josilyn.

In 1914 Miss Bradley returned to Boston to do some lecture work. During that year Miss Farmer passed away. A few months after her demise Miss Bradley purchased the school, which she has directed and expanded since. Today over twelve kitchens are in operation and a corps of five stenographers are required to attend to the voluminous mail inquiries addressed to the school.

Despite the burden of her official duties she has found time to devote to other important work. In this connection she has served for the past twenty years as cooking editor of the "Woman's Home Companion," lectured extensively and has written a number of recipe booklets and cook books which have found wide favor throughout the world. She is the author of the following books: "The Candy

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Cook Book," published in 1917; "Cooking for Profit," published in 1921; "For Luncheon and Supper Guests," published in 1922; "Desserts," published in 1930, and in four volumes, the "Alice Bradley Menu Cook Book," each volume containing menus, market orders and recipes for three months, this covering the entire year.

Miss Bradley served as a lecturer at Teachers' College, Columbia University, from 1932 to 1936, in the summer school. She is a member of a number of professional and social organizations, among them the American Home Economics Association; the Universal Cookery and Food Association, London; Zonta International; and the Business and Professional Women's Club.

ADAMO, MARTIN E.—In the present day community the drug store is not only a necessity but serves more purposes than almost any other mercantile enterprise. Another interesting development of the modern city is the immense hotel, a community in itself, and the varied shops which cater to its clientele. The Statler Hotel is a representative establishment in Boston, and it is worthy of note that the Statler Pharmacy is a leader in its class, due to ownership and able management of Martin E. Adamo, who operates it in connection with his other drug stores.

Mr. Adamo, a self-made man, was born at Nusco, Italy, April 4, 1882. His parents, both natives of Italy, had come to America in 1878, and remained in Boston for some time, before returning to their home-land. The father came once more to the United States, in 1883, and three years later sent for his wife and family. When Martin E. Adamo was about seven years old, he went with his mother to Italy, once more, where he attended schools in Rome for three years. Boston still remained strong in the affections of the family, so that in 1893, they crossed the Atlantic and the boy's English education was begun again in the Auburndale public schools, Eliot School, Boston, and in a private school. He then entered the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and, although ill-health prevented his graduation, Mr. Adamo passed the examinations required by the Massachusetts State Board of Registration in Pharmacy, in 1907. That same year, with the intent of becoming a Doctor of Medicine, he matriculated at Harvard Medical School, studying particularly under Professor Shattuck, one of the New England leaders in clinical medicine. Again poor health interfered with his ambitions and, being a registered pharmacist, he entered the drug store of the Riker-Jaynes Company, in which he remained until 1915. Since that year he has been engaged in business for himself. His first

venture was the purchase of the store of Chester E. Sawyer, at No. 150 Huntingdon Avenue, Boston. Remodeled and newly equipped, this establishment soon was well on a successful career. Later he developed three more stores in the New England metropolis. In 1926, Mr. Adamo sold all four establishments and, during the following year, opened the Statler Pharmacy already mentioned. The investment turned out so well that he started others until he now has drug stores in the Statler Hotel, the Parker House, the Hotel Bradford, and in the New England Light and Power Building.

What Mr. Adamo has accomplished has been done without inherited wealth or the assistance of influential friends. He has won recognition as being a leader in his field of business. A trade journal recently pointed out that the motto of Mr. Adamo in the operations of his pharmacies has been "Health and Safety. His policy has been courtesy in service, reliability of goods sold and individual assistance and advice." Mr. Adamo is a member of the Boston Druggists Association, serving as its president, 1927-28, and chairman of the delegation which attended the Grand Convention of the National Retailers Association, which was held in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1933-34, he was president of the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association; was president, in 1934, of the Boston Retail Druggists Association; and is president of the New England Drug Council. Other memberships include those in the American Pharmaceutical Association; the National Association of Retail Druggists; the American Association of Arts and Sciences, and the Italian Historical Society. He is a director of the New England Italian Chamber of Commerce; a member of the Boston Rotary Club, and a director, 1935-36; member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; City and University clubs, of Boston, and the Woodland Golf Club. He was appointed a member of the Advisory Board of Education for a term of three years on Americanization and Immigration by Governor James M. Curley.

On October 18, 1910, Martin E. Adamo married Ida Malaney, of Boston, a former educator, and they are the parents of a daughter, Louise, born April 14, 1915.

KEMP, CHARLES WILLIS—The work of the director of the Norfolk County Massachusetts Agricultural School, Charles Willis Kemp, has been eminently successful. He is an educator of training and experience whose thoroughly practical knowledge of the Nation's basic industry fits him for the post he has filled since 1923. He displays executive ability of no mean order in the



Martin E. Adams

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management of the institution; is astute in the solution of the financial problems that seem to be inherent to the operation of public institutions; and is a man who has the confidence of both students and colleagues. In a measure his life follows the pattern of his father, Z. Willis Kemp, Ph. D., well-known educator, who for nearly a third of a century was the principal of Sanborn Seminary, New Hampshire. Dr. Kemp was a graduate from Bowdoin College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and received his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1884, from Northwestern University, at Evanston, Illinois. He once taught in Tabor Academy; was the first principal of the Henry H. Rogers High School, at Fair Haven, Massachusetts; and for eight years was dean of the Springfield International College.

Charles Willis Kemp was born April 10, 1888, at Fairhaven, the son of Dr. Z. Willis Kemp and Mrs. Mary (Boynton) Kemp, both natives of Maine. His preparatory studies were pursued in the public schools of Springfield, Massachusetts, and Sanborn Academy, Kingston, New Hampshire. Matriculating at the University of New Hampshire, he was graduated with the class of 1911, with the Bachelor's degree in Science. At a later period he did postgraduate work in Harvard University. Mr. Kemp taught at Proctor Academy, Andover, New Hampshire, during the 1911-12 school year, and from 1912-15, was principal of Colebrook Academy, at Colebrook, New Hampshire. For about a year he was an instructor in the Theodore Vail School of Agriculture, prior to taking charge of the Weymouth branch of the Norfolk County Agricultural School, where he remained from 1916-18. He then taught in the Rigg's School, Lakeville, Connecticut, for a year, but returned to take charge of the Weymouth branch again, continuing from 1919-22. In the autumn of the latter named year, Mr. Kemp accepted an assistant professorship in Massachusetts State College, department of education. On April 1, 1923, he was elected director of the Norfolk County Agricultural School, a post he has since filled efficiently and well. The affairs of the Weymouth branch are also under his direction. Mr. Kemp is a member of the National Education Association and the American Vocational Association. His college and professional fraternities are Theta Chi, and Alpha Zeta. Fraternally he is affiliated with Gideon Lodge, No. 84, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On July 16, 1912, Charles Willis Kemp married Winifred Pearl Ingalls, of Kingston, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of a son and daughter: Robert L., university student; and Frances L. Kemp.

KNOWLES, ARCHIBALD M.—Highly esteemed as one of Boston's leading members of the legal profession, Archibald M. Knowles has come to occupy a position of respect and honor in the ranks of his contemporaries.

Mr. Knowles was born December 16, 1909, in New Brunswick, Canada, son of American parents, William and Sarah Catharine (Sutthery) Knowles, who were both natives of the Province of New Brunswick. William Knowles came to the United States about 1898, being employed by the Boston Elevated Railway and continuing with these lines down to the present. He was for a time engaged in the contracting business for himself.

The grammar schools of Roxbury, Massachusetts, furnished the early education of Archibald M. Knowles, who also attended the Boston English High School. In January, 1929, he entered the law office of Scaife, Robbins, Fullerton and Noyes, at the same time studying at evening sessions of the Northeastern Law School. He was graduated in 1932 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in the same year was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has carried forward the practice of his profession in Boston and Roxbury, with offices at No. 62 Perrin Street, Roxbury, and No. 10 State Street, Boston.

Taking a lively interest in civic affairs, Mr. Knowles was president of the Roxbury Civic League and Improvement Society for 1935-36. For the same period he was chairman of the Roxbury Red Cross organization. He is a member of the Roxbury Welfare Council and the Roxbury Committee for Law Enforcement, and is vice-chairman of the latter group. He is also a member of the executive committee of the Roxbury Historical Society, president of the Young Men's Republican League of Boston and a member of the Republican Ward Committee for Ward No. 12 of Roxbury. He is junior warden of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, of Roxbury. He also belongs to both the Knights of Pythias and the Knights of King Arthur.

On November 18, 1931, Archibald M. Knowles married Jean Hassie, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. One child, Mark Richard Knowles, was born to this marriage on August 26, 1933.

OVERHOLSER, WINFRED, M. D.—Boston, notable for the coterie of professional members it has attracted as the capital city and metropolis, numbers among its outstanding physicians in State service, Winfred Overholser, M. D., former Commissioner of Mental Diseases. Almost from the beginning of his medical career, he became associated with the Massachusetts institu-

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tions devoted to those afflicted by mental diseases, and his appointment to his former post in 1934, was a recognition of his established ability and achievements. His present appointment as superintendent of St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, District of Columbia, by the President is the culmination of a work well done.

Dr. Overholser was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, April 21, 1892, and received the larger part of his preliminary education in the public schools of Wellesley, Massachusetts. Matriculating at Harvard College, he was graduated, in 1912, with the degree Bachelor of Arts, *cum laude*. He received his medical career as a member of the class of 1916, Boston University, School of Medicine, and that same year was resident physician at the Evans Memorial Hospital. About a year later he became assistant at the Westboro State Hospital, remaining until 1918, when as a lieutenant, he served with the Neuro-psychiatric Section of the United States Army Medical Corps during 1918-19.

Upon his return to civilian activities, Dr. Overholser became assistant physician at the Westboro State Hospital, and was appointed assistant superintendent of the Gardner State Hospital in 1921. He was assistant superintendent of the Medfield State Hospital, from 1921 to 1924; assistant to the Commissioner, Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases, 1924-25; Director of the Division for Examination of Prisoners, 1925-30; Assistant Commissioner, 1930-34; and from June, 1934, to December, 1936, was the Commissioner, all the aforesaid posts being with the Massachusetts Department of Mental Diseases.

Dr. Overholser not only enjoys the highest standing among his professional colleagues in the United States, but has remained constantly in touch with his confreres as an officer or member of many organizations. He has been: president of the Massachusetts Psychiatric Society and the New England Society of Psychiatry; councillor and member of executive committee, American Psychiatric Association; chairman hospitalization committee, Department of Massachusetts American Legion; member, national rehabilitation committee of American Legion; State Expert for Examination of Insane Criminals, 1928-33; Professor of Psychiatry, Boston University School of Medicine; lecturer, Boston University School of Law. He is also chairman of the Committee on Legal Aspects of Psychiatry of American Psychiatric Association; member of the committee on Psychiatric Jurisprudence, American Medical Association; committee on Scientific Administration of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene; Consultant, Medical Aspects of Crime, National Crime Commission. He was chairman of

the committee on Delinquents and Prisons, First International Congress of Mental Hygiene. Since the expiration of his term as commissioner Dr. Overholser has been director of the division of mental hospitals and branch of the national committee for mental hygiene. In September, 1937, he was appointed by the president as superintendent of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, the large governmental institution at Washington, District of Columbia. He is the author of numerous contributions to medical and legal journals on the legal aspects of psychiatry. Illustrative of Dr. Overholser's non-professional interests are memberships in the Boston City Club, the Alethean Club, the Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity. He was formerly (1922-24) Commander of Beckwith Post, American Legion of Medfield, Massachusetts. He is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, being a thirty-second degree Mason and member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner, and a member of the Wellesley Hills Unitarian Church.

On June 4, 1919, Dr. Winfred Overholser married Dorothy Stebbins of Worcester, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three children: Dorothy, Jane, and Winfred, Jr.

THORNER, SAMUEL GEORGE—The well-known Massachusetts attorney, Samuel George Thorner, although a young man, has been particularly prominent in a variety of constructive activities. He was a graduate of the Lincoln School, South Boston, and had attended Huntington Preparatory School and Tufts College, prior to the World War, when he enlisted in the United States Army and was assigned to the Engineering Department.

After resuming civilian life, Mr. Thorner was variously employed for a time, meanwhile pursuing law courses in Northeastern University, from which he was graduated in 1924, a Bachelor of Laws. In January of the following year he was admitted to the bar and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston. Mr. Thorner has also been active in politics, in 1932 being a member of the Massachusetts delegation to the Democratic National Convention. Many will recall his leadership in the fight on behalf of the restoration of the police and fire departments pay cut, which was carried to a successful conclusion.

In June, 1935, Mr. Thorner was appointed assistant district attorney by District Attorney William J. Foley. He is a member of the Law Society of Massachusetts, of the American Jewish Congress, and he is treasurer of the Dorchester Mattapan Hebrew School and the Zionist Organi-

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zation of America. Fraternally he is affiliated with Henry Price Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and of all the bodies of Masonry including the thirty-second degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is Chancellor Commander of Liberty Lodge, Knights of Pythias, and member of the Pride of Boston Lodge, I. O. B. A.

On June 3, 1934, Samuel George Thorner married Tilly D. Gersin, of Wakefield, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of a daughter, Elaine, born August 10, 1936.

BOND, WALTER HUNTINGTON—A descendant of old Massachusetts families, Walter Huntington Bond inherited by right of birth the fine traditions which trace back to the founding of the colonies, and in his own career has exemplified many of the qualities which have gone into the building of the Nation. He has been for more than three decades a prominent figure at the New York bar and is now senior member of the well-known law firm of Bond and Babson. In the exacting sport of mountain climbing, which has been his principal recreation, Mr. Bond is also well-known and has to his credit numerous ascents of the utmost difficulty.

Born in Waltham, Massachusetts, on April 6, 1878, Mr. Bond is a son of David Taylor and Emma Gertrude (Bigelow) Bond. In the paternal line, he is descended from the ancient English family of this name, whose members were large land owners prior to the Norman Conquest. The American progenitor was John Bond, born February 5, 1624, died December 3, 1674, who came to the colonies from Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk County, England, about 1639. He settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, where he was a proprietor in 1642, and subsequently lived at Rowley and Haverhill. From him the line of descent is traced through John, his son, a soldier in King Philip's War; Edward in the third American generation; Edward, his son; Benjamin; David; Benjamin (2), who married, first, Arathusa Bowen, a descendant of Stephen Hopkins, fourteenth signer of the Mayflower Compact; and David Taylor Bond, their son, who was the father of Walter Huntington Bond.

David Taylor Bond was born on February 12, 1846, at Ware, Massachusetts, and married, first, on September 23, 1875, Emma Gertrude Bigelow, who was born on January 15, 1846, and died on December 6, 1882. She was a descendant of John Biglo, who came from the Parish of Wrentham, Suffolk, England, in 1639, and settled at Watertown, Massachusetts. John Biglo was a descendant of Henry III, of England, and Mary Warren,

his wife, was descended from William the Conqueror.

Walter Huntington Bond is the eldest of two children born to David Taylor and Emma Gertrude (Bigelow) Bond, the other being Grace Bigelow Bond. There are two half sisters: Emma Gertrude and Edna Young. He received his preliminary education in the public schools of Freeport, Long Island, attended Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, New York, and subsequently entered the University of Michigan, where he prepared for his professional career. He was graduated from the latter institution with the degree of Bachelor of Laws on June 20, 1901, and was admitted to the bar on June 19, of the same year. Entering practice in New York City, he was associated from 1901-03 with the law office of Judge James B. Dill, the prominent corporation attorney, following which he established the firm of Bond and Babson, now located at No. 32 Broadway, New York City, of which he has since been senior partner. During the intervening years he has won a distinguished reputation in his profession, representing many important interests in a wide variety of litigated cases. While never limiting his practice exclusively to that field, he has specialized in corporation law and is an acknowledged authority on its various phases.

Mr. Bond has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States as well as many other Federal and State courts. He is also a director of numerous corporations. He is a member of national, State and local bar associations, the New York Law Institute and a variety of non-professional organizations, taking a particularly active part in the several patriotic societies dedicated to the preservation of American traditions and ideals, to which he is eligible by right of birth. These include the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, of which he was formerly Governor; the Society of Colonial Wars, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of American Wars. In addition to these connections, Mr. Bond is a member of the New England Society, the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of New York; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the National Republican Club, the Union League Club, the University of Michigan Club and the Graduates' Club, all of New York; the Paradise Valley Club of Tacoma, Washington; the Swiss Alpine Club, of Geneva, Switzerland; the American Alpine Club of Philadelphia; the Canadian Alpine Club of Vancouver, British Columbia; and the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston. He has always been a Republican in politics and has been active

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in support of his party. In religious faith, he is a member of the Baptist Church.

Mr. Bond's favorite recreation for years has been mountain climbing, and his achievements in this sport have won him an international reputation. He has successfully ascended many of the famous peaks both of America and Europe, including Mount Rainier, Mount Hood and others in the United States and Canada; Mount Blanc, the Matterhorn and many more in Europe. In August, 1909, he established a new world's record in his ascent of Mount Blanc. Both in pursuit of his hobby and because of his general fondness for travel he has visited almost all parts of the world, traveling extensively throughout the United States, Canada, Europe and Asia.

On April 6, 1914, Walter Huntington Bond married Mary Madeline Morgan, a descendant of James Morgan, who settled at Roxbury, Massachusetts, before 1640, and a granddaughter of Charles Morgan, founder of the Morgan Steamship Line. Mr. and Mrs. Bond became the parents of three children: 1. David Jameson, born April 1, 1915. 2. Mary Rice, born November 16, 1918, died in infancy. 3. Madeline Morgan, born February 28, 1923. The residence of the family is situated in Garden City, Long Island, with a summer home at North Bethel, Maine.

WHITE, JOSEPH CHARLES—Starting his career as a teacher, Joseph Charles White of Boston, found a larger field for his abilities in business and public service. He was associated with several important corporations before rising to his present position as director of Telephone and Telegraph Division Public Utilities. During these years he was also making a name for himself as a member of the State Legislature, where he has headed or assisted several of the committees.

Mr. White was born January 30, 1899, in Boston, and received his education in its public schools and at Boston College high school, completing his training at Boston College from which he was graduated in 1920 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During 1921-22, by appointment of Bishop Williams of the Roman Catholic Church, he served as a master at St. Augustine's Academy in Porto Rico. He returned to the United States and for the next two years taught in public schools. In 1925, he forsook teaching for business and accepted a position with the Pan-American Petroleum and Transport Company of New York City, remaining with that firm until 1928. At that time he accepted an offer to connect with the Penn Oil Company in Boston, and continued this association until December, 1935, when he accepted his present office.

He was first elected to the Legislature in 1928, serving as a member of the House of Representatives, and at the end of that term was reelected, being altogether four consecutive years in that chamber. In 1932 Mr. White was elected to the State Senate and in 1934 was reelected. He is a member of the Committee on Rules and Municipal Finance, the Committee on Public Safety and Public Health, is chairman of the Special Commission on Municipal Finance, and has served on other committees. During the World War he was a gunnery sergeant in the first aviation attachment of the United States Marines, and was stationed at Boston Navy Yard, League Island, Philadelphia, Quantico, Virginia, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He is a member of the Knights of Columbus.

On September 26, 1928, Mr. White married Patricia Hagan of Boston, and they have three sons: Kevin, Terrance, and Brenton. The family residence is No. 77 Westchester Road, Jamaica Plain.

O'CONNELL, PATRICK AUGUSTINE—

One of the most interesting stories in the mercantile history of Boston can be written around the career of Patrick Augustine O'Connell, president of E. T. Slattery Company, of which he became the owner thirty years ago and developed on an amazing scale. As an executive and man of large affairs he has long occupied an important place in the life and business of the New England metropolis. Many aspects of city and State affairs have benefited through his interest and activities, and he holds a distinguished place among Massachusetts leaders.

Mr. O'Connell was born in Lawrence, Massachusetts, February 13, 1871, son of Daniel P. and Catherine (Dolan) O'Connell, both natives of Ireland who died in Lawrence. After a public school education he became a clerk in the dry-goods store of William Oswald in his home city. As he has explained: "I remember when I got out of high school I wanted to go into the retail business. Perhaps it was in my blood, for my two uncles were successful merchants. I always liked to sell things and to meet people. My first position was in a drygoods store in Lawrence where I lived. They paid me three dollars a week, and the hours were from seven in the morning until nine o'clock at night, with Sundays off. But what would have been drudgery to a boy who was not interested, was fun to me, because I liked the business and every day I learned something new about it." He was speaking from experience, which in early days included a change of scene to Boston and employment by R. H. White, and then



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with William Filene and Sons, of which he became vice-president and merchandise manager.

Late in 1907 came what has been called the "rich man's panic." Mr. O'Connell in that year purchased the E. T. Slattery Company and gave new impetus to an old and notable concern. This business was started in October, 1867, by Ellen T. Slattery as a dressmaking establishment, when Boston was a city of a quarter of a million people, and Copley Square was a marsh. As a store of individuality catering to an exclusive clientele, it was first opened on Hayward Place, then one of the fashionable residential districts. Later it was at No. 631 Tremont Street, and then No. 106 Boylston Street, and in 1892 was removed to No. 84 Beacon Street, where it remained until 1901, when it secured its present Tremont Street location.

As already indicated, Mr. O'Connell took over the affairs of "The House of Slattery," in 1907, and from that time enlargements and improvements have followed in constant succession. Starting with two floors in one of the company's present three buildings, the business soon required five floors of this building. In 1911, the adjoining five-story building was added, and in 1932, in the midst of a Nation-wide depression, this remarkable store found it necessary to take a third new building, adding several departments. Outstanding of its accomplishments was its strict maintenance of high quality standards during this period of intense price competition.

In 1912 Mr. O'Connell opened the well-known suburban branch shop in Wellesley and later the one in Brookline, being the first Boston merchant to inaugurate branch store merchandising and one of the first in the United States. From an establishment of about seventy-five hundred square feet of floor space and a dozen employees when he became president and treasurer, in 1908, "The House of Slattery" now requires over seventy-five thousand square feet of floor space for its purposes and employs more than three hundred and fifty employees. For this marvelous growth, its individuality and prestige, its head and directing power is given full credit by the informed. Through him, "Boston has one of the most beautiful specialty stores in the world," writes a contemporary, "one of the very best in its merchandise and assortments, a shop of fashionable individuality for New England women, one of the most respected houses in foreign and domestic business associations, one of the best in all affairs great and small that enter into a store's service to its customers."

However great the responsibilities of his business activities, Mr. O'Connell has not been remiss in his contributions to other phases of modern life.

Notable in connection with his long list of public services is the fact that he was willing and able to step into pressing tasks in times of critical emergency, when the demands of his own business were great and the personal sacrifice of sharing his attention in public work thereby was much increased. During the World War he served as Food Administrator for Boston, and as chairman of the Committee of Recruiting he organized and supervised the recruiting service of the entire State.

Again, in 1932, when general business of the country was at desperately low ebb, Mr. O'Connell, accepted the presidency of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, which represents some five thousand retail establishments throughout the country. Directly following this important service, Mr. O'Connell accepted membership in the Massachusetts State Board of the NRA and later became the State director of all the NRA activities. As such, he organized the State system of investigation and compliance enforcement for which Massachusetts was considered a model for the rest of the country.

He is a vice-president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and president of the Boston Retail Trade Board, director of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, director of Boston Consolidated Gas Company, director of the National Shawmut Bank, trustee and member of the board of investment of the Union Savings Bank of Boston; director of Norfolk County Trust Company, director of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, member of the Advisory Board of the Department of Education for the State of Massachusetts, past president Charitable Irish Society, director of Infants Hospital, member of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, director Travelers Aid Society, member of the Knights of Malta, one of the highest honors a Catholic layman can receive from the Pope, honorary member of Beta Gamma Sigma (Alpha Chapter of Boston), and vice-president of Boston Art Club, Clover Club and several country clubs. Mr. O'Connell was one of the founders of the Calvert Round Table for racial and religious tolerance, the Merchants Institute and Merchants Credit Bureau.

On January 12, 1904, Patrick Augustine O'Connell married Mary Frances O'Brien, and they are the parents of a son, Edmund Fabian O'Connell, who is now vice-president of E. T. Slattery Company.

COHN, SAMUEL ARTHUR, M. D.—After completing his medical studies, and an unusually long experience as an interne and house physician, Samuel Arthur Cohn, M. D., returned to his native Waltham, where he has since been engaged

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in the practice of medicine. He was born September 24, 1904, son of John and Sarah Cohn, who came from Russia to America and to Waltham in the first year of the present century. The local grammar and high schools furnished Dr. Cohn his academic education. In 1922 he matriculated at Tufts College to pursue pre-medical studies, which were completed in 1925. Four years later he was graduated from the Tufts Medical College, with the degree Doctor of Medicine.

After serving as an interne for several months in the Lying-in-Hospital, New York City, he was connected with St. Vincent's Hospital, Bridgeport, Connecticut, and then spent twenty months in the Carney Hospital. It was as a physician of the best technical training and extensive hospital experience that Dr. Cohn, on June 1, 1932, established a general practice of his profession in Waltham. He remains the student, keenly interested in the latest developments in medicine and surgery. His clientele is large and his services in great demand. He does a large amount of charity work; his ministering to the afflicted often ranking above monetary considerations. Dr. Cohn is a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, and the Waltham Medical Club. He is associated with the staffs of the Waltham and Newton hospitals, and is a member of the welfare commission of his city. Fraternally, he affiliates with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Although golf is his chief personal sport, Dr. Cohn is keenly interested in football and is physician to the Waltham High School football team.

BRIMBLECOM, JOHN C.—John C. Brimblecom, who was born in Swampscott, Massachusetts, January 21, 1868, and who died in Newton, Massachusetts, December 10, 1933, had been president of the Newton Graphic Publishing Company for over thirty years. He acquired this property, with a group of associates, in 1900, and was president throughout his life, as well as editor-in-chief of the weekly published by this organization. As a journalist he was widely-known and highly esteemed throughout the State, having served at one time as president of the Massachusetts Press and National Editorial associations. The nature of his work brought him in close contact with municipal and civic affairs and the broad knowledge he acquired relative to the history, problems and government of this community made him a valuable citizen. He enjoyed a wide and varied official life. For twenty-five years he was clerk of the Common Council and the Board of Aldermen. He was elected and reelected to the General Court as one of the three Newton representatives, and as a member of this body was appointed

to the committee on election laws and later named house chairman of that committee. On two occasions he was a candidate for mayor of Newton opposing Edwin O. Childs, who served in that capacity for sixteen years. His contributions to social welfare were notable, particularly those made for the benefit of the children of this city. In this connection he served as a member of the board of trustees for the Read Picnic Fund. The elder Brimblecom was a former member of the Claflin Guards Veterans' Association, the Middlesex Club, the Massachusetts Republican Club, the National Press Club, and the Civic Club of Newton for which he served as secretary-treasurer for many years. He also was an honorary member of the Newton Rotary Club. In his fraternal affiliation he belonged to the Free and Accepted Masons, where he held a thirty-second degree, was a life-member of Dalhousie Lodge of Newton and was identified with the Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. In addition he fraternized with Newton Lodge, No. 92, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and in religion worshipped at the Channing Unitarian Church. John C. Brimblecom was recognized as an authority on Newton history and published three volumes dealing with the development and growth of this community. During the World War he was assistant secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and in 1919 served with the Newton Constabulary at the time of the Boston police strike. The Brimblecom family traces its American ancestry to early settlers of Marblehead, who are said to have come to this country from Devonshire, England, in 1658.

BRIMBLECOM, WARREN KINGSBURY—As president and editor of the Newton Graphic Publishing Company, Warren Kingsbury Brimblecom is carrying on the illustrious traditions established by his distinguished father, who for nearly a third of a century conducted this business with outstanding distinction and success. In this capacity Mr. Brimblecom has not only become a prominent business figure but also a leader and influential force in the social and civic affairs of this vicinity. Today he is serving his third term as a member of the Massachusetts State House of Representatives and is also affiliated with the leading clubs and societies. In his accomplishments he has won the esteem and respect of his colleagues and the public at large who have come to recognize him for his ability and public spirit.

Warren Kingsbury Brimblecom was born in Newton, June 25, 1899, the son of John C. Brimblecom (see accompanying sketch) and Lillie (Stone) Brimblecom, both natives of this State.

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He received a general education in the public schools of his native community and after completing his high school studies in 1917, matriculated at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as a member of the class of 1921. He studied for three years and then became associated with the H. P. Converse Company of Boston, where he was engaged in the construction of concrete bridges and did work in Springfield and Haverhill, Massachusetts, and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He remained with this firm for three and a half years and then in December, 1924, returned to Newton and became associated with his father in the publishing business as assistant treasurer and associate editor. Since the latter's death he has succeeded him as president of the corporation and editor of the weekly, offices he has occupied with distinction and success.

Emulating his father he has taken a deep interest in the social, civic and political life of this vicinity. He was elected to the State Legislature in November, 1932, reëlected in 1934 and again in 1936. As a member of this department of government he is serving as a clerk of the committee on power and light, was a member of the committee on public service and chairman of the committee on engrossed bills. Mr. Brimblecom was president of the Claflin Men's Bible Class of Newtonville, vice-president of the Massachusetts Press Association, belongs to the Hunnewell Club of Newton, the Newton Rotary Club, is a member of the board of directors of the Newton Young Men's Christian Association and the Newton Welfare Bureau, and a trustee of the Newtonville Branch Library. In his religious convictions he worships at the Methodist Episcopal Church.

On October 8, 1921, Mr. Brimblecom married Hazel M. Chivers of Newton, who is active in the affairs of the Newton Women's Club, and in church organizations. She has served as vice-president of the Young Men's Christian Association Women's Auxiliary. Mr. and Mrs. Brimblecom are the parents of three sons: 1. Frank Chivers, born July 17, 1923, who was named after his mother's brother, killed in action during the World War, at which time he served as sergeant of Battery B, of the 101st Field Artillery. 2. Warren Chester, born July 16, 1926. 3. Leverett Stone, born July 17, 1928.

ANDERSON, ROGER HAMLIN—Although the activities of his career have centered beyond the borders of this Commonwealth, Roger Hamlin Anderson was born in Massachusetts and has always retained his interest in the State of his birth. He has been a member of the New York bar for

a quarter of a century and is now engaged in the practice of law in New York City.

Mr. Anderson was born at Burlington, Massachusetts, on June 5, 1886, a son of the Rev. Charles Anderson and Abbie Frances (Hamlin) Anderson. His father, who was born at Sennett, New York, in 1847, was associated with the early development of Robert College at Constantinople, where he was instructor in English and elocution from 1869 to 1872. Subsequently he returned to the United States to study for the ministry, attending Andover Theological Seminary in Massachusetts and Auburn Seminary in New York. In 1874 he entered the active ministry of the North Woburn Church, spending much of the following fourteen years with Massachusetts charges. In 1888 he accepted a call as professor to Robert College, where he remained until failing health forced his retirement in 1918. From 1905 until 1913, he served as vice-president of this institution. Abbie Frances (Hamlin) Anderson, his wife, was a daughter of Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, founder and first president of Robert College, and a cousin of Dr. Lyman Abbott. She was born in November, 1847, in the Near East, where her parents had gone as missionaries, but came to the United States to complete her education and for a time was instructor in botany at Vassar College. She was married in 1873, and in 1888 returned with her husband to Robert College. Amid the "scenes of her birth and early life, she then began the long period of thirty years of untiring and unselfish service to the students, faculty and neighbors of Robert College, to the poor of the village and to the miserable victims of three successive wars." She was a woman of the rarest character and charm, whose devoted efforts were a major factor in the development of Robert College and whose spirit was a source of unfailing strength to those among whom her life was spent. She was greatly beloved.

Roger Hamlin Anderson, of this record, was educated at Robert College and at Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1906 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He prepared for his professional career at the Law School of Columbia University, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1909. In the same year he was admitted to the New York bar and entered upon the active practice of law which he has since continued without interruption in New York City. During the intervening years he firmly established his professional reputation and the demands on his services reached substantial proportions. Mr. Anderson has represented various important interests as counsel and attorney, appearing in both State and Federal courts. His present offices are situated at 76 William Street, New York City, and

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he is a member of the firm of Morris, Plante and Saxe.

Mr. Anderson is a member of the American Bar Association, the New York State Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of New York. In addition to his professional connections, he is a member of the Yale Club of New York and the Park Avenue Club of New York. For some years he has made his home at Ridgewood, New Jersey.

On May 21, 1913, Roger Hamlin Anderson married, in New York City, Margaret De Forest. They are the parents of two children: Joseph Clary and Lawrence De Forest Anderson.

SHALLNA, MRS. SUSANNE P.—A woman attorney still occupies a unique place in the affairs of her surroundings, particularly when she comes to enjoy the success and distinction that has been attached to the name of Mrs. Susanne P. Shallna, who has engaged in a general practice of law with her husband, Anthony Oswald Shallna, in Boston and Cambridge for the past fifteen years and also won recognition as one of the outstanding women leaders of the State.

Mrs. Shallna, born in Lithuania on November 20, 1895, came to this country with her parents in 1901. The family settled in Worcester, where she received the early part of her general education in the public schools. Later she attended the Berkley Preparatory School and after completing her studies at the latter institution matriculated at the Boston University Law School from which she was graduated with a Bachelor of Laws degree in the class of 1921. In the same year she was married to Anthony Oswald Shallna, who upon coming to Boston became associated with Hon. Frederick W. Mansfield, who is now Mayor of Boston. In 1923 she became associated with her husband and has continued to practice with him since. Through her accomplishments and contributions to the profession, Mrs. Shallna has won the esteem and respect of her colleagues who have seen fit to choose her for a number of important posts. In this connection she is a former president of the Massachusetts Association of Women Lawyers, has served in the same capacity for the Boston Zonta Club and is past International president of Kappa Beta Pi Legal Sorority. She is also vice-president of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club and chairman of the Legal Status Committee for Massachusetts and Cambridge League of Women Voters. In addition she serves as a member of the Women's Status Committee for Zonta International and in 1936 she was one of twelve delegates from the United States to the International Congress of Business and Professional Women in Paris. Mrs.

Shallna has lectured extensively on current legislation for women and their legal and economic status today, and from time to time contributes articles to some of the publications that are published by the organizations of which she is a member. The Shallna firm does legal work in Boston for the Consul General of Lithuania.

May 13, 1937, she was elected president of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston.

LANE, JOHN W., M. D.—It was a peculiarly fitting further step in a notable career when, February 1, 1937, John W. Lane, M. D., was appointed Commissioner of Institutions for Boston. He came to the medical profession rather later in life than most young men, but with a background of completed formal education and an experience in life that no doubt contributed valuably to his success as a physician.

Dr. Lane was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, July 29, 1877, son of Thomas I. and Alice E. (Doran) Lane, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Nova Scotia, Canada. His father, now deceased, was for some years superintendent of printing for the City of Boston. Enlisting in the Fourth Cavalry of the 44th Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy during the War Between the States. Dr. Lane attended the Mather grammar school, Dorchester, and was graduated from the Boston Latin School, in 1895. Entering Harvard University, he received his Bachelor's degree in Arts four years later. In 1903, he was graduated from the Harvard Medical School, a Doctor of Medicine, and became a surgical interne in the Boston City Hospital, and from 1910-14 was a visiting surgeon of this same institution. Until 1916 he was also surgeon in chief at St. Elizabeth Hospital, Brighton, this State.

The activities of the United States in the World War took its toll upon his time, but no doubt broadened the scope of his knowledge of surgery and medicine, and his usefulness as a practitioner. He was chief of the surgical service at Evacuation Hospital, No. 12, United States Army in France and Germany, with the successive ranks of captain, major, and lieutenant-colonel of the United States Army Medical Corps. Since 1919 he has been surgeon to St. Mary's and St. Margaret's Hospital, of Dorchester, and president of the medical staff.

In February, 1937, Dr. Lane was appointed Commissioner of Institutions, City of Boston. He is a member of the Dorchester Medical Society of the Massachusetts State Medical Association, and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.



Susanne P. Thallma

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Fraternally Dr. Lane is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and the Catholic Order of Foresters.

On October 3, 1906, John W. Lane, M. D., married Frances A. Dorrety, of Dorchester, and they have one daughter, Mary D., graduate of Notre Dame, who is her father's private secretary.

BROWN, MERTON LEWIS—Engaged in the practice of law, Merton Lewis Brown is one of Boston's professional leaders and a man who has contributed in a very substantial way to the betterment of his adopted city.

Mr. Brown was born December 30, 1882, at Houlton, Maine. He attended the Ricker Classical Institute, in that city, where he was graduated in 1901, and then became a student at Boston University, where, in 1910, he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the College of Liberal Arts. He was graduated in 1912, a Bachelor of Laws, from Boston University Law School, and in September of that same year was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts.

Along with his legal practice, Mr. Brown has carried on a variety of public service. From December 19, 1928, to April 24, 1935, he was Commissioner of Insurance. In October, 1924, he began his work as city solicitor of the City of Malden, so continuing until March, 1932. He was also for several years a member of the Malden Board of Aldermen and of the Malden Common Council. At the close of the World War, he served as chairman of the Malden "welcome home committee" to greet the returning soldiers. For one year he served as president of the Maine Club. He has constantly been active in civic affairs, and has served regularly as a member of the Middlesex County Bar Association and the Boston Bar Association. In the Free and Accepted Masons he holds the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is affiliated with Beauseant Commandery of Knights Templar, in Malden. He belongs to the Boston City Club and the Republican Club of Massachusetts, and is a trustee of Malden Baptist Church. He is also a trustee of Boston University and a member of the Law Society of Massachusetts. Into all his activities Mr. Brown has consistently put the full measure of his enthusiasm and energy, earning thereby the warm appreciation and satisfaction of his contemporaries and distinguishing himself as one of the leaders in the civic life of the Boston district.

EVERETT, GEORGE TUCK—In the mercantile circles of Boston, George Tuck Everett has been a well-known figure over a long period, as was his father before him. He is a native of

Maine, born at Bradford, January 8, 1876, son of Josiah S. and Louise M. (Tuck) Everett. His mother, born at Levant, Maine, was the daughter of George Tuck, farmer and substantial citizen, a native of Fayette, Maine, who died in Bradford in that same State. Josiah S. Everett was born at Newry, Maine, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in October, 1917, at the age of seventy-two. A Civil War veteran, he served as a private in the 3d New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry. For many years he was identified with a wholesale grocery house in Boston.

George Tuck Everett, after completing his education in Cambridge and Chelsea, Massachusetts, schools, became an office boy with a drygoods firm, in the New England metropolis. After a year he was engaged in a humble capacity by Saville, Somes and Company, with whom he remained for thirty-two years, mainly as confidential clerk. There followed two years as a public accountant, but since November 25, 1934, Mr. Everett has been associated with the Webster-Thomas Company, wholesale grocers and manufacturers of bakers and confectioners' supplies. This company caters to a clientele in greater Boston, the contiguous sections, and a widening territory which includes Maine.

Mr. Everett is a director, treasurer and credit man of Webster-Thomas Company. He is a Republican in politics. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliated with Soley Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Somerville; the Somerville Royal Arch Chapter and Orient Council of Royal and Select Masters, also of Somerville; the DeMolay Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar and Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, both of Boston, and the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masons. He is also Past Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar and the Appendant Orders of Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

WASSERMAN, JACOB—During a long and distinguished professional career, which spans nearly thirty years, Jacob Wasserman has attained a distinctive place in the social, civic and political life of the city of Boston, where he is now ranked as one of the most able and prominent members of the legal profession. He is a former member of the State Legislature, former election commissioner for the city of Boston, former member of the City Charter Committee and a popular and influential figure in fraternal and social organizations.

Mr. Wasserman was born at Camnetz, Russia, October 15, 1884, and was brought to this country at the age of three by his parents who settled in Boston. He received a general education in the public schools and after completing his studies at

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the Boston Latin School, matriculated at the Boston Northeastern University School of Law from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1908. A year prior to finishing his training, in 1907, he was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar and consequently was able to embark on his distinguished career directly after he left college. Since that time he has argued a number of important cases in this State and also gained admission to practice before the United States Supreme Court, a privilege that was accorded him in 1918. The extent of his ability and triumphs in the field of law have been the underlying factors in the ranking he has gained as one of the most outstanding lawyers of the State. Professionally he is a member of the Boston Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

His official life dates back to 1917, when he was elected a member of the State Legislature, a body with which he was to serve with distinction until 1918. The enviable reputation he came to enjoy as a legislator led to his being chosen election commissioner for the city of Boston during the latter year and in 1923 to membership on the City Charter Commission.

Despite the burden of professional and official duties he has found time to devote to the social life of his surroundings and acquitted himself with characteristic distinction. He is Past Master of the Brotherhood Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons and Past Grand of the King Solomon Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a member of the University Club and during the World War served with the First Motor Corps of the Massachusetts State National Guard. Through his military experience he is commander of the Brookline Post of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States.

On September 28, 1910, Mr. Wasserman married Harriet Theise, and they are the parents of five children: 1. Arthur T., who was graduated from the Boston University Law School and is now associated in practice with his father. 2. Lee S., graduate of Amherst College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 3. Frederic, a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 4. Robert M. 5. Rosalind A.

The family reside at No. 126 Manet Street, Newton.

CARLSON, AUGUSTA NORDELL, M. D.

—Numbered among the outstanding specialists in the medical fraternity of Boston, Augusta Nordell Carlson, M. D., came into prominence while a member of the staff of the Massachusetts Memorial Hospital from 1914 to 1929, centering her work in the institution upon nervous diseases. She was engaged also in private practice during this period, having opened an office in Boston in 1914. Her withdrawal from the staff of the Massa-

chusetts Memorial Hospital was because of the press of her work as a specialist in nervous diseases and physiotherapy.

Augusta Nordell Carlson was born in Sweden and attended the schools of her native country until the age of fourteen years when she came to the United States. Her academic education was continued in Massachusetts, where she was a student in Northfield Seminary. Her medical degree was acquired at Boston University, from which School of Medicine she was graduated in 1914. Dr. Carlson is a member of the Physiotherapy Society, and is notably generous in the time she gives to charitable activities, both as a physician and humanitarian.

CRAM, RALPH ADAMS—Now the dean of American architecture and occupying the position of being this nation's leading exponent of the Gothic, Ralph Adams Cram, of Sudbury and Boston, has unquestionably exercised an enormous influence in the United States, particularly in church construction and in the somewhat allied field of college and university structures. The roster of the edifices with which he has been concerned, starting with such as the United States Military Academy at West Point and Princeton University, running through such as the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City and terminating—for the present—with the new United States Post Office and Federal Building in Boston, is as distinguished a catalogue as probably any modern architect anywhere has to his credit. And, in addition to this eminence, Mr. Cram has won for himself a distinguished position in another field, that of literature. Indeed, he is the author of a score of books, volumes which, concerned not only with art and architecture but with history, religion and sociology as well, testify to his remarkable catholicity of mind and temperament. In these, perhaps secondary, aspects of his personality, Mr. Cram has been a leader in the development of the mediæval tradition in America, being one of the founders of the Mediæval Academy and formerly its president, as well as enthusiastically supporting the Catholic movement in the Anglican Church. To many of his contemporaries, Mr. Cram, aside from his purely professional distinction as an architect, is perhaps most widely known for his criticism of modernism in its various categories, criticisms which he has expressed from time to time with characteristic emphasis.

Ralph Adams Cram was born in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, December 16, 1863, son of the Rev. William Augustine and Sarah Elizabeth (Blake) Cram. Rev. Mr. Cram was a Unitarian clergyman by profession and a mystical philosopher by nature who, after a devoted life, spent his age in retirement at the little New Hampshire village where Ralph Adams Cram was born.



Augusta Nordell Carlson

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Following attendance at the public schools in Augusta, Maine, Westford, Massachusetts, and Exeter, New Hampshire, where he graduated from high school at the age of seventeen, Ralph Adams Cram brought his formal general education to an end and embarked upon his career as an architect. In this choice of a profession, Mr. Cram was directed by his father, as explained in Mr. Cram's autobiography: ". . . It was really my father's work, for . . . I was perfectly content to go to any school where I was sent, read industriously along both artistic and scientific lines, act incessantly in amateur theatricals, and associate ardently with those of my kind, though of opposite sex. As a Unitarian minister, and retired at that, he could not afford to send me to college; and after I had graduated at the Exeter high school, the question naturally arose as to what I was to do. I had shown, for some years, a certain knack at drawing . . . and it looked as though it was an artist's career that would open before me. However, after a certain visit to Boston on my father's part, when he took with him some of my landscapes and flower-pieces in order to show them to various practitioners of this mystery, I took notice of the fact that an artist's career was not thereafter referred to by him or my mother with any degree of confidence or enthusiasm. With no thought of architecture as a profession and . . . with no particular consciousness that there was such a thing, I seem always to have been interested in houses and their arrangements . . . I would try to work out floor plans . . . on the floor of the attic, working on the back of rolls of unused wall paper. . . ."

Recognizing the talent thus revealed, Mr. Cram's father evidently weighed the possibility of a career for his son in architecture and accordingly visited William R. Ware, head of the department of architecture in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and asked for advice. The old professor examined the rude drawings of the boy and, becoming interested, found him an opening in the office of Rotch and Tilden, two young Boston architects. There, on January 1, 1881, Ralph Adams Cram began.

For five years, the boy labored in that office, receiving his architectural training from Arthur Rotch and George Tilden, both of whom contributed greatly to the development of their apprentice who was destined to climb far above them. Happy in this office, yet Mr. Cram did not find his career altogether to his liking. Constantly, he became more and more critical of the profession and determined that he must visit Europe. At last the way seemed open. Arthur Rotch had established a scholarship good for two years traveling in Europe and the first contest was launched at the very time Mr. Cram's desire for travel was waxing. Ardently, the boy took the preliminary examinations and then awaited the final working

out of the competitive design, a subject held secret until the zero hour. Unfortunately, he saw the subject by accident in his employers' office—and was thus disqualified. In his bitter disappointment, he contemplated dropping his career and becoming a journalist, a field in which he had already been successful for a time, having been made art critic for the Boston "Transcript" at the age of twenty-two in consequence of various "letters to the editor." In this position, however, Mr. Cram had "developed a certain repugnance to commenting in extenso on exhibits of pictures I considered bad, even when the proprietors of the galleries implicated were generous advertisers—an inhibition which was not sympathetically accepted by the business management. The result was a severance of relations, and all was to be begun again."

However, just at the moment when journalism was once again beckoning because of the Rotch scholarship misfortune, opportunity came in a different guise, an open competition was announced for a new Court House for Suffolk County. Mr. Cram half-heartedly worked out a complete set of designs and submitted them. To his astonishment, he won one of the prizes, although the county greatly modified the money awards, and Mr. Cram found himself at last on the way to Europe with a commission from the "Transcript" to send back "letters of travel." After a glorious tour, somewhat limited by lack of funds, but one richly fruitful in educational experiences, he returned to Boston, only to return to Europe again very shortly and to enjoy tremendously stimulating studies in Italy, as the result of which he definitely determined to devote himself to architecture and so came home, ambitious but a thousand dollars in debt.

Odds and ends of work kept him going for a time until, finally, he won a second prize of thirteen hundred dollars for certain additions to the State House in Boston (his design was not responsible for the present "ham-sandwich" structure). With this windfall, he paid off his debts and actually started in business for himself in partnership with Charles Francis Wentworth—the name, Cram and Wentworth, appearing on the door of an eight by twelve room at Number 1 Park Square in the year 1890. For several years the firm made progress very slowly, finding commissions mostly in the field of domestic architecture. Meanwhile, Mr. Cram had become enthusiastic over his determination to elevate the condition of church design—which he says, "was in a very parlous state." Selecting the Gothic as the ideal medium for churches, he steadfastly worked away until, finally, progress commenced with the firm winning contracts, suddenly and "by some whim of Fate," commissions for "four real churches." The first was All Saints' of Ashmont, followed by Christ Church, Hyde Park, the Swedenborgian church in Newtonville, and St. Paul's, Brockton. While

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thus engaged, the firm made a most valuable acquisition in the person of Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, who joined the firm and, for twenty-five years, was Mr. Cram's "alter ego, and I like to think that I was his." This was a happy circumstance, for Mr. Wentworth became ill and died in 1899, at which time, to make the firm record clear, Frank Ferguson was also added to the firm—the name becoming Cram and Ferguson in 1913, when Mr. Goodhue dropped out. Mr. Ferguson also died in 1926, and the three then junior partners, Frank Cleveland, Chester Godfrey and Alex. Hoyle, became full members, but still preferred to retain the old name of Cram and Ferguson, the present title.

To return to the nineties, the firm continued to progress, building "several churches, residences, libraries, school buildings; but nothing of major dimensions came our way. Still, we managed to get on." Then came 1900. This was a vital year for Mr. Cram. He married and the firm won the competition for the rebuilding of the United States Military Academy, a commission which entailed an estimated expenditure of some seven million dollars. In the final outcome, financially this commission was unhappy, for political differences resulted in unpaid commissions which are still outstanding, but, professionally, it was the real establishment of Mr. Cram and his associates as important architects. It was a major commission; it was magnificently executed and such a structure as Post Headquarters will remain for many generations testimony to the genius of Mr. Cram, as will the Riding Hall and the Power House, the three particular buildings of the group which were his individual work.

West Point not only established the firm, but brought a vast increase in business; not only was the Boston office busy, but the New York office, under the direction of Mr. Goodhue, was likewise active. During this period Mr. Cram and Mr. Goodhue had drawn apart in the matter of design and gradually the two offices grew more or less independent. One of the last big commissions on which both men labored jointly was St. Thomas' Church in New York City. After that, while Mr. Goodhue became interested in Spanish-American and Byzantine fields, Mr. Cram continued with his Gothic and took over such projects as Princeton University, Rice Institute in Texas, and ultimately, the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York City. Mr. Cram's work at Princeton began in 1909, when he was appointed Supervising Architect to the University, a position which he filled for the following twenty-two years "with a sort of cumulative joy that was one of the great experiences of my life . . . no period ranks higher than this." Of his actual work there, Mr. Cram has this to say, in part: "At Princeton, I had first to work out a general scheme for all future growth and during the years . . . I had the deep gratifi-

cation of seeing this plan carried out in every essential particular . . . The Graduate College was the most spacious opportunity the office ever has had for working out its, by then, fully established ideas and principles in the matter of 'Collegiate Gothic' adapted to contemporary conditions. The plan and general composition were my own particular preoccupation, the decorative detail, both exterior and interior, being largely worked out by Frank Cleveland and Harold Carswell. The Cleveland Tower I did by myself. . . ."

At the same time, Mr. Cram was busy also with his second major scholastic project, Rice Institute. This commission was in many ways a difficult one, for not only was it an entirely new undertaking reared on the open on "a level and stupid site," but also one in which there was no historical or stylistic precedent. Accordingly, Mr. Cram created "a measurably new style that, while built on a classical basis, should have the Gothic romanticism, pictorial quality, and structural integrity." The resulting structures, widely recognized as definite contributions to American architecture, have not as yet been widely developed. As Mr. Cram writes: "We have been able to do only a few other things in a similar style, chief of which is perhaps the recently finished Library for the University of Southern California . . . but I would much like to pursue this theory and practice to a more definite end."

As for the Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, that immense edifice may possibly come to be Mr. Cram's greatest monument, although, strictly speaking, it is not entirely all his, for it was originally undertaken and partly completed from designs by other architects. When the church was finally given to Mr. Cram to complete and to alter to Gothic design, the task presented many difficulties, but all problems were ultimately solved, and the work has now progressed towards its final completion. When the last hammer is laid down, many millions will have been spent on this vast cathedral, but, as Mr. Cram points out, its cost, even so, will be less than one-half that of a single super-dreadnought battleship, an engine of destruction which may, possibly, have a useful life of some twenty years, while the church will endure easily for two thousand years and will serve the moral needs of some three hundred and fifty million people.

While Mr. Cram was thus occupied with these three great commissions, not to mention many other comparatively minor ones, he also served the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for seven years as head of the Architectural Department, the chair of which he filled with satisfaction both to himself and his fellows. In this capacity, it is interesting to note that he worked earnestly not to increase the number of his students, but to radically reduce them, for it is his ideal of education in architecture that only a few men are really

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qualified to practice the profession successfully, both from the point of view of individual talent and adaptability and also because of the fact that opportunities for livelihood are strictly limited. He considers it an error to crowd architectural schools with students and then to turn them out into a world in which only a few of their number can win success. This educational activity began in 1914, but was discontinued in 1921, when work so besieged his office that he found he could no longer devote his time to teaching. It was also during this period that Mr. Cram acted as chairman of the Boston City Planning Board. In this second position he was not personally satisfied that much could be accomplished, but he accepted the assignment in a spirit of civic responsibility and worked hard at his duties, planning among other things the development of Stuart Street, now partly completed, the creation of a civic center in the South End, still as remote a possibility as ever, and, finally, the building of an island in the Charles River Basin on the idea of the Ile de la Cite in Paris, also still a most remote possibility.

To bring Mr. Cram's architectural record down to date from World War times, only a few commissions need to be selected out of many. Perhaps those in which he was most personally interested were those he writes of: ". . . Princeton Chapel, the chapels for St. George's School at Newport, Mercersburg Academy, and Rollins College at Winter Park, Florida; the Roman Catholic churches of the Sacred Heart in Jersey City, St. Mary's of Redford in Detroit, and Holy Rosary, Pittsburgh; the East Liberty Presbyterian Church in Pittsburgh, and Christ Church (Methodist Episcopal) on Park Avenue, New York." In addition his firm designed many business buildings and the Boston Federal Building, often called the Boston Post Office. In this latter commission, a striking example of "functional-modernistic" style, the firm was compelled to limit their efforts to forms laid down by the structural steel design and floor plans which were the work of the Federal Government's agents, but, nevertheless, the massive and lofty structure is easily the most impressive building in modern Boston, dwarfing everything else, although topped by the slender Custom House Tower and the new column of the Suffolk County Court House, the most recent, if not the last, of many additions to the original plans Mr. Cram drew many years ago when his career first began.

It is fitting to close this review of Mr. Cram's work as an architect with mention of his great church in Pittsburgh, the East Liberty Church, recently completed and the firm's most recent major church. In this commission, Mr. Cram was given practically free range by R. B. Mellon,

and he made the most of this almost unrivaled opportunity, although the environment is unfriendly. The building itself is of the utmost grace, despite its bulk and the delicate tower rises as the perfect symbol of all that religion and the living faith should mean to mankind. In connection with this church it is interesting to note that, although Protestant, it is Catholic in design, a fact pointed out by Mr. Cram, who has written of it: ". . . It is a simple fact that in half an hour, by the addition of a Crucifix and six candles on the Communion table, the church could be prepared for a pontifical High Mass, either of the Roman or the Anglican rite. Everything else is there . . ."

To consider Mr. Cram's literary work would involve a broad survey of the glamorous period at the end of the nineteenth century, for he was an integral figure in that glorious sunset of literary and general artistic activity which distinguished Boston at that time. He knew scores of men and women who were prominent then and shared with them all the delights of youth finding its way in a world with which they were displeased and which they hoped to improve. Some of Mr. Cram's first books, such as "The Decadent" and "Black Spirits and White," reflect this period. Following this time, his energies as a writer were directed into professional courses and his books thus include such titles as "Church Building," "The Ruined Abbeys of Great Britain," "Impressions of Japanese Architecture and the Allied Arts," "The Gothic Quest," "The Ministry of Art," "Heart of Europe" and "The Substance of Gothic." In addition to other volumes of history and social concern, Mr. Cram has, particularly in more recent years, expressed his deepening religious concern in such volumes as "Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh," "Towards the Great Peace," "The Catholic Church and Art," and "Convictions and Controversies." One of his most recent works is his autobiography, "My Life in Architecture," which bids fair to become one of the standard works of its kind.

Mr. Cram naturally has devoted himself during his career to his profession as an active member of many societies and is thus a member not only of Boston and Massachusetts organizations, but also belongs to American societies and British groups.

Ralph Adams Cram married, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, September 20, 1900, Elizabeth Carrington Read, daughter of Captain Clement Carrington Read, C. S. A., of Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Cram are the parents of three children: 1. Mary Carrington, now Mrs. Edward M. Nicholas, Jr. 2. Ralph Wentworth. 3. Elizabeth Strudwick, now Mrs. Wallace M. Scudder. Mr. Cram makes his home at "Whitehall," in Sudbury, where he has built a private chapel, known as St. Elizabeth's, part of his home life and yet one which is becoming celebrated widely.

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PRESCOTT, SAMUEL CATE, Sc. D.—

Widely known as an educator and scientist, Dr. Samuel Cate Prescott is dean of the School of Science at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Cambridge, having his residence in Brookline. He has shown himself to be a deep student of science, and has done extensive writing on his own special subject.

Dr. Prescott was born April 5, 1872, at South Hampton, New Hampshire, son of Samuel M. and Mary E. (Cate) Prescott. After completing his preliminary studies, he became a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he was graduated in 1894 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Later he did postgraduate study in Europe, and in 1923, after several years of distinguished professional achievement and wide recognition of that achievement, he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Bates College. In 1895 and 1896 he was assistant in biology at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, being given the instructor's rank in 1896 and continuing as instructor there until 1903. From 1903 to 1909 he was assistant professor of industrial biology and bacteriology, also serving from 1902 to 1909 as instructor in bacteriology at Simmons College. In 1909 he was elevated to the rank of associate professor at the institute, holding that position until, in 1914, he was made professor of industrial microbiology. Since 1922 he has been head of the department of biology and public health, and since 1932 has been dean of the School of Science.

From 1904 to 1921 Dr. Prescott was director of the Boston Bio-Chemical Laboratory, and from 1914 to 1917, along with his other duties, he was director of the research laboratory of the United Fruit Company at Port Limon, Costa Rica. During the period in which the United States was involved in the World War, he was with the Sanitary Corps of the Army, holding a major's rank. In 1920 he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and in 1925 was given the full rank of colonel. In 1918 and 1919, in addition to all his other responsibilities, Dr. Prescott was chief of the division of dehydration of the Bureau of Chemistry of the United States Government, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Dr. Prescott is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, the American Society of Naturalists, the Society of American Bacteriologists (of which he was president in 1919), the Society of the Chemical Industry, the American Public Health Association (of which he was vice-president in 1935), the Massachusetts Institute of Technology Alumni Association (of which he was president in 1927

and 1928), and the New England Botanical Club. He is a member of the University Club, of Boston, Massachusetts, of the Harvard Travellers' Club, the Sons of the American Revolution and the Military Order of the World War.

Adding authorship and literary work to his other accomplishments, Dr. Prescott translated "Enzymes and Their Application" from the French of Jean Effront in 1902, and in 1917 he translated from the same author the work known as "Biochemical Catalysts." He is joint author of "Science and Experiment in the Canning Industry," published in 1903; "Elements of Water Bacteriology," originally published in 1904, reprinted in its fifth edition in 1931; and "Sanitary Science and Public Health," issued in 1935. He is also senior author of a comprehensive work on "Food Technology" which was issued in 1937. He has contributed to technical journals on bacteriology, food technology and industrial biology a variety of articles on these subjects, and has also written for the "American Cyclopædia of Agriculture."

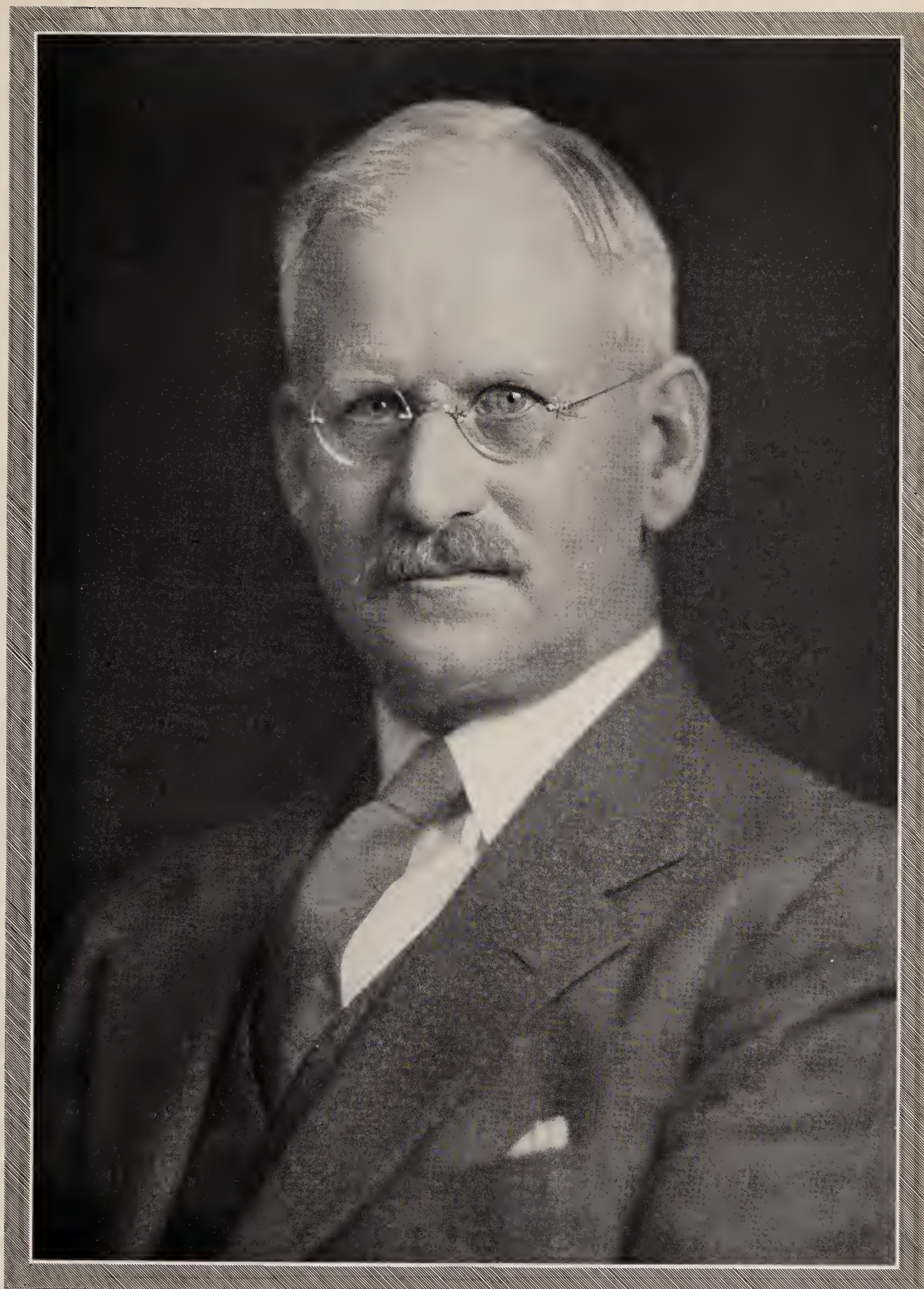
On June 30, 1910, Dr. Samuel Cate Prescott married Alice Durgin Chase, of Brookline, Massachusetts. Three children have been born to them: Robert Sedgwick Prescott, Samuel Chase Prescott, and Eleanor Prescott. The family residence is at No. 249 Tappan Street, in Brookline.

HOWARD, NELSON W.—Among the patent lawyers of America, Nelson W. Howard, of Boston, had high rating, some of his reputation growing out of the fact that he was responsible for the organization of the patent department of one of the largest manufacturing corporations of Massachusetts. This he developed from a one-man position to a large corps of specialists whose work was not only valuable to the company it served, but to industrial concerns all over the world. He was associated with shoe machinery firms for more than four decades, and was a patent lawyer for a longer period.

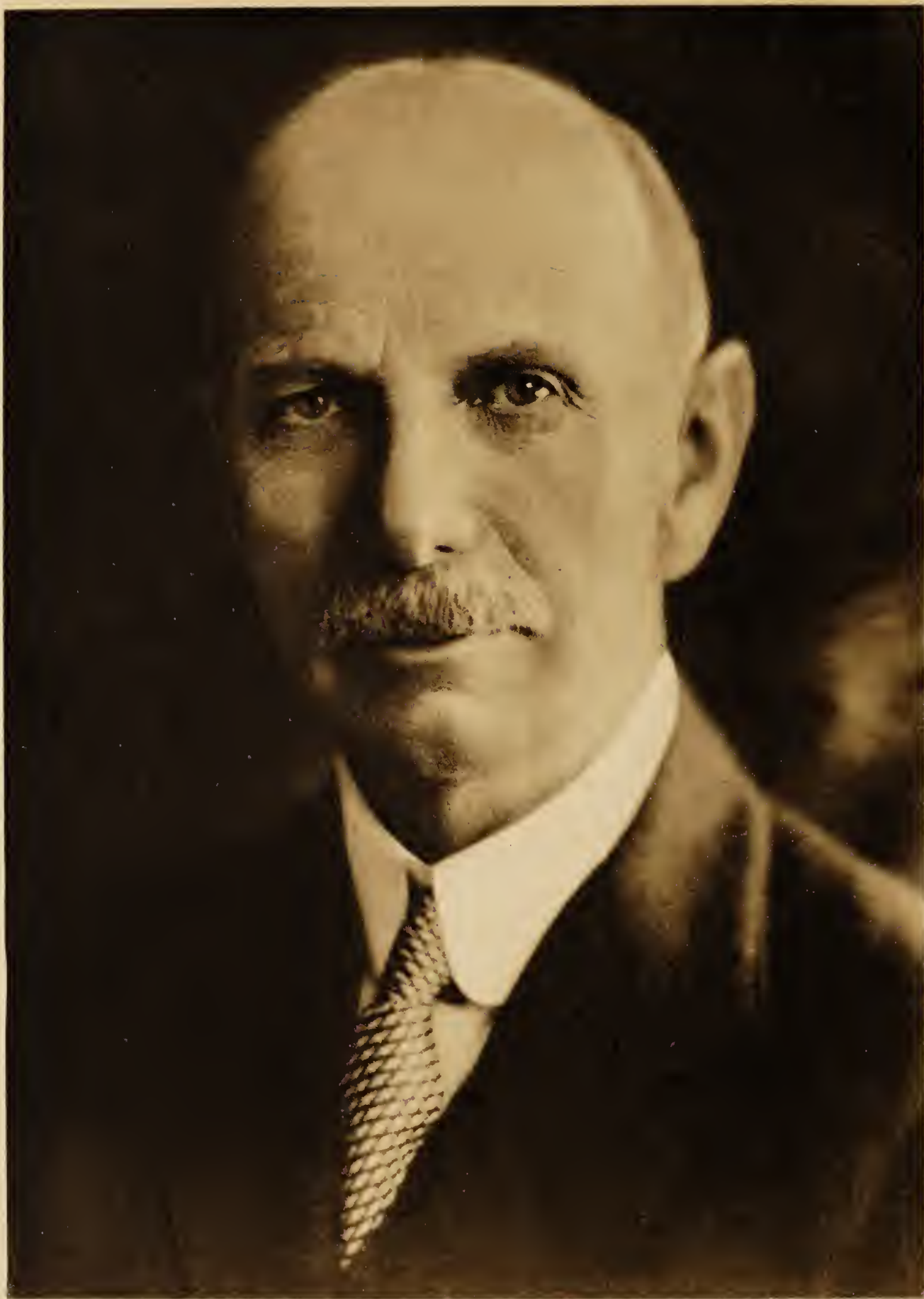
Mr. Howard was born in Lewiston, Maine, December 17, 1872, son of Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Howard. After being graduated from Bates College, *magna cum laude*, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, in 1892, he matriculated at the Harvard Law School, from which he received his degree, Bachelor of Laws, in 1895. Admitted to the bar, for three years he was associated with the law firm of Fish, Richardson and Storrow.

Throughout his life he was notable for his grasp of details, aptitude for intense concentration upon any matter at hand, thoroughness of research and preparation, and the clarity with which he worded facts, inferences and conclusions.

These qualities attracted the attention of the McKay Shoe Machinery Company, which he was persuaded to represent. When this company was



Samuel C. Prescott.



Nelson W. Howard



Ellen Willard Howard

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absorbed by the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, in 1899, he became its patent lawyer, remaining until his retirement because of failing health.

Shortly after joining the corporation, Mr. Howard was instrumental in the formation of a patent department, of which he was head during the many years he was active in the affairs of the concern. Under his leadership it grew to be a group of a score or more men giving their main attention to a very important phase of the corporation's business. In 1928 he was elected vice-president of the United Shoe Manufacturing Corporation, of which he had long been a director.

He also was a past president of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation Quarter Century Club, and was always a popular figure among the employees. Professional connections were kept by memberships in various legal societies, including the American Bar Association and the Harvard clubs of New York and Boston. He was also a member of the Longwood Covered Courts, the Charles River Country Club, Wood's Hole Golf Club of Massachusetts, Boston City Club, and University Club of Boston, and the Chamber of Commerce of Hollywood, Florida.

In 1897, Nelson W. Howard married Helen Margaret Willard, a biography of whom accompanies this record. In 1935 she became a lawyer, and is nationally known as a writer, composer of music, and club woman. Mr. and Mrs. Howard were the parents of three children: 1. Elizabeth, who died at the age of five years and six months. 2. Willard, born in 1906. 3. Nelson W. Howard, II, born in 1909. Mr. Howard is survived by two grandchildren, Sally and Barbara Howard.

If men may be judged by their friends, Mr. Howard could abide by this standard, although he was selective in his friendships, intimate with the few rather than the many. All who were closely associated with him testify to his authentic genius, particularly as regards the homely, yet rare, virtues of perseverance, hard work, self-abnegation, and devotion to duty.

Illuminative is the story of how he learned to play tennis as a boy and to play it expertly. Not caring to waste more time than was necessary on the courts, he practiced alone hitting a tennis ball at small circles drawn on a wall. During his college course he was tennis champion of New England.

His infinite carefulness in preparation was illustrated in an event of 1914, when his corporation was defending a suit brought by the United States Government. He had all the machinery on which patents were questioned set up so that he personally could recall every detail. When he testified in court there was no flaw in the completeness of his knowledge of the devices.

To quote a close friend: "He was a painstaking, thorough, conscientious man, never neglecting a detail, and never allowing himself any rest while important matters were pending." Another made a similar comment: "I knew him from boyhood and never have I met his equal for concentration. He undoubtedly shortened his life by continuous long hours devoted to his patent department."

Hard work eventually took its toll, and he spent his last years in practical retirement in Hollywood, Florida, where he built an attractive home. He was a man of whom it could be truly said, "His home was his castle." Here was closed a short but fruitful life on July 18, 1937.

HOWARD, HELEN MARGARET WILLARD—Until the death of Mr. Howard in 1937, the Nelson W. Howards were outstanding figures in the professional, cultural and club coteries of Boston. Both were lawyers, well known and active, and both played well their parts in the life of the New England metropolis.

Mrs. Helen Margaret (Willard) Howard is a native of Auburn, Maine, where she completed her preparatory studies. Matriculating at Bates College, she was graduated a Bachelor of Arts in 1895. Two years later she married Nelson W. Howard, and for some years was busily engaged with family matters and care of her daughter and sons. Eventually she found that marriage and motherhood need not prevent active participation in practically every manner of human affairs outside the home and within it, although tradition and custom still inhibited the public use of many of women's gifts. In 1935 she was graduated from the Boston University Law School, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; in 1927 she had received her Master of Arts degree from Bates College.

The variety and importance of Mrs. Howard's activities may well be indicated by naming some of the organizations with which she is affiliated as a member or official. She has served as president of the Massachusetts-Maine Daughters, the Professional Women's Club of Boston; the Boston Branch of the League of American Pen Women; as State vice-president of the National League of American Pen Women, for two years as Director of Education of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, and for five years as president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Music Clubs. She is the present president of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts; member of the Boston Art Club; the Copley Society; the Zonta Club of Boston; American Association of University Women; the Boston College Club; Women's Republican Club; West Roxbury Women's Club; the New England Women's Press Association, parliamentarian of

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the National Federation of Music Clubs, and member of the Legislative Committee of the American Association of Women Lawyers. During Governor Alvan T. Fuller's administration, she represented Massachusetts at the Women's World Fair, at Chicago, and was present at the famous women's breakfast in the Illinois city, again as a representative of Massachusetts. Helen Margaret Willard Howard is also a member of the Boston University Women's Council, Frances Willard Settlement and the Manuscript Club of Boston. She is a composer for the pianoforte, and has much published music which has been played by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and by guest and other great artists. Among her recreational interests are horseback riding, tennis and dramatics, but house-keeping and gardening have never lost their very great attractions.

In 1897, she married Nelson W. Howard (q. v.), late member of the bar and former dean of the patent department of the United Shoe Machinery Corporation, of which he was also vice-president. Mr. and Mrs. Howard were the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth, who died at the age of five years and six months, and two sons: Willard, born in 1906, and Nelson W. Howard II, born in 1909. There are two grandchildren: Sally and Barbara Howard.

Mrs. Howard divides her time between Boston and Hollywood, Florida, and is active in her professions.

CHASE, HERBERT MANN—Herbert Mann Chase was trained in the profession of law and has retained his legal connections. He has also been active in the Massachusetts hotel industry as managing owner of the Wesley House, at Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts. He is influential in several hotel associations of the State and adds to these interests his service on the probate bench of Dukes County.

Mr. Chase was born in Randolph, Norfolk County, on March 7, 1877, a son of Augustus Lucius Chase, M. D., and Mary Louisa (Mann) Chase. His father, a physician at Randolph, was an original member of the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Medicine, and served in that capacity for twenty-seven years.

Herbert Mann Chase was educated at Thayer Academy and Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1900, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, *cum laude*. He prepared for his professional career at Harvard Law School, where he took the further degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1902. He has been a member of the Massachusetts bar since the latter year and has been active in various professional interests, maintaining offices in Boston. He served two years as member of the common council in Cambridge. It was in 1902 that Mr. Chase also became owner of the

Wesley House at Oak Bluffs, which he has since operated under his own management. He is general counsel of the Massachusetts Hotel Association and the Cape Cod Hotel Association and president of Martha's Vineyard Hotel Association. These connections give him an important place in the hotel industry of the State.

Mr. Chase has also served for some years as Special Judge of Probate for Dukes County, an appointment reflecting his standing in his profession. He is active fraternally, particularly in the Masonic Order, in which he is Past Master of Mizpah Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; Past District Deputy Grand Master; Past Sovereign Prince of G. F. Yates Council, Princes of Jerusalem; a member of the other Scottish Rite bodies, including the Consistory at Boston; a member of the York Rite bodies at Boston and Cambridge; and a member of Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Chase is also affiliated with Dunster Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at Cambridge, where he makes his home.

On June 30, 1902, at Cambridge, he married Florence Hilton, daughter of Joseph Fullerton and Abbie Jane (Grant) Hilton. Mr. and Mrs. Chase are the parents of one son, George Hilton Chase, born April 26, 1904, who was graduated from Bates College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1926, and from Boston University Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1930. He married, on September 11, 1926, in Auburn, Maine, Eloise F. Lord, a graduate of Bates College in the class of 1925. They have one son, Paul Mann Chase, born October 19, 1927. George Hilton Chase is also active in Masonry and is Past Master of The Harvard Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. He is associated with his father and is junior member of the law firm of H. M. and G. H. Chase, in Boston.

BLACKWELL, ALICE STONE—Alice Stone Blackwell is known for her work in the woman suffrage movement and as the author or compiler of books on subjects ranging from biography to foreign verse.

She came of a remarkable family. Her father, Henry B. Blackwell, was active in the abolition movement and once had a reward of \$10,000 offered for his head by a great public gathering in Memphis, Tennessee, because of the leading part he had played in the rescue of a little slave girl. His elder sister, Elizabeth Blackwell, was the first woman in modern times to receive a medical degree (1849), and his sister-in-law, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, D. D., was the first woman in the world to be ordained a minister (1853). Her mother, Lucy Stone, was prominent in the anti-slavery movement, and was a pioneer of woman's rights. She lectured for it in all



Alice Stone Blackwell.

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sections of the country, during the decade 1847-1857. It was she who converted Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe and Frances E. Willard to woman's suffrage. Incidentally, she had been the first Massachusetts woman to take a college degree (Oberlin College, class of 1847). She worked constantly for women's cause, to the end of her days, and her husband upheld her with all his great ability.

Alice Stone Blackwell, born September 14, 1857, at Orange, New Jersey, was reared in an atmosphere of broad humanitarianism and sympathy with the great movements for human welfare. She attended the Harris Grammar School, in Dorchester, Massachusetts; Jane Andrews' Boarding School, in Newburyport, this same State; and the Chauncy Hall School, in Boston, where she won the Thayer Medal for English Composition and a special prize for knowledge of Shakespeare. Miss Blackwell entered Boston University, College of Liberal Arts, in a class consisting of two girls and twenty-six young men. At the end of the freshman year she was elected class president. She was also president of a literary and debating society, and one of the editors of the "Boston University Beacon." She graduated with distinction in 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and later received the Phi Beta Kappa.

She then became associated with her father and mother in their work for woman's rights. In 1883, she was appointed one of the editors of the "Woman's Journal," published in Boston. This famous newspaper, founded in 1870, mainly through the efforts of her mother, Lucy Stone, was the outstanding woman suffrage paper in the United States for almost half a century. In 1909, after the death of her parents, she was editor-in-chief until 1917, when the "Journal" was consolidated with two other papers to form "The Woman Citizen." Miss Blackwell gained some reputation as a peacemaker in the early and stormy days of the New England Women's Press Association; and it was perhaps as a peacemaker that she rendered the greatest of all her services to the woman suffrage cause. As far back as 1869, members of the American Equal Rights Association had split into two factions and became the National and the American Woman Suffrage associations. The two wings worked separately for many years, until Miss Blackwell persuaded them to unite as the National American Woman Suffrage Association. She was its secretary for nearly twenty years, and was always chosen to make the rebuttal to the arguments of the anti-suffragists, at State and Congressional hearings. For many years she wrote or edited most of the controversial literature in behalf of the cause. She was president of the New England and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage associations, and of the Massachusetts

branch of the association of Collegiate Alumnae, now called the American Association of University Women. She is an honorary trustee of Boston University; was secretary of the first Society of Friends of Armenia, organized in 1893; secretary of the third Society of American Friends of Russian Freedom, of which the Hon. William Dudley Foulke was president; and she was a presidential elector for Robert M. LaFollette, in 1924. Miss Blackwell was awarded the Order of Melusine, by Prince Guy deLusignan for her services to the Armenians; the Jewish Advocate Rose, for what she had done for the Jews; and the Medal of the Ford Hall Forum, "for distinguished service to humanity."

She wrote innumerable woman's rights tracts. With Anna H. Shaw and Lucy E. Anthony, she compiled "The Yellow Ribbon Speaker," a book of woman suffrage readings and recitations. She wrote "The Little Grandmother of the Russian Revolution," the life and letters of Catherine Breshkovsky, which was for a time one of the country's twenty "best sellers." She is the author of "Lucy Stone," her mother's biography, and she also contributed a chapter to "What I Owe to My Father," edited by the Rev. Sydney Strong.

Her favorite recreation has been putting foreign poetry into English verse. Her "Armenian Poems" came out in 1896, and sold so rapidly that a second edition was required within a fortnight. A third edition was published in 1917 for the benefit of a relief fund for Armenia. Other books of this type were "Songs of Russia," "Songs of Grief and Gladness," from the Yiddish; and "Some Spanish-American Poets," containing translations of two hundred and seven poems by eighty-nine poets, representing nineteen Latin American countries, with the Spanish and English on opposite pages. This last is a monumental work, and has received high praise.

Dr. L. S. Rowe, director of the Pan-American Union, wrote:

I congratulate you on the great service you have rendered in publishing this splendid collection, as well as the admirable translations which you have made, thus giving our people a clear appreciation of the culture and literary achievement of the nations to the south of us.

Professor J. D. M. Ford of Harvard University says:

You have always exhibited a thorough understanding of the minds of the Spanish-American poets, and you have translated their thoughts into truly poetical English.

Professor James Geddes of Boston University wrote:

Miss Blackwell has earned the gratitude of all lovers of poetry in general, and of students of Spanish in

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particular. The idea of having the Spanish originals appear on the page opposite the English versions is excellent, for the volume becomes at once as directly useful to the Spanish student of English as to the English student of Spanish.

A. Luce, principal of the American Grammar School in Buenos Aires, says:

I am writing to congratulate you on the splendid translation of Latin-American poetry, and to tell you what an impression it is making on the Nationals here. It is a great satisfaction to me to have them realize that North America has scholarship to make such a work possible. Among the many who are teaching Spanish here, the book is being used extensively; and it is also doing a great service for the cause of better knowledge of English. All of us who touch Latin-American life are grateful to you.

Dr. Samuel M. Waxman of Boston University says:

Columbus discovered America for Spain. Miss Blackwell discovered Spanish-American poetry for North America.

A new edition of this book has just been published by the University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia.

Miss Blackwell is honorary president of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, and writes frequent letters to the newspapers on many subjects.

GILBERT, ARTHUR WITTER—In his accomplishments as an educator, practical agriculturist and government official, Arthur Witter Gilbert, former commissioner of agriculture for the State of Massachusetts, and in 1936 until his death advisor on State relations for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration in Washington, District of Columbia, was ranked among the outstanding farming authorities of the country.

Dr. Gilbert was born at West Brookfield, April 20, 1882, the son of Lewis Abbott and Louise (Brigham) Gilbert. He received a general education in the schools of his native State and then matriculated at the Massachusetts Agricultural College from which he was graduated in 1904. The same year he was awarded a Bachelor of Science degree from Boston University and in 1905 received his Master of Science degree in Agriculture from Cornell University, where he was also awarded a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1909. Later he supplemented this training by taking a graduate course in economics at Harvard University in 1917.

Dr. Gilbert began his career as a member of the faculty at the University of Maine, where he served as instructor in agriculture between 1905 and 1906, and was assistant professor in agronomy from 1906 to 1907. During this period he

was also supervisor of the agricultural extension courses. After receiving his Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1909, he became assistant professor of plant breeding at Cornell University, where he was made a full professor two years later and continued until 1917. He then returned to Massachusetts to study at Harvard and also became agricultural secretary for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, for which he served until 1919, when he was appointed commissioner of agriculture for the State of Massachusetts. In 1936 he was summoned to come to Washington, District of Columbia, to assume his late post as advisor on State relations of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

His prominence in agricultural circles was further attested by the offices he had been chosen to fill. In this connection he had been president of the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation in Albany, New York, since 1932. He was also a member of the board of directors of the New England Council of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, was a former chairman of the American committee of the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, Italy, and was a member of the Economics Committee of the League of Nations in 1926. Dr. Gilbert was the author of numerous agricultural and scientific articles and books, including "Plant Breeding," which he wrote with L. H. Bailey in 1914, "The Potato," published in 1917, and others. He was the editor of "Food Supply of New England," in 1923, and had written for "The Journal of Heredity," as well as other magazines of a similar nature.

As an agricultural scientist he was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and held membership in the American Society of Agronomy, the American Society of Naturalists, the International Society of Botanists, and the American Genetic Association, for which he was a member of the council. He belonged to the Sigma Xi, the Phi Kappa Phi, the Alpha Zeta, and the Alpha Sigma Phi fraternities. During the World War he was secretary of the Federal Milk Commission. As a young educator, Dr. Gilbert taught agriculture at the Chautauqua Summer School in 1911, and was director of the Chautauqua School of Practical Agriculture in 1912 and 1913.

On June 8, 1910, Dr. Gilbert married Susan Grace Cooper, of Lansing, Michigan. They were the parents of three children: 1. Vincent Cooper Gilbert. 2. Ann Louise Gilbert. 3. Patricia Lamereaux Gilbert. Dr. Gilbert died December 7, 1936, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Gilbert died October 13, of the same year.

TOBIN, MAURICE J.—In the field of business and politics, Maurice J. Tobin has not only won an established reputation, but has demon-

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strated the possession of talents, enterprise and judgment which makes for leadership. His rise to prominence has been of his own achievement, for he started without the advantages of wealth or of the comprehensive education he desired. While earning a livelihood, he studied and learned a profession, and while successfully progressing in business he also advanced in civic and political life. With his recent election as mayor of Boston he entered upon a new and brilliant chapter in his notable career.

Mr. Tobin was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, on May 22, 1901, a son of James Tobin, Sr. His father, a carpenter, was born in County Tipperary, Ireland, and came to the United States in 1883. The mother was a native of County Cork. Maurice J. Tobin received his elementary education in schools of the Boston metropolitan area. He attended the Washington School in Quincy, where he spent a year or two of his boyhood, the parochial school of Our Lady of Perpetual Help, and the High School of Commerce. Meanwhile, from the time he was twelve until he was nineteen, he sold newspapers on the city streets. He was ambitious and possessed the necessary firmness of character to overcome the difficulties which lay athwart the path of his ambitions, one of which was to secure an adequate education. Rising at four in the morning to make the rounds of his paper route he managed to continue in the classroom through the high school course. Later he attended classes and extension courses at the Young Men's Catholic Association in the South End, took college credit courses in Boston College Extension School, studied accountancy and eventually entered the Suffolk Law School. When the sale of newspapers no longer sufficed to meet his financial needs, he obtained employment with the Leveuseur and Conway Leather Company, for which he worked both in a clerical capacity and as a salesman. He proved an excellent salesman and might have continued in the leather business had it not suffered a serious setback in the post-war years. As it was he felt he could not afford to take the chance of waiting for better times in that industry since his family still needed his earnings, and in 1922 he became associated with the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, in their central office. It was in 1922 that he became of age. Gradually he was promoted to positions of larger responsibility in the telephone organization, and in 1927 was transferred to the traffic department, where he found the work especially congenial. During his remaining ten years with the company he advanced rapidly. In 1927, he was made assistant traffic manager; in 1928, unit traffic manager; and in 1934, division traffic supervisor. This office he held until April, 1937, when he resigned to make the race for mayor of Boston.

Mr. Tobin was interested in political and civic matters before he cast his first vote. As a news-

boy he had followed political developments and pondered principles of government, but in those early years and the years which immediately followed, he was too busy to take any important part in political campaigns or councils. In 1927, however, relying on the support of his neighbors on Mission Hill, he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Despite his youth, he was only twenty-five, he quickly proved himself a force to be reckoned with in the House and was given a place on the legislative committee on power and light—an important post for a newcomer. He won other honors. He sponsored a bill providing compensation to widows and children of workmen killed in the course of duty and was active in the movement to allow citizens to petition for hearings on utility rates. He served so well that he was overwhelmingly reelected to office and finished out his second term as a member of the Legislature. Meanwhile, in 1928, he was persuaded by friends and supporters to enter the race for Congress on the Democratic ticket against the well-liked Representative Tinkham. The popularity of the incumbent proved too much for his young and brilliant challenger, but Mr. Tobin obtained the best vote ever polled for a Democrat in Tinkham's district. In the same year, 1928, he went as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, held at Houston, Texas, where Al Smith was nominated for the Presidency. Eight years later, in 1936, he also had the honor of being a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which renominated President Franklin Delano Roosevelt at Philadelphia. His choice as a delegate to these conventions revealed his growing stature in Democratic politics.

During the intervening years he did not neglect the home field. Undeterred by his defeat for Congress, he was ready to enter the lists again in 1931, when he sought a post on the Boston School Committee. A tremendous field of candidates opposed him, but he easily topped the list and was now definitely a factor to be reckoned with in the local political situation. He was hailed as "the next mayor of Boston," but before seeking this higher honor he preferred to consolidate his position as a public servant of acknowledged value. He did so through his able and devoted service on the School Committee, to which he was reelected in 1935 and of which he was chairman from 1933 onward. In April, 1937, feeling the time was ripe for the decisive step, he resigned his position with the telephone company, announced his candidacy for mayor and launched his campaign. In the months that followed, disdaining more ostentatious methods, he quietly met thousands of persons and talked to them of the political situation and of the city's governmental problems. Many of those he met were already his friends; others quickly assumed the same status, with the result that he built up a political following whose strength carried him to a victory on election day that amazed

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the experts who had been unable to concede him a favorable chance. In a field of six candidates he topped the list with 105,259 votes, a plurality of 25,050 over his nearest competitor, former Governor James M. Curley. It was a sensational personal triumph, but Mr. Tobin also chose to consider it a victory for the principles of good government, on which issue he had campaigned. He announced the keynote of his administration in the following words:

I am going to bring to Boston a new era of city government. I am going to bring a new era in its political life. I am going to drive out of power for once and for all, the old combination of political opportunists who have brought our city to the very brink of financial disaster.

To this program he has publicly dedicated all his energies, taking office on January 3, 1938, backed by the conviction of the city that he is fully qualified by experience, character and ability to put it into effect.

In November, 1932, Maurice J. Tobin married Helen Noonan, of Boston. They have three children: Helen Louise, Carol Anne, and Maurice Joseph, Jr.

✓ **CÔTÉ, REV. THOMAS GERMAIN ALEX-ANDRE, D. D.**—In the organization of churches among the French-speaking population of Massachusetts, Dr. Côté accomplished a large work in his capacity of general missionary under the auspices of the Massachusetts Home Mission Board of Boston. He was one of the founders of the French-American College in Springfield, Hampden County, and at the time of his death he was pastor emeritus of the French Protestant Congregational Church at Lowell, where he had ministered actively for more than a quarter of a century.

Born at St. Jean Baptiste de L'Ile Verte, Province of Quebec, Canada, October 21, 1842, Thomas Germain Alexandre Côté passed through the school of his native village and then went to the city of Quebec, where he took advanced studies. He had been set apart for the priesthood in the Roman Catholic Church and to that end he took theological subjects at the Catholic Seminary in Quebec and at St. Laurent College, near Montreal. Becoming discontented with the tenets of Roman Catholic theology, he cancelled his registration and applied for admission to the Evangelical Mission School at Pointe aux Trembles, near the city of Montreal. He was cordially received and entered upon the study of the Scriptures with great enthusiasm. It was then that he determined to make his life's work the carrying of the Gospel message to the people of his own race and tongue. He was graduated from the Presbyterian College in Montreal in the class of 1868.

His ordination to the ministry took place August 9, 1871, and his first work was the establishment of a mission at Chicoutimi in the Province of Quebec. Five years of faithful and zealous labors, the while he endured many privations, ended with the construction of a modest little house of worship. Upon the organization of the "Synode des Églises Évangélique du Canada" in 1876, he was invited to take the pastorate of the French Church at Joliette, Province of Quebec. Dire poverty afflicting the French Protestant churches of Canada at the time, he was asked by the Synode in February, 1877, to go to the United States to collect money for relieving the situation.

He arrived in Lowell, Middlesex County, this State, in the summer of 1877, and there met, among others, Dr. Barrows, one of the American pastors of the city. On being acquainted with Dr. Côté's mission, Dr. Barrows answered: "Your work in Canada is excellent, but we need you here." In a letter received a few months later by Dr. Côté there was an invitation from Dr. Barrows to come to Lowell and settle there in the capacity of French Missionary of the city. Consideration of the call led him to accept it, and, buckling on his armor, he plunged into the work with a will. He found many things that would have discomfited a less courageous spirit. Among the discouragements he encountered was an undercurrent of malignity, prejudice and the indifference of a people straying from religious standards of faith and practice. At the initial religious meeting started by him in Wyman Hall that year there was a congregation of twelve persons. On July 3, 1877, following the organization of a church with seven members, Dr. Côté was installed as pastor. Thus there was set afoot the mission of evangelism which was to eventuate in such fine results at numerous points in Massachusetts. In February, 1878, disaster visited the little flock when a fire completely destroyed Wyman Hall, and the loss of their church home was most severe. A ray of hope pierced the lowering clouds the following day, however, when a friend called at Dr. Côté's home with this cheery greeting: "Take courage, my friend, here is the first contribution toward the construction of a French Church in Lowell." This substantial gift from a generous friend came as a blessing from above upon minister and people and helped dispel their gloom. A site for the new church was purchased in 1879, building operations were soon started, and on October 26, 1881, there took place the dedication of the First Protestant Church in Lowell. Dr. Côté's staunch friend, Dr. Barrows, preached a sermon in English, and Dr. Chiniquy came from Montreal to preach in the French language. This joyful occasion prompted Dr. Côté to write to a friend in Ohio: "God has blessed my humble work; we have succeeded."



Rev. J. G. A. Côté.



PEASLEE GARRISON HOUSE

STORY OF MASSACHUSETTS

The work accomplished by Dr. Côté in Lowell gave additional encouragement to the Massachusetts Home Mission Board of Boston, which earnestly desired to expand its missionary enterprise in behalf of the French population. It prevailed upon Dr. Côté to accept the post of general missionary or superintendent of the French work in this State, and he entered upon his new duties, March 1, 1884. A summary of his work in Massachusetts is given: Fall River, church organized in 1884; Springfield, church organized in 1884; Holyoke, church organized in 1886; Ware, church organized in 1886; Spencer, church organized in 1888; Marlboro, church organized in 1889; Haverhill, church organized in 1889; Pittsfield, church organized in 1889; Newburyport, church organized in 1896. He organized and was a past president of the French-American College in Springfield and served as trustee for several years.

With members of the French Pastoral Union, Dr. Côté took the boat from Fall River to Providence, Rhode Island, on a day in 1887. The chief topic of their conversation was the great work with its problems that faced them. Dr. Côté ventured the remark: "What we need the most now is a French Protestant newspaper." Rev. T. A. Dorian, of Ware, who was of the party, said: "I have an old printing press that works only by the power of the arms, or the muscles of the legs, and I gladly offer you this press." Dr. Côté, greatly encouraged, replied: "Well, I will make the press go, Rev. Provost will be the editor of the paper." Two months passed and "The Semeur," a weekly publication of sixteen pages, issued from the press at Ware, and later it was published at Springfield. Into this achievement Dr. Côté had injected all his energy and high spirit.

Returning to his pastorate in Lowell in 1895, he resumed preaching and carried on his work there until September, when poor health compelled him to withdraw from his labors. On the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the French Protestant Church of Lowell, September 18, 1902, he was presented with a gold medal, valued at one hundred dollars. The presentation was accompanied by a speech by Rev. Provost, who praised Dr. Côté for his achievements in behalf of French Protestantism. He said that the medal was given to Dr. Côté as an expression of the affection in which he was held by all the French Protestant churches and missions, and as a mark of the appreciation of the Christian life he had devoted so zealously and willingly in their interest. In July, 1905, having become convinced that he could not regain strength sufficient to discharge his pastoral duties, he resigned the charge of the Lowell church and was made pastor emeritus. He was in Savannah, Georgia, when his death suddenly occurred, April 27, 1906. His parishioners in Lowell, who held

for him the deepest reverence and warmest affection, were shocked and grieved by the news of his passing. His death was a loss also for all the French churches of the Protestant communion in New England. Many tributes of affection were paid to the memory of this faithful pastor and conscientious worker.

The Rev. Thomas Germain Alexandre Côté married Emma Sophia Elliott, daughter of Samuel and Sophia (Ayer) Elliott, of Haverhill, and descendant of an old New England family founded by Thomas Elliot (Elliott), who came from England and whose son, Ephraim Elliott, purchased, in 1763, land from Amos Peaslee. On this property was the "Old Garrison," built in 1690 of bricks Quakers brought from England, and which is still standing. Mrs. Côté, through Revolutionary ancestry, is a member of the Chase Association and is eligible for membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution. Following her husband's death, Mrs. Côté continued to reside in Lowell for a year, and since then she has made her home at the old Elliott homestead in Haverhill.

(OLD PEASLEE GARRISON HOUSE).

When the toiler's task is ended,
And the twilight cool and gray,
On him like a benediction
Falls, at closing of the day,
Out of doors, in groups or singly,
Sit we, looking at the west,
With its pink and golden splendor,
Chatting, musing, all at rest.

The oriole, thrush and redbreast
Now are out of sight and still,
But the frogs rehearse their music
To a distant whip-po-will,
And the swallows fast are flying
(Jolly little fellows they),
Chattering, they dart and flutter
Round the old house o'er the way.

But the old house! Have you seen it,
Picturesque, and quaint and gray,
Built when red men came a-prowling
Down the famous twelve-rod way?
Strongly built of brick from England,
White oak timber, iron bolts
But a little from the river
Rocks and ferry, then called Holt's.

Two large chimneys, just the fashion
Closets, port-holes attics drear
Spacious rooms, where met the Quakers
In convention, year by year.
O, the house was well defended!
Wives and children there could rest,
And the white man grew and prospered
While the red man traveled West.

But the mansion changed its owners;
Generations came and went;
Echoed there the voice of sadness,
Joy, love, woe and discontent.

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O, the many many footsteps
Echoing along the floor!
There, to woo her backward lover
Went the proud Miss Livermore.

Could it speak, perchance 'twould tell us
Some love tales not quite so old!
But the sweet words, 'neath its branches
Whispered, by it are not told.
Green the meadow in the background,
Where the flow'rs all summer blow,
Green the hillside just beyond it,
Where the plums and berries grow.

O, we love the ancient beauty
Of the place across the way,
And we often gaze upon it
At the closing of the day,
Till the bats come with the darkness,
Till the night is growing chill,
And the birds are all a-sleeping,
Save the plaintive whip-po'-will.

CÔTÉ, EMMA SOPHIA ELLIOTT—Those privileged to know Mrs. Emma Sophia (Elliott) Côté, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, gladly testify to her devotion to philanthropic, religious and humanitarian endeavors. A woman of marked mental activity, of pleasing personality and humble goodness, she has left the impress of her character and activities upon many phases of human affairs and has exemplified in her beneficent career the high-minded traditions of an honorable ancestry.

Mrs. Côté was born March 6, 1853, at East Haverhill, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel and Sophia (Ayer) Elliott, and was descended from old New England families on both the maternal and paternal sides. The English line traces to the time of William the Conqueror. Thomas Elliot (Elliott), the first of this branch to migrate to America, settled in Amesbury, Massachusetts, where his son, Ephraim Elliott, purchased the "Old Garrison" in 1763 of Amos Peaslee. He married a daughter of the Rev. Paine Wingate and their son, Ephraim Elliott, Jr., was born in 1762, died November 26, 1843. He married Mehitable Hazeltine and they were the great-grandparents of Mrs. Côté. Mehitable Hazeltine was a cousin of the first preceptress of Bradford Academy. Their daughter, Sophia, married John Ayer, and their daughter married Samuel Elliott, Mrs. Côté's parents.

Samuel Elliott was born at Merrimac, near Rock Village, and died September 13, 1890. He became one of the first to manufacture shoes in Haverhill. When a lad he moved to the old Whittier homestead and here he began to make shoes in a little building near the house where the poet Whittier had his boots repaired. He continued there until the Whittier homestead became popular, when he removed to Rock Village and later went to Haverhill. Here Samuel Elliott occupied the brick build-

ing now standing next to the post office in Haverhill and now owned by Mrs. Côté. He was the first to manufacture slippers in Haverhill and followed shoe manufacturing until his retirement. Mrs. Côté's mother was born July 7, 1821, and died November 1, 1886.

Emma Sophia (Elliott) Côté was educated in the Haverhill grammar and high schools, and was graduated from the famous Abbot Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. Early in her career she became motivated by a desire to be of unselfish service to others which eventuated in many years of altruistic usefulness and uplift. She cares nothing for the foreground in any public activity; in doing the humblest task she has found honor and contentment. Mrs. Côté, over a long period, however, has been prominently allied with religious and humanitarian projects. She is a member of the Children's Aid Society, of the Old Ladies' Home, the Bethany Home, Children's Home, the Tuberculosis Association, the Young Women's Christian Association, the Young Men's Christian Association, and many other organizations. Her numerous philanthropies have been anonymous, an exception being the Ayer-Memorial Hall at Buttonwoods, Haverhill, which, together with her sister, Mary R. Elliott, she gave in memory of their parents. This was done in connection with the Haverhill Historical Society, of which she is a keenly active member. The sisters also honored the memory of their parents by presenting a silver communion service to the First French Congregational Church of Haverhill. Missionary work has always been one of her chief interests, particularly among the representatives of the varied nationalities in Eastern Massachusetts. Mrs. Côté contributes to the support of three churches in Haverhill: in one, the Fourth Congregational, six generations of the Ayer family, of which she is the only surviving member, have worshipped; another church is the Rock Village Baptist and the third is the Calvary Baptist Church (colored). For two decades she was associated with the Rev. Thomas Germain Alexandre Côté, D. D., one of the greatest leaders of French Protestantism in the Lowell, Massachusetts, district. The twenty years ripened a courtship which led to the marriage of the two religious leaders. They were wedded July 31, 1901, at the little Parish Church (the Fourth Congregational), at East Haverhill, Massachusetts. A review of the outstanding life and achievements of the Rev. Thomas G. A. Côté, D. D., accompanies this biography of his wife and companion of his notable career. Mrs. Côté is a member of the Chase Association.

Mrs. Côté's ancestral connection with the East Parish, and her marriage within its walls, have given her an unusual interest in its history and preservation. The first parish meeting of the con-



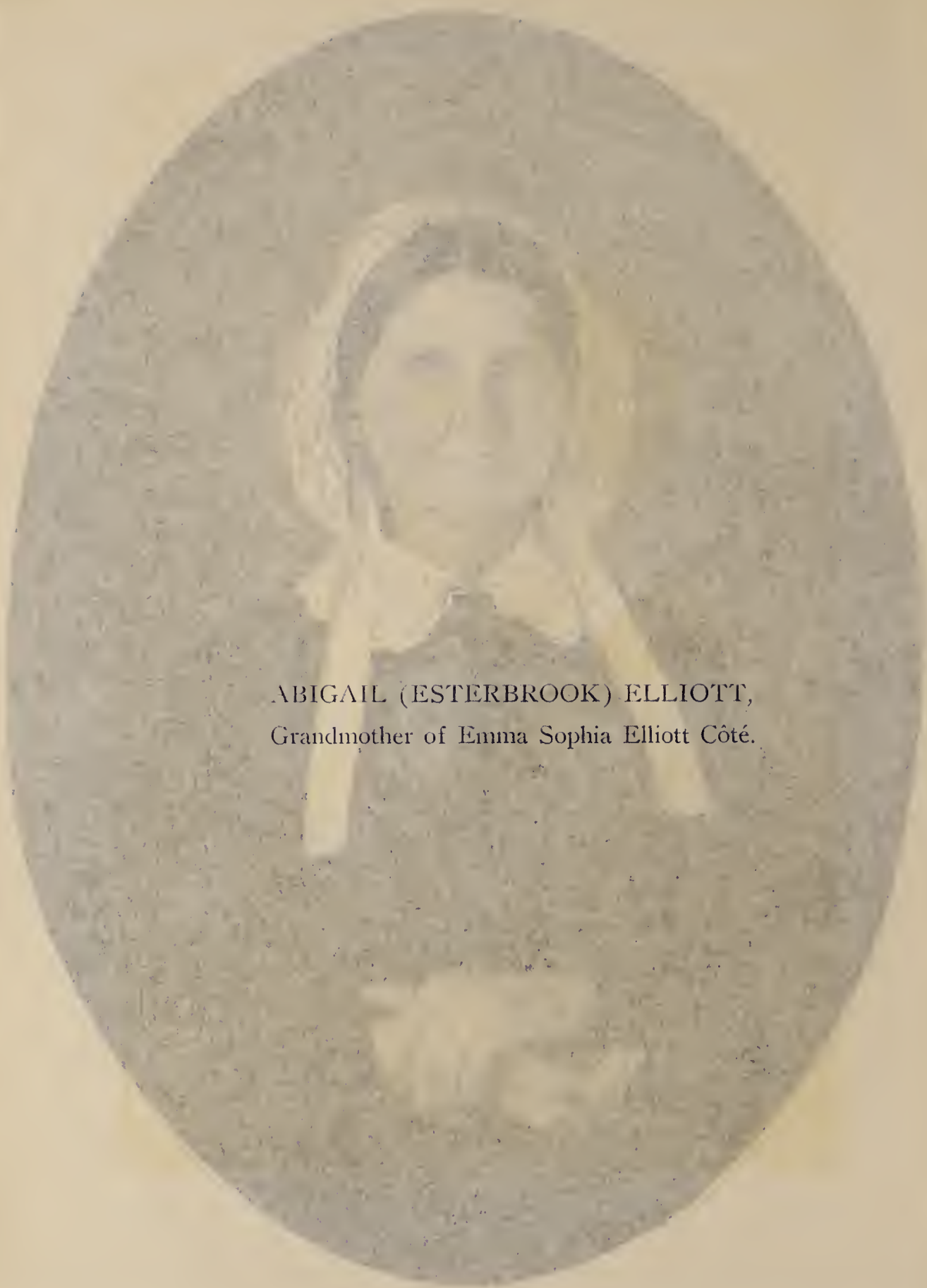
Emma S. E. Côté,



Abigail (Esterbrook) Elliott



ABRAHAM ESTERHÁZY
Grandmaster of Hunyad-Sopron-Ellőhát



ABIGAIL (ESTERBROOK) ELLIOTT,
Grandmother of Emma Sophia Elliott Côté.

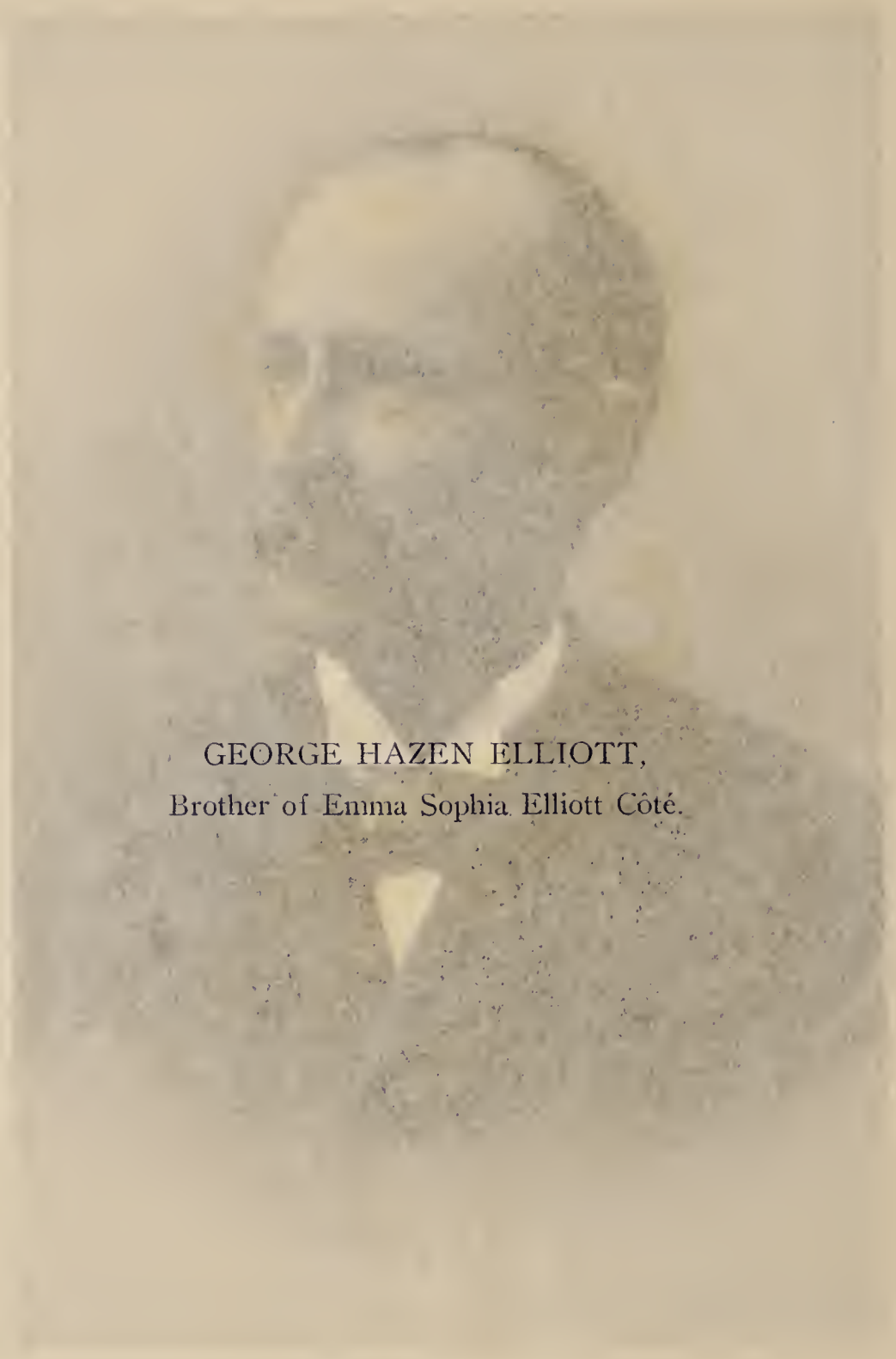
Abigail Esterbrook Elliott



Sophia (Ayer) Elliott



George Hazen Elliott



GEORGE HAZEN ELLIOTT,
Brother of Emma Sophia Elliott Côté.

George Hazen Elliott



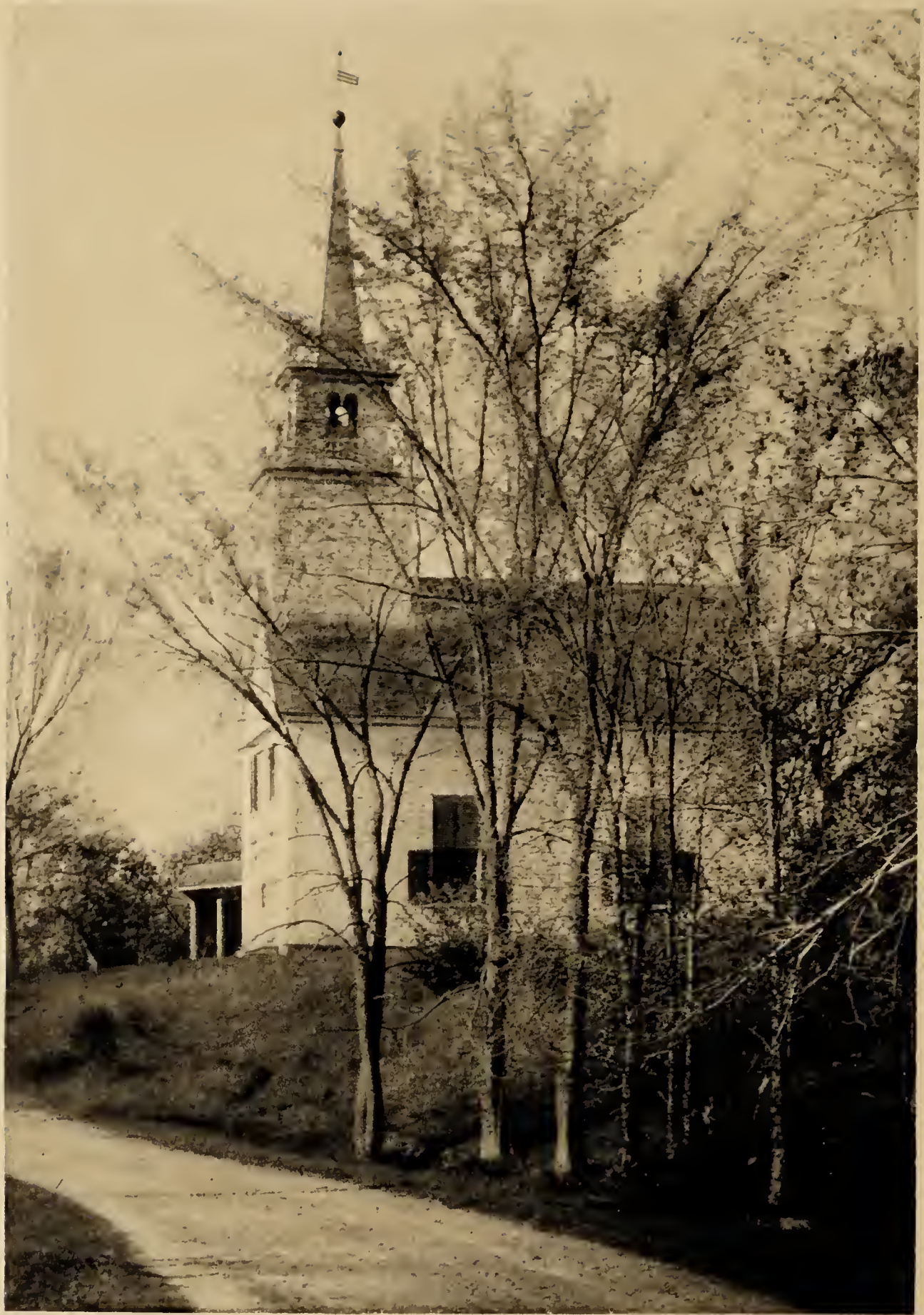
Mary Rich Elliott



JOHN AYER HOMESTEAD



SAMUEL ELLIOTT HOMESTEAD



THE FOURTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
(EAST PARISH MEETING HOUSE)



INTERIOR
THE FOURTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
(EAST PARISH MEETING HOUSE)

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gregation that later erected the East Parish Meeting House was held at the home of Nathaniel Whittier, which is still standing and is owned by the John B. Nichols family. A committee was chosen to select a site for a meetinghouse, and their recommendation was that it be erected in the center of the neighborhood at the south side of Turkey Hill, where the present church building now stands. It was ready for occupancy in September, 1744, but not finished until several years later. In 1838 this old meetinghouse, that had withstood the elements for nearly a century was taken down and the present church erected on nearly the same spot. Lydia H. Sigourney has addressed it with lines that may be quoted appropriately:

Heaven bless thee, Lonely Church,
And daily mayst thou warn a pilgrim-band,
From toil, from cumbrance, and from strife to flee,
And drink the waters of eternal life:
Still in sweet fellowship with trees and skies,
Friend of earth and heaven, devoutly stand
To guide the living and to guard the dead,

A friend has written of Mrs. Côté as a "very delightful young-old lady of eighty-two." A long and beautiful life, identified with the devotion to higher things and the joy of unselfish service, brings its compensations and glory. She now makes her home where four generations of her family have dwelt and wrought. The original house was removed and upon its foundations, more than three-quarters of a century old, was built the splendid white house of which she is the gracious hostess. The surrounding hundred and fifty acres are a part of the land which her ancestor, John Ayer, inherited.

WADSWORTH, ELIOT—Descended from a long line of distinguished forebears, who took a leading part in the founding and developing of New England and other parts of this country, Eliot Wadsworth has proven himself a worthy inheritor of his ancestor's fame. In his own right, he is entitled to be classed as one of the outstanding men of his generation in the fields of finance, industry, education, statecraft and social work.

Christopher Wadsworth is the progenitor of the Maine and Massachusetts Wadsworths, and his name is found in the first record of freemen in the Plymouth Colony in 1633. The exact date of his arrival in America is unknown. It is believed that he journeyed in the ship "Lion," September 16, 1632, which brought William Wadsworth founder of the Connecticut and New York branches of the family. The same year he was the first constable of Duxbury. In Duxbury he early took a prominent position among his townsmen though such veteran Pilgrims as Miles Standish, Elder Brewster, and John Alden were his neigh-

bors. He repeatedly held the positions of deputy, selectman and surveyor. Christopher Wadsworth married Grace Cole, and they had four children. He died in 1677. From them the line of descent is traced through their son, John (1) Wadsworth, 1638-1700, of Duxbury, who married Abigail Andrews; through their son, John (2) Wadsworth, 1671-1750, of Duxbury, who married (first) Mercy Wiswell; through their son, Deacon Peleg (1) Wadsworth, 1715-74, of Duxbury, who married Susanna Sampson; and through their son, General Peleg (2) Wadsworth, the great-great-grandfather of Eliot Wadsworth.

General Peleg Wadsworth was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, March 6, 1748, and died at Hiram, Maine, November 12, 1824. Graduated from Harvard College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1769, he engaged in teaching at Plymouth, Massachusetts, later removing to Kingston, Massachusetts. In 1774 he was chosen a member of a committee of correspondence. He recruited a company of minute men, of which he was chosen captain and which he led immediately after the battle of Lexington, as part of Colonel Cotton's regiment, against the British at Marshfield. Later, at the battle of Long Island, he served as a colonel. In 1776 he was appointed aide to General Ward and then he served as an engineer under General Thomas, assisting in laying out the defences of Roxbury. In 1778 he was appointed adjutant-general of Massachusetts. In 1780 General Wadsworth was placed in command of the whole coast of Maine, to protect it from the British and Tories. Captured by the British at Thomaston, Maine, in February, 1781, after he had been wounded, he was imprisoned at Fort George, Bagaduce, from where he made his escape during a violent storm in June, 1781. In 1784 he became a resident of Portland, Maine, where he built the first brick house, on Congress Street. He was elected to the Massachusetts Senate in 1792 and served in the United States Congress from the District of Maine from 1793 until 1807, having purchased, in 1790, from the State of Massachusetts, 7,500 acres of land between the Saco and Ossipee rivers, in Maine, about thirty-six miles from Portland, where Hiram, Maine, now is located. With his son, Captain Charles Lee Wadsworth, he successfully developed this property and, after 1807, made his permanent home in Hiram, where he held many important offices. He was a liberal patron of education and established a free school at Hiram.

General Peleg Wadsworth married, in 1772, Elizabeth Bartlett, and they had eleven children. Mrs. Wadsworth, too, came from historic New England ancestry. Indeed, the children of General and Mrs. Wadsworth, through their mother and their paternal grandmother, were able to trace their descent from five of the "Mayflower"

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Pilgrims, including Elder William Brewster and John Alden. Two of the sons were gallant officers in the United States Navy, and another served in the War of 1812. One of the daughters, Zilpah, married Hon. Stephen Longfellow and became the mother of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, famous poet, named for his uncle, Lieutenant Henry Wadsworth, who died before Tripoli in 1804 at the age of nineteen years. Captain Charles Lee Wadsworth, second son and child of General and Mrs. Wadsworth, who was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, January 26, 1776, and died at Hiram, Maine, September 29, 1848, married Ruth Clements. They were the great-grandparents of Eliot Wadsworth through their son, Alexander Wadsworth, 1806-98, who married in 1836, Mary Elizabeth Hubbard Fairfield.

Oliver Fairfield Wadsworth, M. D., son of Alexander and Mary Elizabeth Hubbard (Fairfield) Wadsworth and father of Eliot Wadsworth, was born at Boston, Massachusetts, April 26, 1838, and died in November, 1911. Educated at Harvard University, from which he held the degrees of Bachelor of Arts (1860), Master of Arts (1863), and Doctor of Medicine (1865), and in Europe, he was for many years one of the leading ophthalmologists of Boston and the United States. He was actively connected as ophthalmic surgeon with several important hospitals and was a member of many medical and scientific organizations, in several of which he held high office. For many years he was also active as a teacher through his membership in the Harvard medical faculty. In the Civil War he served as an assistant surgeon, in 1865, with the 5th Massachusetts Cavalry.

Dr. Wadsworth married, April 16, 1867, Mary Chapman Goodwin, who was born in 1841 and died in 1910, a daughter of Ozias and Lucy Newell (Chapman) Goodwin. Mrs. Wadsworth, too, came from distinguished New England ancestry, being a direct descendant, in the paternal line, from Ozias Goodwin, 1596-1683, who came from England to Newtown, Massachusetts, in 1632 on the ship "Lion" and, in 1636, was one of the first settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. She was also related to the Pratt, Williamson, Steele and Chapman families, to mention only a few of her many prominent New England ancestors. Dr. and Mrs. Wadsworth were the parents of six children: 1. Oliver Fairfield. 2. Lucy Goodwin, who married Thomas Russell Sullivan. 3. Elizabeth Fairfield, who married (first) George E. Burgess and (second) Guy Waring. 4. Richard Goodwin, who married Mary Heath Atkinson. 5. Eliot, of whom further. 6. Philip, who married Constance Amory.

Eliot Wadsworth was born at Boston, Massachusetts, September 10, 1876, a son of Dr. Oliver Fairfield and Mary Chapman (Goodwin) Wads-

worth. He was graduated from Harvard College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898 and received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of New York in 1921 and that of Master of Arts from Harvard University in 1923. He began his career in the employ of the Planters' Compress Company of Boston and then became associated with Stone and Webster, electrical engineers, of which firm he was a partner during 1907-16, retiring at the end of 1916, but retaining his position on the board of directors. During the next few years he devoted himself to the work of the American Red Cross, with which organization he was actively connected throughout the greater part of the World War, serving as vice-chairman and acting chairman of its central committee during 1916-19. In this capacity he rendered services of the greatest value not only to this country, but to the whole world. Later he served as national treasurer and member of the executive committee of the American Red Cross from 1921 to 1926 and in 1929 represented the United States at the Red Cross convention in Geneva. He is a member of the Central Committee of the American National Red Cross.

In the meantime Mr. Wadsworth had also become active in public affairs as Assistant Secretary of the United States Treasury, in which capacity he served during 1921-25 under Secretary Mellon and during part of the Harding and Coolidge administrations. From 1922 to 1925 he was secretary of the World War Foreign Debt Committee and in 1923 he represented the United States Government at Paris in the settlement of the cost of the American Army of Occupation on the Rhine. In 1930 President Hoover appointed Mr. Wadsworth as his representative to investigate conditions in Santo Domingo after the hurricane which had struck that island.

After leaving the United States Treasury Mr. Wadsworth became active in public life in his home city and State, Boston and Massachusetts. Appointed chairman of the Sinking Fund Commission of the city of Boston in April, 1926, he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in November, 1926, serving in the former capacity until 1930 and in the latter until 1932. In 1931 he became chairman of the committee on coöperation with national groups and associations of the President's Commission on Unemployment Relief. In 1932 he was appointed as representative of American investors to the League of Nations Loans Committee and is still a member of the American committee. He is now vice-president and director of the Franklin Savings Bank, serves on the boards of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, United Shoe Machinery Corporation, United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, American Woolen



Frank C. Lewis

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Company, Old Colony Trust Company, and the Boston Insurance Company. He is trustee of the George Robert White Fund of the City of Boston.

Mr. Wadsworth has long been prominently identified with the affairs of his *alma mater*, Harvard University. He was a member of the board of overseers during 1916-20 and 1923-30 and its chairman in 1929; has served as chairman of the executive committee of the Harvard Endowment Fund Committee, and was president of the Harvard Alumni Association in 1920. He is also a member of the board of the Ellis Memorial and of Eldridge House. In his younger years he was for three years, a member of Battery A, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia. He is now president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, vice-president of the International Chamber of Commerce, director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. In recognition of his services with the Red Cross during the World War, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal and was made, by the King of Belgium, a Commander of the Order of the Crown. He is a member of Delta Phi Fraternity and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His clubs include the following: Tavern, Engineers, Harvard, Somerset, Country, all of Boston; Harvard of New York City; and Metropolitan of Washington, District of Columbia.

Mr. Wadsworth married, July 10, 1922, Mrs. Nancy (Whitman) Scull, who was born at Washington, District of Columbia, May 18, 1886. They have one daughter, Nancy Elizabeth. The family home at Boston is located at No. 180 Marlborough Street.

LEWIS, HON. FRANK E.—Mayor Frank E. Lewis is a native and lifelong citizen of the city of Everett, which drafted his well known abilities for service in its highest office. He was born February 17, 1903, and is therefore in his early thirties. His public-spirited attitude towards civic affairs, his knowledge of municipal finance, and the recognition of his keen interest in the progress and welfare of Everett were elements influencing his election to the Everett Council, 1930-31, as a member of the board of aldermen, 1934-35, and then as mayor, in November, 1935, for a term of two years, being reelected in 1937.

Mayor Lewis was graduated from the Everett High School in 1921, and shortly after engaged in the municipal bond business with Watkins and Company, with offices on State Street, Boston. After two years he went with Eldredge and Company of Boston, and since 1931 he has been an associate of Graham, Parsons and Company, Post Office Square, Boston, where he is manager of the municipal bond department. Mayor Lewis has always been an exponent of civic loyalty and progressiveness, not simply in governmental affairs,

but social, athletic, charitable and humanitarian activities. He organized, in 1930, the Lewis Club, and has used his gift for leadership to advance movements and to secure the means by which all may enjoy a more well-rounded life.

On October 23, 1926, Frank E. Lewis married Dorothy C. Crosby, of Somerville, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Barbara, born June 14, 1928. 2. Frank E., Jr., born July 13, 1929. 3. Betty Jane, born in 1931. 4. Joanna, born in 1932. Mrs. Lewis takes an active interest in Everett club affairs.

GILES, GEORGE ANSON—An important figure in the life of Cambridge and metropolitan Boston for three decades, George Anson Giles, who lived in Belmont, achieved a distinguished career in several fields of endeavor. He was a self-made man who worked his way through college and started his career without means or influential friends. His vision, foresight, and enterprise, and his sound judgment in matters of business trends and property values made him eminently successful as a realtor and business man, as the head of a chain of New England theatres, and in the furthering of the best interests of the communities with which his activities were connected. He served both the municipality and State in elective positions, and was a popular figure in Masonic circles and several clubs.

Mr. Giles was born in Apalachin, New York, son of John S. and Martha (Glover) Giles, and a descendant of pioneer families of the Empire State. In local schools and at the Owego Academy, Owego, New York, he obtained his preliminary education, and was graduated in 1898 from Harvard University. While in college he became a member of an undergraduate syndicate which originated the idea of selling to the Sunday newspapers a résumé of the events of the preceding week in sports. He returned to Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1904, to establish a realty and insurance business with offices in the Cambridgeport Savings Bank Building. This business he continued throughout his life, even while he was connected with other lines. His connection with the theatrical world began when he took over the Princess Theatre in Framingham, Massachusetts, as the result of a real estate transfer. Some time later he acquired the Gorman Theatre in that town and in recent years erected the St. George Theatre on the site of the Princess.

His next venture was the old St. James Theatre on Huntington Avenue, near Massachusetts Avenue, Boston. The owner, Moses Gulesian, had remodelled the building, which was formerly Chickering Hall, and it was operated for five years by the Marcus Loew interests. The latter gave it up when they built their own theatre. Mr. Giles

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placed the Boston stock company, patterned after the Old Boston Museum Players, there in 1915, under the management of James Somes and Alden Peterson, and the cast, headed by Walter Gilbert and Adelyn Buchnell as the leading players, became nationally known. Mr. Giles also had theatres in Norwood, Stoneham, Lynn, Waltham, Athol, and Gardner, Massachusetts. He was so active and successful in the theatrical business that he became associated with the Allied Theatres of Massachusetts, holding many offices in the organization. He was elected president of the federation in 1926.

In spite of the pressing demands made upon his time and energies by his business interests, George Anson Giles neither neglected his duties as a good citizen nor lost intimate contact with social, club and fraternal activities. He was elected to the Cambridge Common Council, in 1904, and later became president of that body. From 1907 to 1910 he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and did notably fine service as a member of the Ways and Means Committee. Trustee of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank, he was also a trustee and treasurer of the Cambridge Hospital. His business affiliations were with the Boston Real Estate Exchange, the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and the Cambridge Industrial Association. A past president of the Cambridge Economy Club, he was also a member of the Friars Club, the Harvard Club of Boston, and the Belmont Springs Country Club. Fraternally, he was affiliated with Amicable Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Cambridge; Belmont Royal Arch Chapter, Boston Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. His church was the Unitarian. In 1906, Mr. Giles purchased an eighty-acre farm at Bridgewater, New Hampshire, which he ultimately converted into a summer estate.

In 1900, George Anson Giles married Susan Richardson, of Belmont, Massachusetts, and they were the parents of a son and a daughter: John Silas, of whom further; and Mrs. Susan Kedian, of Belmont.

The death of George A. Giles, on April 15, 1935, was deeply regretted by friends and business associates. The following editorial appeared in a local newspaper:

The untimely passing of George A. Giles will cause deep sorrow to a very wide circle of intimate friends and a clientele extending far beyond the confines of the city. He had made a wonderful success of his own undertakings through indomitable courage, persistency and business acumen. He displayed dynamic force in all the enterprises in which he was engaged. Naturally his services were frequently sought in civic and quasi-civic affairs. He was thorough and honorable in his

dealings, which factors aided in building up the successful business which he headed. Few men at the age of sixty can boast of greater achievements than his thirty-five years of endeavor. Doubtless had he done less he might have lived longer, but his love and zest for work were unquenchable because of which fact he unfortunately paid the penalty of an early demise.

His loss will be felt in many directions and cannot be readily filled by one as capable as he.

John Silas Giles, only son of George Anson and Susan (Richardson) Giles, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 9, 1901; attended the local high school; entered Harvard University, and graduated in 1923, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After the death of his father, April 15, 1935, he became a trustee of the estate, treasurer and managing director of the theatrical enterprises, and the owner of the realty and insurance business.

On July 7, 1928, John Silas Giles married Dorothy Applin, of Hartford, Connecticut, and they have a daughter, Ann, born July 2, 1930.

McELROY, JOSEPH MELVIN—As sheriff of Middlesex County, Joseph Melvin McElroy is well known to peace enforcement agencies of Massachusetts. His rise to this post followed several years of association with the sheriff's office, during which he was advanced steadily from one responsibility to another, a period of business connections and an honorable military career in the World War.

Sheriff McElroy was born October 29, 1891, in Warren, this State, son of Thomas and Margaret (Daly) McElroy, who were born in Ireland of Scotch-Irish parents. Thomas and Margaret (Daly) McElroy came to America about 1865 and settled in Cambridge about 1895, where the father practiced his trade of mechanic and there died May 30, 1930. Their son, Joseph Melvin, was four years old when he came with his parents to Cambridge. He was educated in its public schools, being graduated from high school in 1910. As a member of the Headquarters Company of the 55th Artillery, he was sent overseas for World War service and was on foreign soil for nineteen months. He was attached to the 104th Trench Artillery, 29th Division, and for a time was confined to a hospital. His honorable discharge was granted at Camp Devons, in April, 1919.

In June, 1925, Mr. McElroy became a salesman for the Jim Dandy Products Company and was subsequently made sales manager. His identification with the sheriff's office of Middlesex County occurred in 1928, when he took a position as prison guard. Successively he became deputy sheriff, deputy master, deputy keeper of the house of correction and the jail at Cambridge, and special sheriff. Following the death of Sheriff John R.

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Fairbairn, in December, 1933, Mr. McElroy became acting sheriff and served until he was elected sheriff of Middlesex County in November, 1934, to serve the unexpired term of his predecessor. In this office, as in all activities of his life, Sheriff McElroy's service is commendable for his devotion to his duties, his efficiency and his manner of quietly pursuing his work. Offenders have learned to respect Sheriff McElroy while peaceful citizens value the protection afforded by him and his office.

He is a member of Charity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Friendship Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; is a past chief of the Clan Lindsay, Order of Scottish Clans; past commander of Russell E. Hoyt Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars, and past commander of Middlesex County Council, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Sheriff Joseph Melvin McElroy married, August 20, 1928, Elizabeth Brian Compton, of Cambridge, and they have a daughter, Beverly Ann, born June 10, 1933.

TINSLEY, JOHN FRANCIS—As vice-president and general manager of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works, of Worcester, for over twenty years, and officer in numerous other large and important financial, business and charitable institutions, John Francis Tinsley today is recognized as one of the most prominent and able industrialists in Massachusetts.

Mr. Tinsley was born at Hampton Junction, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, the son of Robert and Elizabeth (Ahern) Tinsley. He received the early part of his general education in the public schools of his native community and later completed this part of his studies at the Battin High School in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He then matriculated at Rutgers University from which he was graduated with highest scientific honors and a Bachelor of Science degree in 1900, and was awarded a Master of Science degree in 1904. He began his career as foreman of the switchboard cable department of the Western Electric Company of New York City, which he was to be associated with from 1900 to 1902. During the latter year he joined the engineering department of the United Electric Company at Newark, New Jersey, but in 1903 resigned to become assistant electrical engineer in the Signal Corps of the United States Army, with which he served until 1905. During this period he was stationed in various sections of the country, including New York, Seattle and San Francisco. After leaving the Army he spent a year as an electrical engineer in the Worcester plant of the American Steel and Wire Company, where in 1906 he was appointed assistant to the district manager, and in 1909 became electrical superintendent of the Electrical Cable Works of the Company. He then served successively in the same capacity for the South Works and the

Specialty Works of the American Steel and Wire Company, resigning from the firm in 1916 to become assistant general superintendent of the Crompton and Knowles Loom Works. He was made general manager of this organization in 1917 and elected vice-president the following year.

The nature of his success and his business prominence in the State are further evidenced in the number of important offices he has been called upon to fill in other large and important financial and industrial organizations. In this connection he is a member of the board of directors of the Worcester County Trust Company, the People's Saving Bank, the Morris Plan Bank, the Worcester Street Railway Company, the Second National Bank of Boston, the Worcester Electric Light Company, and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company. He also is a member of the advisory board of the Boston Office of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and in his trade and professional affiliations is a member and former president of the National Association of Textile Machinery Manufacturers, a member of the executive committee of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, a director and former vice-president of the New England Council, a director and member of the executive committee of the National Foreign Trade Council, and a member and former president of the Worcester Chamber of Commerce. He also belongs to the American Iron and Steel Institute, and the American Society for Testing Materials.

Though business commands much of his attention he has found time to devote to other phases of life, serving as a trustee of Rutgers University and the St. Vincent Hospital, as president of the Worcester Trade Schools, and director and member of the executive committee of the Worcester Community Chest, as well as director and member of the executive committee of the Worcester Children's Friend Society. Mr. Tinsley has been the recipient of numerous honors, among them the Cavaliere Order of the Crown of Italy, Knight Order of the Knights of Malta, Commander of the Order of Mercy, and Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor. As an undergraduate he was elected a member of the Chi Phi Fraternity, and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He is a member and president of the Economic Club, and belongs to the University Club, the Worcester Club, and the Tatnuck Country Club, all of Worcester. He is a Republican in politics and adheres to the Roman Catholic Faith in religion. During his long and distinguished career Mr. Tinsley has written a number of articles and papers, as well as the book entitled "New Phases of Industrial Management," which was published in 1926.

On November 26, 1910, Mr. Tinsley married Helen Munroe, daughter of John Perley Munroe, of Worcester, who was former editor of the Worcester "Spy," and a State Senator for a number

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of years. Mr. and Mrs. Tinsley are the parents of one daughter; Mary Munroe, born February 2, 1914.

COMSTOCK, ADA LOUISE, Litt. D., L. H. D., LL. D.—During the past fifteen years, Dr. Ada Louise Comstock has served as president of Radcliffe College at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Her work as a college teacher and administrator extends back through several decades and has won her a distinguished position in contemporary American education.

Dr. Comstock was born at Moorhead, Minnesota, on December 11, 1876, daughter of Solomon Gilman and Sarah Ann (Ball) Comstock. Her father, who was born on May 9, 1842, and died on June 3, 1933, was a well-known figure in Minnesota life. He was prominently identified with the opening up and development of northwestern Minnesota and North Dakota and for fourteen years was a member of the Minnesota State Legislature. He was also a member of the 51st Congress of the United States, representing the Fifth District in Minnesota, and for a number of years was a regent of the State University. By profession he was a lawyer. Dr. Comstock is a direct descendant of William Comstock, who founded this family in America and who came to the Colonies, according to family tradition, from Culmstock, a village in Devonshire. The date of his landing is unknown, but ancient records show him to have been a landowner at Wethersfield, on the Connecticut River, in 1639 and 1641.

Following the completion of her preliminary education, Dr. Comstock entered the University of Minnesota, where she was a student from 1892 to 1894. In 1897 she took the degree of Bachelor of Letters at Smith College and in 1898 received the diploma of the State Normal School at Moorhead, Minnesota. In 1899 she took the degree of Master of Arts at Columbia University. Subsequently she received many honorary degrees, including the degree of Doctor of Letters from Mount Holyoke College in 1912, the degree of Doctor of Literature from Smith College in 1922, and the degree of Doctor of Laws conferred upon her by the University of Michigan in 1921, Boston University in 1923, the University of Rochester in 1924 and the University of Maine in 1925, and Brown University, 1934.

Dr. Comstock began her professional career at the University of Minnesota, where she served successively as assistant, instructor, assistant professor, professor of rhetoric and dean of women until 1912. From 1912 to 1923 she was dean of Smith College at Northampton, Massachusetts, and in the latter year assumed the presidency of Radcliffe College, which she has since held without interruption.

Although her duties as president of Radcliffe have absorbed the greater part of her time and ef-

fort, she has also given her services to other enterprises, some of which have been of national scope. Most notable among these was the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement, to which she was appointed by President Hoover in May, 1929. In addition, she has been vice-chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations since 1927 and was a member of its committee on nominations; and was a member, 1929 to 1934, of the Commission on Direction of the Investigation of History and Other Social Studies in the Schools, a five-year project forwarded by the American Historical Association. In 1929, President Hoover appointed her a member of the National Commission on Law Observance and Enforcement. Dr. Comstock serves on the advisory board of the Encyclopædia Britannica Foundation and is a member of the advisory committee of the National Broadcasting Company. Dr. Comstock is a member of the American Association of University Women and was its president from 1921 to 1923. She is also a member of the International Federation of University Women, the American Woman's Association of New York City and of several clubs, including the Chilton and College clubs of Boston, the Faculty Club of Cambridge, Town Hall and the Cosmopolitan Club of New York City, and the National Club of the American Association of University Women, at Washington, District of Columbia. She is a member of the Delta Gamma Sorority and of the honorary scholastic society, Phi Beta Kappa.

CUSHING, HAYWARD WARREN, M. D.

—Cushing is a name often found in the annals of Massachusetts since the family was established in the colonies three hundred years ago. Dr. Hayward Warren Cushing, a physician at Boston for half a century, faithfully continued the fine traditions which he inherited by right of birth and throughout his long career devoted himself to the service of humanity and science. He was the author of many articles contributed to medical literature throughout the United States and in civic and social contacts was a man of quiet force and resourcefulness, whose labors were effective in the progress of his community and its upbuilding. Professionally he was too well known and honored to require extended comment in this review.

Dr. Cushing was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on September 22, 1854, a son of Hayward Pierce Cushing, born May 3, 1812, died October 13, 1870, and Harriet Maria (Pierce) Cushing, who was a daughter of Waldo Pierce, of Frankfort, Maine. He was directly descended from Matthew Cushing, born in Hardingham, England, who landed in Boston on August 10, 1638, and settled in Hingham. Hayward Pierce Cushing was a dealer in West India goods and groceries. He was a man of rare personal qualities; whatever he attempted he carried out with great thoroughness to the end,

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and no work left his hand which did not bear the mark of his fine perception and unerring judgment. It was from him Dr. Cushing inherited the passion for accuracy and precision in detail which distinguished his entire professional career.

Hayward Warren Cushing received his preliminary education in Boston schools and was graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1873. Subsequently he entered Harvard University, where he was a classmate of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president *emeritus* of the university, and where he took the degree of Master of Arts in 1877. Dr. Cushing also prepared for his professional career at Harvard, completing the three-year course then required in 1880. He remained, however, for the fourth year, recently established, and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine *cum laude* in 1882, following a postponement necessitated by his appointment as house officer at the Boston City Hospital, January 1, 1881. As an undergraduate he was active in athletics, especially football, and although small and light in build, he was captain of his class football team in the freshman and sophomore years and played in every varsity game after the fall of 1874.

At the Boston City Hospital in 1881-82, Dr. Cushing served for eighteen months as medical externe, surgical interne and house surgeon. This work was followed by two years in Europe, where he took further medical and surgical courses in Germany, Austria, France and England. On his return to the United States in 1884 he entered practice at Boston and quickly established the distinguished professional reputation which he bore throughout his life. The same thoroughness manifest in his preparations for his career was revealed in every aspect of his work. Almost at once he gave his whole attention to surgery and held many important appointments on the surgical staffs of local institutions. These included his service as district physician and general surgeon at the Boston Dispensary and orthopedic surgeon at the same institution; instructor in minor surgery at the Boston Polyclinic; surgeon to out-patients and visiting surgeon at the Boston City Hospital; and, finally, senior visiting surgeon at the City Hospital. In 1905 after more than twenty years of activity, his health broke down in consequence of overwork and he was obliged to relinquish much of his practice. He never resumed his former duties, but he always kept in close touch with the progress of medical science and in 1908 was appointed consulting surgeon on the staff of the Boston City Hospital, an honorary position which he held for the remainder of his life.

Dr. Cushing was a member of many professional organizations, including the Massachusetts Medical Society, the American Medical Association, the American Surgical Association, of which he became Senior Fellow; the Boston Surgical So-

ciety, the American College of Surgeons, of which he was a Fellow; the Société Internationale de Chirurgie, the Boston Society for Medical Improvement and the Boston Society of Medical Sciences. He was also a member of the American Society for the Advancement of Science, the American Red Cross, the Harvard Club of Boston, the University Club, the Tavern Club, the Boston Athletic Association, the Harvard Varsity Club, the Oakley Country Club, the Scituate Yacht Club and the Massachusetts Automobile Club. Living quietly through the milder seasons at his country home in Norwell, he was to be seen almost daily in his garden, the cultivation of which was one of the chief pleasures of his later years.

Dr. Hayward Warren Cushing married Martha Tompson, who was born in Sanford, Maine, daughter of Samuel Sewell Tompson and a member of one of the foremost families of New England. Through her paternal grandmother she traces her ancestry back to Henry Sewell, founder of his line in America, a son of Henry Sewell and a descendant in the third generation from William Sewell, of Coventry, who was living in England as early as 1540. Henry Sewell, of this line, was twice mayor of Coventry, first in 1596 and second in 1608. The American progenitor, who bore the same name, was baptized in 1576 and came to Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1634, removing a year later to Newbury, Massachusetts. He died in Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1657.

Dr. and Mrs. Cushing became the parents of two daughters, Mrs. Helen C. Bird, of Newell, Massachusetts, and Mrs. Elizabeth C. Carleton, who resides in Cambridge and has two sons, Hayward Cushing Carleton, born in 1925, and Charles Greenleaf Carleton, born in 1929.

Dr. Cushing died at his Boston home on May 8, 1934, in the eightieth year of his age. As a private citizen, with a realization that citizenship implies usefulness to the State, municipality and the people, he exercised, without ostentation, a vigorous influence in the promotion of much that is best in Boston. As a physician and surgeon, serving the best interests of humanity, he was a true benefactor of mankind. His personality was as impressive as his work, and the ties which bound him to his associates were strong and enduring.

Writing from the vantage point of lifelong friendship, Dr. M. V. Pierce contributed the following memorial to the Class Reports of the Class of 1877 at Harvard:

In the autumn of 1867 Hayward Warren Cushing entered the Boston Latin School at the same time that I did. We were students together through school, college and medical school; thirteen years in all, and were close friends until his death—an interval of nearly sixty-seven years.

When thinking of one who is no longer living, there is usually a distinctive trait that comes to the fore.

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With Warren Cushing it was his constant and persistent attention to details; he never gave up until he had accomplished to his satisfaction whatever he had undertaken. I have a vivid recollection that in his school days he showed more interest in tying an intricate knot than in studying his lessons. In his young manhood he spent considerable time camping in the Maine woods, and it seemed to me that he found more enjoyment in making a compact, all-holding pack, or a sail for his canoe, or getting his flies ready for fishing, than in catching fish or hunting game.

The cultivation of his garden absorbed much time in later life and he worked hard and for long hours (he was never idle), planting and transplanting, pruning and grafting; always giving his attention to minute details and achieving good results. His reputation as an excellent surgeon was won by the same painstaking care of his patients, omitting nothing in his preparation for an operation and overlooking nothing in its performance.

Dogs were his great delight and his constant companions. Warren's true nature was shown by his gentle way of training them and their affectionate response.

No member of our class seemed to change so little in appearance as he did. Throughout his life he kept his slim figure and his quickness of motion; his hair did not become white nor his features alter. In his eightieth year he looked much as he did when in college.

With wife and children and grandchildren about him, his growing old was passed in peace and contentment, and his going out of life followed a short illness which he sensed slightly if at all.

TILTON, WALTER FRANCIS—For half a century Walter Francis Tilton has been one of the leading citizens of Norwood. He has devoted to the welfare of his community the fine talents which made him for years a conspicuous figure in the wholesale millinery trade at Boston and through his generous contributions of his time and substance has done much to enrich its life. Mr. Tilton is now president of the Norwood Trust Company.

Born in Boston on April 26, 1857, he is a son of Daniel Lambert and Ellen Maria (Jennings) Tilton and a descendant of old New England families. The name of Tilton is one of great antiquity in English history and was carried to the New World in the early period of colonization. The branch of the family under immediate discussion was founded in America by William Tilton, who was a resident of Lynn, Massachusetts, before 1643, where he was a freeman and, apparently, a lawyer. From him the line is traced through Daniel Tilton, his son, who moved to Hampton, New Hampshire, served in King William's War and was a member of the Colonial and General assemblies, serving for one term as Speaker of the House. Joseph Tilton, in the third American generation, was a captain in the Colonial wars, a Selectman and Representative to the Assembly, and one of the original proprietors of Chester,

New Hampshire. His son was Timothy, who moved to Loudon, New Hampshire. David Tilton, son of Timothy, moved West and became one of the earliest settlers of Chicago, Illinois. His son, Joseph Badger Tilton, however, remained in New Hampshire and farmed at Meredith, where Daniel Lambert Tilton, father of Walter Francis Tilton, was born on February 9, 1825. His mother was Sarah P. (Robinson) Tilton.

Daniel Lambert Tilton was educated in the public schools of Meredith and as a young man became the owner and operator of a stage coach in New Hampshire. Subsequently he moved with his brother, Charles, to Boston, where the opportunities for commercial success were greater, and in the Massachusetts metropolis established a line of stage coaches running from the New England House and the American House to the trains and steamboat piers. Later he enlarged his service to include the Revere and Tremont hotels, and still later replaced the coaches with hacks, conducting a regular hacking business with much success and profit. At one time he was joint owner of the livery stable operated under the name of Tilton and Averell.

After his marriage, Daniel Lambert Tilton made his home at Chelsea. He was for many years a member of the famous Boston Lancers and was widely esteemed throughout the wide circle of his acquaintance for his sound business judgment, integrity of character and fine citizenship. He died on November 23, 1882, in his fifty-eighth year.

On November 23, 1851, he married Ellen Maria Jennings, who was born September 8, 1829, daughter of Philip and Grace (Hayden) Jennings and granddaughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Bonniccoat) Jennings. The latter was a daughter of Chief Bonniccoat, head of the first fire department of Boston.

Daniel Lambert and Ellen Maria (Jennings) Tilton became the parents of two children: 1. Ella Maria, born October 11, 1852; married, on November 8, 1876, Franklin B. Roundy. 2. Walter Francis, of this record.

Walter Francis Tilton was educated in the public schools of Boston and began his active career at an early age with the firm of Sleeper, Fiske and Company, wholesale milliners of that city. His obvious ambition and determination to succeed impressed his employers, who soon entrusted him with larger responsibilities, in the performance of which he fully demonstrated the soundness of judgment and executive capacity which have distinguished his entire career. Some years later he was able to take over the business in partnership with Elmer E. Clapp. The Clapp and Tilton Company was then formed, succeeding J. K. C. Sleeper and Company. This partnership continued until July



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1, 1929, when it was discontinued, and a new company was incorporated under the name of Clapp and Tilton, Inc., Mr. Tilton becoming president. The high principles and honorable dealing on which he built his success have remained the corner stone of the corporation's policy and it has continued to enjoy the position of supremacy so largely won through his leadership.

As an employer, Mr. Tilton gained and held both the respect and affection of those who worked under him because of the sympathy and consideration which he always displayed in his dealings with them. A signal instance of his generosity toward his employees occurred at the farewell dinner tendered twenty-seven of his fellow-workers in January, 1927, just before he relinquished business cares to enjoy the leisure of a Mediterranean cruise. At that time he distributed to those present at the dinner, \$33,000 in varying amounts, depending on their length of service, in appreciation of their loyal aid in building up the business. These gifts, which he had long contemplated, gave him much pleasure. As Grosvenor K. Glenn wrote editorially in the "Illustrated Milliner," organ of the millinery trade, in commenting on Mr. Tilton's generosity:

For Mr. Tilton there will be greater joy in living than ever before. The respect and fond regard in which he has always been held will be deeper and more mellow. The fidelity to duty may be no greater, for these are men of the type who give the best they can give at all times, but there will be more real joy in the doing.

Since the third year of his marriage, Mr. Tilton has lived in Norwood, and in his relationship to the town and its progress he has manifested the same largeness and generosity of spirit which has marked his more personal contacts. With complete unselfishness he has sought to advance the best interests of the community. It is natural that his fellow-townsmen should often turn to him for advice and guidance, and his influence has been a wholesome and constructive force of the greatest value to Norwood.

Mr. Tilton has served the community in many capacities. Before electricity was brought into the town, he was chosen as one of a committee of three to investigate and report on the advisability of the project. At the town meeting at which the committee delivered a favorable report, an Electric Light Board was chosen. With two others, Mr. Tilton was again selected as a member of this important committee, serving as such from 1907 to 1911. Subsequently, from 1918 to 1924, he served as a selectman of Norwood. When the formation of the Norwood Trust Company was projected, Mr. Tilton, recognizing the value of

such an institution to the community, took an active part in the proceedings and with the incorporation of this institution was elected a member of the original board of directors. In 1918 he was further honored by his election to the presidency, a position he still holds. For almost two decades he has guided its affairs with sure hand along the pathway of success. As his fellow directors wrote, in tribute expressing their appreciation of his leadership:

You have brought to the office a ripe business experience, a mature judgment, a zealous interest and sympathetic consideration of the needs of the patrons of the bank. You have given the benefits of a long, honorable and successful career in the mercantile life of Boston and New England; your leadership has been an inspiration and a satisfaction strongly felt. . . .

Under your guidance the bank has made substantial progress, and now stands higher and stronger than ever before. . . .

We wish you many more years of such leadership, confident that through your guidance of our institution as its president it will continue to grow in usefulness and strength, and merit the increasing support and patronage of the citizens of Norwood and vicinity. . . .

For many years, Mr. Tilton has also served as a trustee of Norwood Hospital. His gift of \$25,000 to this institution aided immeasurably in the development of the facilities which have meant so much in service to the community and reflected again the enlightened generosity and rare sense of civic obligation which have so greatly distinguished the donor. In furthering the aims of the hospital and other institutions of similar nature and objective, Mr. Tilton has never spared himself, assuming many arduous responsibilities which he has most faithfully discharged. His private charities have also been many and generous, dispensed with that wise philanthropy for which he has become widely known.

Mr. Tilton's largest single gift to the town of Norwood, however, was made in 1928, when he transformed the tower of the new Norwood Memorial Municipal building into a "singing tower," by the presentation and installation of a magnificent carillon of fifty bells, at a total cost of \$50,000. This is a gift in whose beauty every man, woman and child of the community has richly shared. Typifying the spirit in which the gift was made are the following words of Mr. Tilton, contained in the deed of gift:

It is my wish that this carillon may for all time serve as a memorial to and a reminder of the patriotic service and devotion of all citizens of Norwood who have given of their lives, their health, their strength, their thought, their comfort and means that this Nation might live. It is my wish that these bells may keep fresh the memory of that sacrifice and service, and by

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such reminder, ever sound the call of Good Citizenship.

In accepting the gift in behalf of the people of Norwood, the Finance Commission unanimously voted:

That the gift of a carillon for installation in the tower of the Norwood Memorial Municipal Building made by Walter F. Tilton be and hereby is received and accepted in accordance with its terms; and be it further

Voted, That the installation of the carillon be supervised by the Memorial Municipal Building Committee, and that said committee be and hereby is authorized and directed to provide and place in the Memorial Municipal Building as incident to its erection, a tablet suitably inscribed to commemorate this generous and lasting gift, and that the town clerk inform the donor in a formal manner of this action of the citizens in town meeting assembled and express to him the deep appreciation of the citizens for such a munificent evidence of his civic interest and public spirit through such a worth-while gift.

In an article reviewing the presentation of the carillon, the "Norwood Messenger" wrote in part:

. . . Our latest gift, not merely for its monetary value, but because of its aptness to the higher æsthetic needs of the community, is one of the best planned gifts in the entire long list of recent donations, most of them outstanding. . . .

Particularly is the gift to be commended for its inspirational effect upon the men and women of great wealth and of lesser means, who will be urged to greater living, and greater thought in their choice of gifts, by this splendid contribution to our memorial building and to the artistic betterment of the town.

The "Messenger" congratulates Walter F. Tilton upon his generous and liberal donation to our Memorial Building. He is to be congratulated even more for the foresight and thought which he used in making this gift to his home town. In years to come his name will be indelibly identified with the memorial and with the music of the carillon chimes, which will ring out as a name identified with civic pride of the highest order.

Mr. Tilton's personal tastes and habits have always been simple. He has found pleasure in the duties of his life, in personal contacts, in his charities and civic interests and in lending a helpful hand wherever it may be needed. Aside from these, his principal recreation has been travel. He has visited Europe on several occasions, has traveled through Greece, Egypt, Turkey and the Near East and enjoyed the distinction, while on a trip around South America, of being a passenger on the first steamer to go through the Panama Canal, the "S. S. Kroonland."

Walter Francis Tilton married, first, on April 26, 1883, Anna Maria Colburn, daughter of Francis Ellis and Emmeline Frances (Whiting) Colburn. A woman of charm and culture, she created a home whose atmosphere reflected her own kind

and gracious spirit, and by her ready sympathy and many acts of Christian charity won the affection of all who knew her. Two children were born of this marriage: 1. Mabel Frances, born July 29, 1886, at Chelsea; married, December 15, 1910, at Norwood, Arthur William Coolidge. They have three children: Dorothy Bradford, born January 31, 1913; Robert Tilton, born May 12, 1915; and Arthur William, born May 30, 1920. 2. Arthur Colburn, born December 31, 1887; married, first, Marguerite Everts Werneken; married, second, in December, 1929, Mrs. Mildred (Booth) Waterbury, granddaughter of Edwin Booth, the famous tragedian. He has one son by his first wife, Arthur Colburn, born August 21, 1917.

Walter Francis Tilton married, second, on October 22, 1930, Johanna M. Chisholm, of Brookline, Massachusetts.

McCAUGHAN, REV. W. C., LL. D.—For more than seven years Rev. W. C. McCaughan has been the faithful and able pastor of St. Anne's Church in Worcester, Massachusetts.

St. Anne's Parish, which dates back to 1854, owes its early beginning as a separate parish to the determined efforts of Rev. Matthew W. Gibson, who was then pastor of St. John's Church of Worcester, the oldest established Roman Catholic Church in this section of the State. As St. John's was the "Mother Church" to the surrounding country, the priests of St. John's had, in 1847, the care of many missions, including stations in twelve of the surrounding towns. As rapidly as possible, under the direction of St. John's, churches were built in these communities. St. Bernard's Church was begun in Fitchburg in 1848; and in 1850 St. John's Church in Clinton, St. Louis' Church in Webster, and St. Bridget's Church in Millbury. The priests at St. John's then had stations at Oxford, Barre, Phillipston, Hardwick, Hubbards-ton, Winchendon, Jonesville, Grafton, Westboro, and the Brookfields. In 1852, however, Webster was made a separate parish and Oxford became one of its missions. Hopkinton was also made a separate parish, with Westboro as a "station."

Father Boyce believed that St. John's Church, if equipped with galleries running its entire length, would be large enough to accommodate the Catholics of Worcester for years to come, but Father Gibson, who was of equal authority, disagreed with him and was convinced that the new church would soon be needed, and persisted in his efforts.

Meantime, in 1852, a group of Canadians had come to Worcester, and hoping to build a church for Canadians only, had purchased for five hundred dollars a plot of land on Shrewsbury Street. This little group, however, soon became discouraged, formed a French-Canadian Société de St. Jean Baptiste, gave up their plan of building a

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church for Canadians only, and turned over to Father Gibson the money already collected. Father Gibson promptly applied the money to the furtherance of his plan, and in 1854 enlarged the already constructed foundations on Shrewsbury Street. In the summer of 1855 he contracted with Henry Murry for the erection and completion of the church at a cost of \$6,500. From November, 1854, to January, 1856, he collected \$1,105.81, while he expended \$1,384.05. The difference he paid from his private resources. The church was still unfinished when Father Gibson left Worcester in 1856.

The Rev. John J. Power was then appointed first pastor of St. Anne's. He took charge August 7, 1856, rescued the partly finished building and went on with the work. Bishop Fitzpatrick furnished much of the needed money and Father Power completed the building, and on Christmas Day, 1856, the church was dedicated under the patronage of St. Anne. A little house on Shrewsbury Street made a home for Father Power until 1863, when he built a small rectory next door to the church. One year later this building was made into a convent for the Sisters of Mercy, called from New York for parish work, October 24, 1864. Father Power built the first public hospital in Worcester, a small hospital for sick servant girls and for the poor of the parish, and placed it under the care of the Sisters. The parish steadily grew, and in 1866, ten years after taking charge of the parish, Father Power purchased a plot of land on Main Street and began the construction of St. Paul's Church. In 1872, while serving as administrator of the diocese during the absence of the bishop, he appointed his curate, Rev. Denis Scannell, pastor of St. Anne's and took over the pastorate of the new parish of St. Paul. Father Power served St. Anne's until 1872, in which year he was succeeded by Rev. Denis Scannell, who was appointed October 1, 1872. St. Anne's congregation was rapidly outgrowing its place of worship. In 1874 Father Scannell built a rectory on Shrewsbury Street and repaired and frescoed the old church; but soon the need of more seating capacity became imperative, and as the location of "old St. Anne's" was neither attractive nor convenient for the majority of the parishioners, Father Scannell purchased from the State authorities in 1881, four acres of pasture land on Normal Hill. He planned a beautiful new church, and in the fall broke ground for the foundations. The next year he began the construction of the basement. The corner stone was laid June 15, 1884, by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Reilly, and the famous Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephens, New York, preached the sermon. The first mass was said in the basement, October 11, 1885, by Rev. John J. Power. Rev. R. S. J. Burke preached the sermon at the mass

and Rev. Thomas J. Conaty preached at the evening vespers. The church was dedicated with magnificent ceremonies, October 21, 1891, by Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Reilly, while a sermon of dedication was preached by Rev. J. J. Power, D. D. V. G., at the mass, and by Rev. Thomas D. Beaven, D. D., later Bishop of Springfield Diocese, at the vesper service.

The church, which is built at the junction of Eastern Avenue and Gage Street, stands upon the most beautiful site within the city limits, and may be seen for many miles. Built in the Gothic style (by plans of P. W. Ford, of Boston), of brick, with granite trimmings and granite basement, one hundred and forty-three feet long by sixty-nine feet wide, and seating about 1,400 people, St. Anne's is said to be one of the most beautiful churches in the city of Worcester. In the same year, 1891, Father Scannell built at the rear of the church, on the high hill, a handsome rectory. In 1900 the whole property was valued at \$135,000. Father Scannell died August 20, 1899, greatly beloved and in length of service the oldest priest in the diocese with the exception of Father Power.

Rev. Denis Scannell was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in July, 1846, and was prepared for college by his granduncle, a distinguished priest and teacher of classics. He came to this country at the age of eighteen, studied for a time at St. Charles' College, Baltimore, Maryland, and then entered the Theological Seminary at Allegany, New York, where he was ordained, June 20, 1870. After serving for a time at Blackstone, he was appointed, in October, 1870, assistant to Rev. John J. Power, at St. Anne's, Worcester. Two years later, he succeeded Father Power as pastor of St. Anne's. Unaffected, kind-hearted, honest in every thought and deed, it has been said of Father Scannell that no priest in New England was more beloved by his fellow-priests. He was succeeded, a month after his death, by Rev. James P. Tuite, who had been pastor at Brookfield.

Rev. W. C. McCaughan was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, June 16, 1862, but his parents soon removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where the lad received his early education in the public schools. Later, he prepared for college in Berkshire Institute, and then attended St. Mary's Seminary and University and the theological seminary at Allegany, New York, for further study. He received his degree and in 1888 returned to Springfield, Massachusetts, and was ordained by Bishop O'Reilly, and has been steadily in the service of the church since that time—a period of nearly half a century. His first appointment was at St. John's, Worcester, as assistant to Monsignor Griffin, under whose direction he served ably for eight years. From Brookline, he went to Clinton, Massachusetts, as assistant. Here, be-

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cause of the poor health of the pastor, Father McCaughan had full charge and acted in the capacity of pastor for nearly seven years. He was then made a pastor and placed in charge of the church at Spencer, Massachusetts, where he served most efficiently for a period of twenty-one years. How ably he served in Spencer is indicated by the fact that during this pastorate he built a beautiful new church and entirely cleared the parish of debt, raising in all about \$85,000. In 1924, Father McCaughan came to Worcester as pastor of St. Anne's Church, and during the more than seven years which have passed since that time, he has accomplished a splendid work at St. Anne's. He has repaired and redecorated the church and has invigorated every department of the parish activities. The parish in 1933 numbered nearly twenty-five hundred souls, and there was a parochial school with an enrollment of over five hundred children, who are taught by eighteen Sisters of St. Joseph. There is also a growing high school with four hundred and eighty in the alumni association. For the accommodation of the Sisters of St. Joseph, Father McCaughan has also built a convent equipped with every comfort and convenience. The various parish societies are prosperous and growing. The Holy Name Society for men has a membership of two hundred and fifty; the Rosary Society and the Sodality for women totals a membership of about four hundred; and there is a Sodality for young ladies with a membership of about two hundred. There is also an active chapter of the Knights of Columbus. All these organizations, as well as the board of trustees, meet in the basement of the church. The work of the parish has grown to proportions which require the aid of two assistants, and in this capacity Father Boland and Father Sleca give full coöperation to Father McCaughan. The entire church property is kept in the best possible condition, and is becoming more and more an object of pride to the neighborhood.

Father McCaughan has won the high esteem of the community in which he serves, and is much beloved by his parishioners.

McGRATH, REV. JAMES W.—St. Charles' Church, of Pittsfield, now headed by the Rev. J. W. McGrath, has performed a valuable work in this Massachusetts community. It was created as a separate parish in the autumn of 1893, when it was taken away from St. Joseph's. At that time the Rev. Charles Boylan, who was pastor of Oxford, was directed by the bishop to assume this charge. Father Boylan purchased, in the following January, land at "Nobility Hill," and in the spring he had the work of the new parish so well in hand that ground could be broken for the

church itself. Ground was broken on May 20, 1894, and on the ensuing October 7 the Right Rev. Bishop Beaven blessed the cornerstone and dedicated to God the new temple of worship. Architecturally the church was the design of Messrs. Rathburn and Harding, who likewise planned the parsonage built by Father Boylan two years later. The church building is one hundred and forty feet long and seventy-six feet wide, and from the ground to the Cross on the tower measures one hundred and thirty-six feet. The trimmings are of marble, which beautifully sets off the brick structure, and the style is Renaissance Gothic.

Green lawns and shrubs beautify the approach to the three front entrances of the church. On entering, one beholds the large white and gold altar, above it three memorial windows, and at either side the two white and gold side altars. In front of them extends the altar rail. Entrance to the altar is by three gold gates. The rail is of mahogany, with twelve gold posts. The seats are of oak in both church and choir loft, the capacity of the building being about one thousand people. The windows are all memorials to departed members of the parish. The basement has ten small memorial windows, and also has an organ and accommodations for a small choir and provisions for the children's mass. There is also, among the buildings, a Sisters' Home, at Pontosuc and Richwood avenues.

When Father Boylan took charge of St. Charles' Church, in 1893, it had two thousand souls. He remained until he was succeeded, on January 26, 1898, by the Rev. William Goggin, who had been pastor of Millbury. Assisting Father Goggin was the Rev. William Ryan. St. Charles' Church was particularly fortunate in obtaining the services of Father Goggin, who had been regarded as especially pious and prudent and had already made himself a power in parish and city life. On March 12, 1899, Bishop Beaven blessed for the parish a beautiful bell weighing 2,800 pounds and standing four feet high from floor to top. This bell was the gift of James W. Sheehan and Peter Paul Curtin in memory of their wives, Maria and Julia. Those present included a large body of people, Catholic and Protestant, representing both branches of the city government. Bishop Beaven preached a sermon explanatory of the symbolism of the bell and the blessing, thus pleasing and edifying the great gathering. The Pittsfield "Eagle" of the next day referred to the bishop's words as "most able and touching."

Father Goggin was, in turn, succeeded by Father Dolan, who remained at the head of the parish for two years. The Rev. James P. Moore carried on the work until his death on May 16, 1936. Father Moore's service was a valuable one, and, indeed, his whole life was rich in service. He was for



Rev. J. W. McGrath

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ten years head of the mission at Stoneville. From Stoneville he came to Pittsfield, taking charge of the work of St. Charles' Church.

On August 2, 1936, the present pastor, the Rev. James W. McGrath, came to the church and began his work. He was born in Adams, Massachusetts, and was educated in grammar and high schools there, subsequently becoming a student at La Belle University, in Canada, and at the Grand Seminary, connected with Laval University, in Quebec, being graduated and formally ordained to the priesthood on December 16, 1903. Returning to the United States at that time, he was given charge of important work at Athol, Massachusetts, as a curate and an assistant. For twelve years he remained there, then was transferred to Bondville, a mission. In 1917 the Baptist Church was purchased in Belchertown, to be used as a mission, and it was so conducted by the Catholics there until June 24, 1924, when it was created a separate parish and the church edifice was redecorated. In July, 1931, Father McGrath was appointed pastor of St. Mary's, at Turner's Falls. There he had a parish of about 1,500 souls, and he remained at Turner's Falls until August, 1936, spending about \$20,000 in the course of those years for the beautifying of the church and its grounds and leaving it one of the finest parishes of the diocese.

At St. Charles' Church, in Pittsfield, Father McGrath ministers to the spiritual needs of more than 700 families. The membership totals more than 2,600 souls. Assisted by two curates, he does everything in his power to keep the church and the school and all the related organizations at the most effective pitch of service, each in its own sphere. The beautiful red brick school was erected in 1923, and the education provided here is in the charge of twelve Sisters. The school has an attendance of 319 boys. These children attend also the Sunday school of the church, as do more than 100 public school pupils of Pittsfield. Pittsfield's Catholics have won high standing in the social, educational, political and industrial life of the city, and they occupy many public offices, to the advantage of the city. St. Charles' parish has begun arrangements for the celebration of its fiftieth anniversary in 1943—plans which Father McGrath is directing and which are being enriched by his invaluable service to the church.

CHOQUETTE, REV. WILFRID J.—As pastor of the St. Thomas Aquinas Roman Catholic Church in the city of Springfield, the Rev. Wilfrid J. Choquette has come to exert a profound influence on the life of his surroundings and the affairs of the parish. A vigorous and dynamic personality, he has been interested in the social and civic welfare of this community throughout his career here and instituted measures that have been

of material and spiritual benefit to his congregation and the public at large.

Father Choquette was born in the city of Holyoke, Massachusetts, September 14, 1881, son of Alfred Joseph and Natalie (D'Artois) Choquette, the former ninety-five years of age, the latter eighty-eight. After a general education in the parochial schools of Holyoke, Father Choquette attended a seminary in Montreal, later studied at Holy Cross College in St. Lawrence and finally completed his clerical training at the University of Propaganda in Rome, Italy, where he was graduated in 1906. He was ordained in the St. James Cathedral at Montreal, Canada, by Monsignor Bruchesi, Archbishop of that city, and received his first appointment as assistant at the Holy Rosary Church in Gardner, Massachusetts. In the ensuing years he served in the same capacity at the St. Joachim Church in Chicopee Falls, the Holy Name Church in Worcester, the Precious Blood Church in Holyoke, and the St. Cecelia Church in Leominster. In January, 1925, he was appointed pastor of the St. Thomas Church in West Warren and served there until July, 1930, when he received his present appointment as pastor of the St. Thomas Aquinas Church in Springfield.

Since assuming his new duties at this institution, Father Choquette has rid it of all indebtedness; built a new parish hall; repaired all the buildings and had the interior of the church redecorated. He has also been responsible for founding and organizing the Catholic Action Club, the Junior Club, the Parish Baseball team and the Boy Scouts troop, as well as instituting classes in naturalization for his parishioners. Father Choquette is a talented linguist, speaking six languages fluently. The nature of his mission in life, coupled with a vigorous and magnetic personality, has made him one of the most influential figures in the social and civic affairs of the city of Springfield.

McGOVERN, REV. THOMAS A.—The work the Rev. Thomas A. McGovern has accomplished in building up one of the largest Catholic parishes in the Springfield Diocese, explains the important place he has held in the affairs of this section during the past thirty-five years. He is an outstanding figure in the life of the community, universally respected and esteemed for his achievements and spiritual guidance. He developed the institution he now serves from a small parish of eight hundred souls to one which now has over nine thousand worshippers and maintains an excellent parochial school system.

The Rev. Thomas A. McGovern was born in the city of Worcester, Massachusetts, January 24, 1870, the son of James and Alice (Carrigan) McGovern, both natives of Ireland. His father, who

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passed away on January 9, 1924, was an iron-worker by trade and for many years was associated with the Washburn Wire Company in Worcester. His mother died August 23, 1935, at the advanced age of ninety-seven.

Father McGovern received a general education in the public schools of his native community and after completing his studies here matriculated at Holy Cross College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1891. He then studied for the priesthood at the Grand Seminary at Montreal, Canada, where he finished his training in 1894, and December 22, of that year, was ordained. He was then loaned to the Diocese of Syracuse and after serving there a few months was recalled to the Springfield Diocese on April 14, 1895, and sent to St. Peter's Church in Great Barrington, where he remained until November 14, 1901, when he came to the city of Springfield as assistant to the Rev. Thomas Smyth at the Sacred Heart Church on Chestnut Street. Seven years later, on January 1, 1909, he was assigned by Bishop Thomas D. Beaven to take over his duties as pastor of the new parish which had been formed from part of the Cathedral parish. At the time there were eight hundred worshipers under his guidance. In the years that followed Father McGovern built up his parish with such care, patience and ability, that today the congregation numbers over nine hundred. In conjunction with his spiritual duties he has also been responsible for the establishment of a parochial school, which has an enrollment of some six hundred pupils and about one hundred and seventy-five students from this parish attend the Cathedral High School.

A wise and tolerant leader, a man whose greatest passion and devotion has rested in the welfare of his fellows, Father McGovern is beloved and respected not only by those of his faith, but the community as a whole. His sole fraternal connection is with the Catholic Order of Foresters.

McGLINCHEY, RT. REV. MSGR. JOSEPH FRANCIS, D. D.—A member of an eastern family, Monsignor Joseph Francis McGlinchey, D. D., was born at Emerald, Kansas, April 2, 1882, son of Andrew and Ann (Kelley) McGlinchey. His father was a bookbinder. Father McGlinchey was only six months old when his parents returned to the East, where they had originally lived, and at St. Paul's Parochial School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, he received his early education, being graduated in 1895. He was a student at the Cambridge Latin School until 1897, attended Boston College High School in 1897-98, and in 1902 was graduated from Boston College with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Going to Italy to prepare himself for the priesthood, he studied at the North American College, in Rome,

from 1902 to 1907. This ecclesiastical seminary is affiliated with the Propaganda University, from which he received his degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1907. In the same year he was ordained priest in Rome.

Returning to the United States, Monsignor McGlinchey was named assistant priest at St. Paul's Church, Cambridge, Massachusetts, so serving from 1907 to 1911. In 1911 he was appointed Boston Diocesan Director of the Society for Propagation of the Faith, a Foreign Mission Aid Society, and to this new work he gave his entire time until 1927, the year in which he began his present work as pastor of St. Mary's Church, at Lynn. In 1922 he was named Domestic Prelate to Pope Pius XI, and given the title of Monsignor.

When he was named pastor of St. Mary's, in 1927, Monsignor McGlinchey was also created Vicar Forane of Essex County. Since that year he has continued these duties, and at the same time has written four books on Catholic foreign missions: "The Workers Are Few," "The Conversion of the Pagan World," "Mission Tours—India," and "Catechism of Catholic Foreign Missions." His work in the development of St. Mary's parish, and particularly in the school facilities of the church in Lynn, has been noteworthy. The work of the Catholic Church and the Catholic schools has always been inseparable in the minds of church leaders. Monsignor McGlinchey is fond of quoting from the encyclical letter, "Militantis Ecclesiæ," of Pope Leo XIII, in which that pontiff said:

It is necessary not only that religious instruction be given to the young at certain fixed times, but also that every other subject taught be permeated with Christian piety. If this is wanting, if this sacred atmosphere does not pervade and warm the hearts of teachers and pupils alike, little good can be expected from any kind of learning, and considerable harm will often be the consequence.

In the very early days of Catholicism in Essex County the Catholics of Salem, Lynn and Chelsea were closely associated. In 1790 many of the faith heard mass in Salem. By 1846 Lynn ceased to be a mission of Salem, and was attached to the new parish of Chelsea, which also included Newburyport. In 1848 Lynn obtained its first church and in 1851 Father Patrick Strain assumed spiritual care of the Catholics of Chelsea and Lynn. Coming from Europe, he had a brilliant record of academic accomplishment at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, France, and at once began building up the church in Lynn. In 1862 the new St. Mary's parish was completed and dedicated for all the Catholics of Lynn, Saugus, Swampscott and Nahant, and ten years later Father Strain made the first effort toward establishment of a parochial



James Dugan

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school in Lynn, purchasing the estate of Henry B. Newhall, Nos. 35-36 North Common Street, for \$25,000, for this purpose. In 1876 he bought another property, and by 1880 had discharged the entire debt of both these sites. In the same year he made another land purchase, and three Sisters of the Institute of Notre Dame of Namur came from Cincinnati to help open the new school, which was erected at a cost of \$60,000. Father Strain's successor was Father Arthur J. Teeling, born in 1844 in Dublin, Ireland, and he carried on the good work. In 1894 a Children's Chapel was dedicated and the enrollment, now nine hundred, necessitated special action to care for the older boys. Father Teeling went to Manhattan College, New York, where he obtained the services of the Brothers of the Christian Schools for the boys of St. Mary's. These men did excellent work in the Brothers' School of St. Mary's, continuing their services until 1917, when the Sisters of Notre Dame of Namur took over the work. In 1899 the Rogation Days were observed for the first time with a children's procession—"the procession which was the object of such persecution in the reign of Elizabeth." On June 6, 1918, Father Teeling celebrated the golden jubilee of his ordination. In September, 1923, the new Girls' High School was opened. Father Teeling died September 2, 1927, and on November 7, that year, Monsignor McGlinchey was named in his place.

Known wherever church missions were and loved for his work as assistant principal of St. Paul's School, Monsignor McGlinchey has continued the splendid work begun by his predecessors and has particularly interested himself in the school activities of St. Mary's Church of Lynn. In 1928 he found it expedient to remove the chapel from the old school building, and St. Joseph's Chapel, at the rear of the church, was made into the Chapel of the Children. It is situated in the center of the playground, and the twelve hundred pupils of the schools may be seen making their visits to it before and after school and during recess. Here the upper school classes learn the church liturgy, and the eighth grade girls learn love and knowledge of the Blessed Sacrament by their devoted care of the sanctuary. The boys of the parish offered Monsignor McGlinchey a very special problem. Father Teeling had arranged for those of higher scholastic standing to enter Boston College High School without tuition expenses, but other boys lacked the advantages of a Catholic high school training. Accordingly Monsignor McGlinchey purchased a lot northeast of the present Children's Chapel, and excavation was begun on March 11, 1930, for the new Boys' High School. On August 31, the same year, it was opened and formally blessed.

DUGAN, JAMES—The career of the president of the Lowell State Teachers College, James Dugan, is a striking example of an early and clearly defined determination carried out unfalteringly. As a youth he decided to make a career of education, and since the early years of the present century he has been a schoolman advancing steadily to increasingly important posts and responsibilities.

Mr. Dugan is a native of Ware, Massachusetts, born November 23, 1880. After preparing for higher institutions in local grammar and high schools, he matriculated at Amherst College, from which he was graduated in 1902, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. During later years he attended summer schools at universities, and has taken a number of special courses in institutions of higher learning, all with the purpose of adding to his equipment as an educator. From Amherst he returned to Ware to become sub-master of its high school. After completion of the scholastic year, he went to the South Street Elementary School, Ware, as master, serving as such from 1903 to 1910. In the latter year he became master of the Thorndike Elementary School, Cambridge, remaining until 1919, when he was made director of the Continuation Schools, Cambridge, for a year. He was then assistant superintendent of schools, Cambridge, from 1920, to July 1, 1935, when he was elevated to the presidency of the Lowell State Teachers College, a position he has since filled with noteworthy skill and abilities.

At different times James Dugan has been the director of Evening Schools and director of Vacation Schools in Cambridge, and for a decade had full charge of the examination and rating of all teachers who came into the Cambridge school system. He has often been consultant to the Massachusetts Educational Policies Commission, and has performed services of other public nature. The institution he now heads specializes in the training of elementary school teachers, although it has also a department of music which prepares students to become supervisors of music. The average annual enrollment at the Lowell State Teachers College is approximately two hundred and fifty. While Mr. Dugan is the schoolmaster in experience and outlook, he is even more the leader, the administrator, who in his several executive capacities has shaped many of the policies and practices of the Cambridge and Massachusetts educational system.

Mr. Dugan is a member of the Massachusetts School Masters' Club, the New England Preparatory Teachers' Association, the Massachusetts State College Teachers' Association, the Merrimac Valley Superintendents' Association, and the New England Superintendents' Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and

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is a member of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. He is active in local civic, social and cultural circles, both in Cambridge and at Nahant, Massachusetts, where he resides during the summer months.

On June 29, 1910, James Dugan married Mildred Claire Hayes, of Montreal, Canada, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Joseph Garfield, born in July, 1911. 2. James Lee, born June 29, 1913. 3. Paul Gorman, born October 13, 1914, who is a teacher of history at Plainville, Connecticut, High School. 4. Helen Elizabeth, born February 19, 1916, a student at Lowell State Teachers College.

PARKER, HERBERT—During his long and active career at the Massachusetts bar, Herbert Parker has risen to a position of distinguished prominence in his profession and in the public life of the Commonwealth. He is a former Attorney-General of Massachusetts and has filled with credit both to himself and to the State numerous other positions of responsibility and trust.

Mr. Parker was born in Charlestown, now a part of the city of Boston, on March 2, 1856, a son of George Alanson and Harriet Newell (Felton) Parker. His mother was a sister of Cornelius Conway Felton, a president of Harvard College. His father, a civil engineer, devoted his active career largely to railroad construction work. He was engaged in the building of several early New England railroads and, during the Civil War, designed and built the first railroad bridge over the Susquehanna River at Havre de Grace, Maryland. By appointment of President Lincoln he served as a member of the Commission for Operation of Railroads in the War, and in later life was engineer of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, as well as construction engineer of various railroads in Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Ohio.

Herbert Parker received his early education in private schools at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and with private tutors in Lancaster and Cambridge, Massachusetts. In 1874 he entered Harvard University as a member of the class of 1878 but in his senior year withdrew because of illness. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was awarded him by Harvard University in 1903, and in 1905 the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Tufts College. He prepared for his professional career in the office of the late Senator George F. Hoar, at Worcester, and after reading law for several years was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in that city in 1882. During the following year he served as secretary to Senator Hoar and as clerk of the Committee on Privileges and Elections in Washington, but in 1884 returned to the practice of law in Massachusetts. In 1886 he was appointed a Special Justice of the Second District Court of Eastern Worcester, resigning

after a brief term of service. Shortly afterwards he was appointed assistant district attorney for Worcester County and served in that office until he was appointed district attorney, following the elevation of the previous incumbent to the bench of the Superior Court. Thereafter, Mr. Parker was successively elected for full terms as district attorney until his retirement from office in 1899. In 1901 he was elected Attorney-General for the Commonwealth, an office which he filled with distinction until the expiration of his term in 1906. As Attorney-General, following the long established usage of the office, he personally conducted, in association with the district attorneys in their several jurisdictions, the trial of first degree murder cases, a usage since discontinued.

During the early course of his professional career, Mr. Parker was engaged in practice at Clinton, as a member of the firm of Corcoran and Parker at Fitchburg, as a member of the firm of Norcross, Baker and Parker; and in Worcester, at first independently and afterward, under the firm name of Parker and Milton. He carried on a general practice in these connections, chiefly in the trial of cases, but after his term of service as Attorney-General, he established offices in Boston, where his activities have since centered in a general and corporation practice. In his long service at the bar he has appeared in numerous cases of importance and public interest. He was special counsel for the late Honorable Edwin U. Curtis, as police commissioner for the city of Boston, during the so-called police strike of 1919. He was of counsel for the Honorable Edward P. Pierce, a Justice of the Supreme Court, in proceedings for his removal by address from office, which proceedings were dismissed after full hearing by the General Court. He was also of counsel for the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature to investigate the official conduct of Arthur K. Reading, then Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, who resigned his office after report of the committee and action of the Legislature thereon.

In spite of the many duties of a large practice, Mr. Parker has found time to accept frequent appointments on public welfare commissions or committees and to render other civic services. Because of his eminence at the bar and in public life, he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, held from 1917 to 1919, and played a conspicuous part in that convention. He was a member of the important committees on Rule and Procedure, on the Initiative and Referendum; a member of the subcommittee to rearrange the Constitution; and was also one of the committee in charge of the opposition to the Initiative and Referendum. His arguments in the convention were of considerable effectiveness and his judgments were regarded by his associates with profound respect. References to his services in this

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connection are found in standard historical volumes. During the World War, Mr. Parker was a member of the Appeal Board appointed by the Governor to determine questions of law affecting the operation of the Federal Selective Service Act. He also served during this period as a private in the Massachusetts State Guard, the only military force within the Commonwealth after the State Militia was Federalized in the war.

Mr. Parker is a member and former president of the Massachusetts Bar Association, a member and former president of the Worcester County Bar Association, a member and former president of the Bar Association of the city of Boston and a member of the American Bar Association. Apart from his professional associations, he is a director of the State Mutual Life Assurance Company of Worcester; a trustee of Bromfield School in Harvard, Massachusetts; and president of the board of trustees of Clark University and Clark College of Worcester, which he has served as trustee since 1907. In 1930 he was chairman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony Tercentenary Commission. Mr. Parker is also a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, a member of the Medico-Legal Society of Massachusetts, a director of the Sentinels of the Republic; a member and former president of the trustees of Public Reservations of Massachusetts; a member of the Massachusetts Audubon Society and of the National Association of Audubon Societies. A student of ornithology, he has been interested for many years in outdoor and country life and in pursuit of that interest has heartily supported movements for the extension of public reservations for popular recreation and education. Mr. Parker is a Republican in politics and in former years, before the direct primary legislation, was frequently a delegate to political State conventions. In general, he has been active in councils of his party, but his activity has carried with it no desire for public office and he has held none except those to which he was chosen because of his legal training and qualifications. At present, Mr. Parker is a member and former president of the Union Club of Boston and a member of the Worcester Club of Worcester. He is a member of the Unitarian Church. He has made a number of contributions to the literature of his profession and is the author of "Courts and Lawyers of New England," (4 vols.), published in 1931. His home is in Lancaster.

On September 22, 1886, at Lowell, Massachusetts, Herbert Parker married Mary Carney Vose, daughter of Josiah Hayden and Caroline Cushing (Forbes) Vose. They are the parents of the following children, all born in Lancaster: 1. George Alanson, born October 8, 1887. 2. Katherine Vose, born November 16, 1888. 3. Edith, born Septem-

ber 26, 1893. 4. Haven, born April 15, 1899. 5. Mary Carney, born June 25, 1903. 6. Harriet Felton, born April 21, 1905.

BROWN, HON. CHARLES J.—The successful career the Hon. Charles J. Brown, justice of the East Boston District Court, has come to enjoy as an attorney and jurist can be attributed directly to his own efforts, ability, and perseverance. Prior to becoming associated with this court he engaged in a general practice of law and still maintains an office in this city. He was appointed to his present post in January, 1936, and has occupied it since with distinction and success.

Judge Brown was born in East Boston, June 29, 1873, the son of Charles and Margaret (Glynn) Brown, his father a native of Holland and his mother of Ireland. He received the early part of his general education in the public schools of this city and shortly after being graduated from the Evening High School in East Boston, determined to pursue a legal career. He took up the study of law in the offices of former Governor John L. Bates, where he had also secured employment. Eventually he became private secretary to the former Governor and continued in this capacity until September, 1900, when he was admitted to the bar. Directly after being licensed to practice, he established himself in a general practice in the city of Boston, where he still maintains an office in the Fremont Building. He was originally appointed associate justice of the East Boston District Court on June 8, 1910, by Governor Eben S. Draper, and continued in this capacity until the passing of Judge Joseph H. Barnes, in January, 1936, when he was named justice by Governor Curley. Professionally, Judge Brown is vice-president of the Special Justice Association for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and belongs to the American Bar Association and the Boston Bar Association. Socially he is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters and in his religious convictions adheres to the Roman Catholic faith.

On July 1, 1903, Judge Brown married Margaret M. Leonard, of Cambridge, and they are the parents of four children: 1. Arthur L., now professor of law in Boston University and the youngest man ever to hold a position of this importance in this institution. 2. Clara M., graduate of Boston University. 3. Grace E., graduate of Boston University. 4. Helen M., also a graduate of Boston University.

EATON, JOHN E., JR.—In the law circles of Boston, the John E. Eatons, father and son, are held in high repute. John E. Eaton, Sr., is a native of Truro, Nova Scotia, who was graduated from Harvard University in 1893, and from the

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Harvard Law School with the class of 1896, and has practiced law in the New England metropolis for four decades. He is a Doctor of Civil Laws, under award by Arcadia University of Arcadia, and is a member of numerous Boston clubs and other organizations. He married Anne M. Hathaway, of Oneonta, New York, and their son, John E. Eaton, Jr., was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, March 8, 1901.

John E. Eaton, Jr., received his elementary education in Boston schools; is a graduate from the Latin School; and completed his preparations for college at Phillips Exeter Academy. Entering Harvard University, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1923, and then matriculated at the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1927, a Bachelor of Laws. Admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1928, he has since practiced as an attorney-at-law in Boston. He is also a member of the Maine bar and licensed to practice before the United States District Court. His professional affiliation is with the Boston Bar Association, and he is a member of the Joseph Webb Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is Master, 1936-37.

On June 26, 1929, John E. Eaton, Jr., married Bessie A. Rowley, of New York, and they are the parents of three daughters: Nancy R., Joan H., and Deborah Eaton.

BROWN, ALBERT JUDSON—Out of the store of information dealing with the life and achievements of Albert Judson Brown of Revere emerges the composite picture of a man who was at once a lovable personality and an efficient public servant. During the thirty odd years he served as town and city clerk he established a record of performance that led to life tenure through a special act of the State Legislature, which in itself was high tribute to his popularity and served as a graphic index of his abilities. He was an acknowledged authority on municipal government, enjoying an enviable reputation throughout the State, and was frequently sought for advice by prominent civic leaders. But "Al" Brown, as he was affectionately known in his home city, was known above all for his innate kindness, his courtesy and his spirit of good-fellowship.

Mr. Brown was born at Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, May 26, 1865, the son of John A. and Clara M. (Hatch) Brown. He received the early part of his general education in the public schools of his native community and later commuted to Newburyport, Massachusetts, where he attended high school. He completed his studies at the Dearborn Academy in New Hampshire, and then taught school for about a year before joining the Boston and Maine Railroad as a telegrapher.

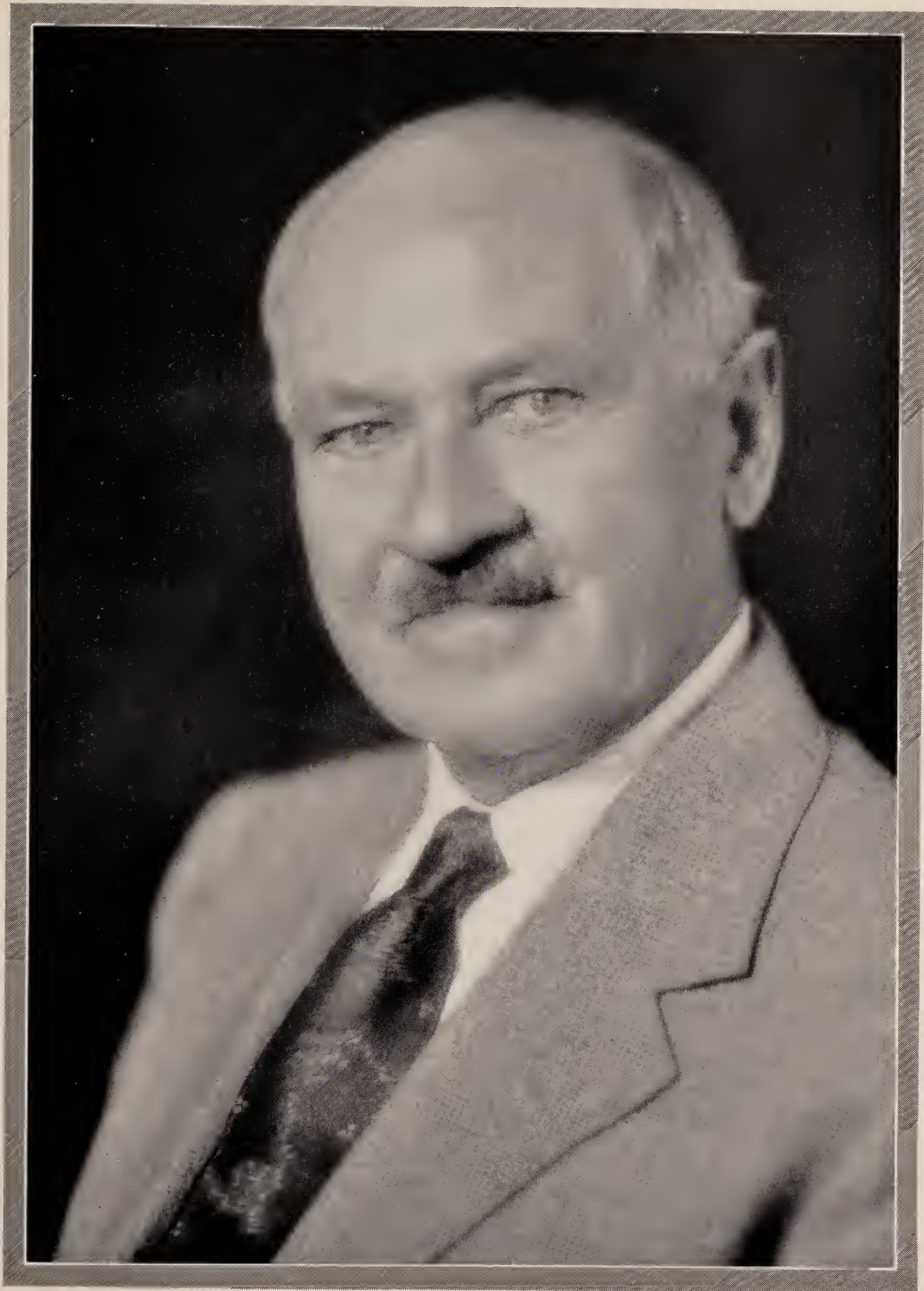
He began his railroad career in the latter capacity at North Berwick, Maine, where he remained for about three years and then spent a similar period in Kittery, Maine, as station agent. In 1888, Mr. Brown was transferred to Revere as general agent for the company, a position he occupied for twenty-seven years. He retired in 1915, when he was elected city clerk, an office he was to occupy with distinction and success until his passing.

He was not long in making a wide circle of friends in Revere and was soon active in the civic affairs of his adopted city. His official career dates back to 1900, when he was appointed a member of the Board of Registrars, which he was to be identified with for the remainder of his life.

From the outset he gained the esteem and respect of his colleagues and the public at large. When the office of town clerk became vacant in 1905, through the death of Warren Fenno, who had held it for many years, Mr. Brown was appointed to fill the post. Referring to this incident a local press dispatch printed shortly after his passing says: "The town was small in those days and the duties were light so that he was able to continue his work for the B. & M. and handle his town clerk job on the side. . . . Revere continued to grow and as the town grew, Mr. Brown continued to grow in the esteem of his fellow-townsmen."

In view of the latter statement it is quite natural to find Mr. Brown elected city clerk in 1915, when Revere became a city. His intelligent and efficient administration of this office led to successive reelection until 1923, when the citizens of Revere accepted a legislative act placing Mr. Brown on life tenure, thus obviating his necessity to have to stand for reelection every two years. Later, in 1937, this status was amended with the provision that Mr. Brown could retire whenever he chose on half pay. This was the greatest tribute that could be paid to him as a public official and citizen. It indicates his popularity and further enhances his prestige as an able civic leader. Though he might well have taken advantage of this provision he never did so. For more than three decades he served the community with faithfulness and devotion, being acutely aware of his official responsibilities. In all this time he never missed a single meeting of the old Board of Selectmen and the city council, which superseded it. "Mr. Brown," says a newspaper article, "was regarded as an authority on the operation of municipal government, and city officials frequently turned to him for advice and rulings on perplexing problems. He was always kind and courteous and served as a friend and adviser to all those who had business in his office."

Along with his official duties Mr. Brown took a keen interest in the social activities of this city,



Albert J. Brown,

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particularly fraternal affairs. He was a member and Past Noble Grand of the Neptune Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; a member of the Revere Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the local lodge of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. He belonged to the Revere Chamber of Commerce and for fifteen years was secretary of the Massachusetts City Clerk Association. In his religious convictions he worshipped at the Congregational Church.

On May 14, 1888, Mr. Brown married at Revere, Mary L. Hurd, daughter of Moses S. and Lidia A. (Davis) Hurd, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Charles, a resident of Taunton, who is married to Kitty Smith, and the father of two sons: i. Albert J., who is fourteen; ii. Charles H., Jr., who is thirteen. 2. Bunice, who married George Harvey, an auditor of Revere. They are parents of following children: i. Bunice; ii. Eleanor; iii. Susan, and twins, iv. Mary, v. George. 3. Moses Alger, for twenty-five years an accountant with Boston and Albany Railroad. He died July 26, 1936, when forty-six years old. 4. Irma B., also of Revere.

Albert Judson Brown died at his home in Revere on January 8, 1938. News of his demise occasioned deep sorrow throughout the city he had served so faithfully and so well for so many years. Tributes to his memory were paid by citizens in all walks of life. A local news commentator wrote:

Al Brown is gone. For the information of those few who might not know who Al Brown was (and there are very few who did not know him or know of him), we want to say that Al Brown was Your City Clerk. No finer man ever lived and this column feels safe in saying that it will be many a day before Revere will have as good a man in that important office. His death is a loss to every citizen of Revere. Although every once in awhile the expression is heard that there is always someone to take the place of those who pass on to the Great Beyond, in this particular case, Al Brown has left a vacancy which will be hard to fill. . . . Mr. Brown was a friend and confidant of both rich and poor. Those in high public office enjoyed his friendship and advice. He always had a kindly word and a helpful attitude for all with whom he came in contact. He was ever ready to furnish information to all who had business at the office of the city clerk. It is only because of such men like Al Brown that Revere has gone ahead.

Finally, from a eulogy pronounced by the minister of his church, we quote the following:

As a citizen he was respected by all. His friendliness, his patriotism and his interest in community affairs, his tireless devotion to the interests of others, commanded the respect of all citizens. Throughout his life, Mr. Brown took a deep interest in the welfare of others, commanded the respect of all citizens. . . . What a loss to all concerned. To the city, to

his inner circle of friends and especially to his immediate family, for he was an ideal husband, a devoted father, and a most loyal friend. Therefore in his passing he leaves behind a host of friends and a life fragrant with good deeds.

MARDEN, PHILIP SANFORD—Conklin's "Middlesex County and People" states that the first of the nineteenth century newspapers in this county, "whose successor continues to be published" was "The Chelmsford Courier," whose first issue bore the date, June 25, 1824. The lineal descendant of this journal is the Lowell "Courier-Citizen," a publication "of unusual fine quality which is quoted all over New England and has from the day of its first issue exercised a powerful influence in its community." Philip Sanford Marden has been the managing editor of this journal from the beginning of the present century and, since 1906, president of the Courier-Citizen Company and editor-in-chief of all its newspapers. His father, the Hon. George A. Marden, purchased the "Courier-Citizen," in 1867, since which time it has remained in his family.

Philip Sanford Marden was born in Lowell, January 12, 1874, the elder son of George A. and Mary P. (Fiske) Marden. He was reared in the atmosphere of the newspaper office and printing shop, an environment which undoubtedly influenced his choice of a vocation. The example of a father, a great man and citizen of his time and place, and a veteran journalist who knew every branch of his business and liked nothing better than his work, whether the pen, the blue pencil, or the mechanics of publication, was even more effectively influential. But the older man, whatever his pleasure and pride in the career of his son, believed that journalism was only for those who could not keep out of it, and to this end saw to it that the youth should have a sound academic education, training in a profession and experience in some other line of endeavor.

Philip Sanborn Marden is a Bachelor of Arts, Dartmouth College, 1894, and was graduated with the Bachelor of Laws degree from the Harvard University School of Law in 1898. In 1914 he was honored by Dartmouth with the Master's degree in Arts, *honoris causa*. In the meantime, he had been everything from cub reporter, special writer, and editor of sorts and, after being duly admitted to the bar forsook the law for journalism and authorship. In the late 1890's he became associate editor of the "Courier-Citizen"; in 1901 was promoted to managing editor, and upon the death of his father, five years later, he was made president of the Courier-Citizen Company, and editor-in-chief of its publications. He and the rise of his newspaper and corporation, over a period of a third of a century, are inseparable. Mr. Marden has tried to think of his paper as an entity larger

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than himself, and represents to the fullest journalistic respectability, constructive leadership and vigorous enterprise, never hesitating to break traditions nor to inaugurate new policies and methods. A biographer expressed something of this when he wrote: "The Hon. George A. Marden has been a strong party man, active not only in the Republican councils of the State but also as a speaker on Nation-wide tours in presidential campaigns. He was an exponent of that era when newspapers saw political good only in their own party and fought for it valiantly in both victory and defeat. But his son recognized in his generation the passing of that era and the trend of American journalism toward the frank scrutiny and unhesitating criticism of both parties; the making of public interest, rather than party interest, the main issue. Under his editorial management the 'Courier-Citizen' began to support candidates because of their own fitness for the office, rather than because of affiliation to party. This meant the breaking, temporarily, of some inherited political friendships; a bold policy, but one which found recompense in wider public support and eventually in its elevation of the 'Courier-Citizen' to the coveted place of one of the four best newspapers in New England. Indeed it was more widely quoted than the majority of Boston journals."

Philip Marden's pen, however, has not been limited to editorial columns. Every Saturday night there has appeared a clever social sketch, largely fiction, or occasionally a whimsical interpretation of the week's news, in the form of an essay. He has also been a prolific contributor to the news organ of his college, being for some years an associate editor of the Dartmouth Alumni Magazine, and is also the author of several books of travel, among them: "Greece and the Aegean Islands" (1907); "Travels in Spain" (1909); "Egyptian Days" (1913); and "Sailing South" (1921), all these published, including "A Wayfarer in Portugal," (1927), by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. These books are the result of extensive travel in Europe and the West Indies. He has also published (1926) a volume of essays collected from his Saturday department of the "Courier-Citizen" under the title, "Detours—Passable but Unsafe."

Philip Sanford Marden married (first), June 12, 1902, Florence Shirley, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Edward C. Shirley, of Goffstown, New Hampshire, who died in 1934. Mr. Marden married (second), in 1935, Mrs. Clare (Reed) Brockunier, of Boston.

Mr. Marden is a member of the Vesper Country Club, and the Yorick Club of Lowell, the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and the Century Association of New York; also is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Phi Beta Kappa fraternities (Dartmouth chapters), and the Casque

and Gauntlet senior society of the same college. In 1914 Dartmouth conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He has been a director of the Lowell Art Association since its inception in 1898; is a trustee of the Central Savings Bank of Lowell, of the Roger Hall School for Girls in Lowell, of the Lowell Old Ladies' Home, and has served two terms as an alumni trustee of Dartmouth College.

TRAFFORD, BERNARD WALTON—Like his distinguished forebears, Bernard Walton Trafford, president of the Sterling Ring Traveller Company of Boston, and director in a number of other large corporations, has come to occupy a prominent place in the business and financial life of New England.

Mr. Trafford, who traces his American ancestry to the latter part of the seventeenth century and counts among its representatives men who have achieved recognition as patriots and business leaders, was born at Dartmouth, Massachusetts, July 2, 1871, the son of William Bradford and Rachel M. (Davis) Trafford. His father was a pioneer in the textile industry of the State and at the time of his passing was one of the controlling partners of the Westport Manufacturing Company, as well as a director of the Fall River National Bank, of Fall River, where he made his home during the latter part of his life.

After receiving the early part of his general education in the public schools of Fall River, Mr. Trafford completed this part of his studies at the Phillips Exeter Academy, at Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1889. The following fall he matriculated at Harvard University and was graduated from this institution with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1893. He began his business career with the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, later became a member of the engineering staff of the Bell Telephone Company, and eventually was appointed senior operating vice-president for the properties of the latter system in the Middle West. He continued in this capacity until 1912, when he returned to Massachusetts to become vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, serving in this capacity for sixteen years. In 1928 he was elected president of the institution, was chosen vice-chairman of the board in December, 1929, and since 1935 has been chairman of the board of directors. In addition to this position he is president of the Sterling Ring Traveller Company, a director of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Westport Manufacturing Company, and a member of the corporation of the Suffolk Savings Bank.

Mr. Trafford is a trustee of the Phillips Exeter Academy, a regent of the Avon School at Farmington, Connecticut, and belongs to the Harvard Club, the Milton Club, the Hoosic-Whisick Club, and the



Edward C. Bagley

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Brookline Country Club. In 1917 he was in charge of the membership campaign of the American Red Cross in New England, and in 1918 headed the War Fund Campaign.

On June 5, 1901, Mr. Trafford married Leonora Brooks Borden, daughter of the Hon. Spencer Borden, and descendant of one of the oldest and most prominent families in Fall River. Mr. and Mrs. Trafford are the parents of the following children: 1. Leonora, born June 14, 1902, and now Mrs. George Owen, Jr. 2. Rachel, born July 19, 1903, and now Mrs. Herbert S. Carter, Jr. 3. Bernard Walton, Jr., born April 30, 1905. 4. Annette, born October 9, 1908, and now Mrs. H. Harrison Hadley, Jr. 5. Ada Brooks, born November 24, 1913, and now Mrs. Charles E. Mason, Jr.

BAGLEY, EDWARD CARTWRIGHT RUPERT—A familiar figure at the State House in Boston for many years, Edward Cartwright Rupert Bagley was one of the most popular public officials of this city. He was deputy commissioner of correction for more than fifteen years; during three years of this period, when the department was being reorganized, acting as its chief. As is well known by the informed, he had charge of the prisoners for the State and county prisons, which total twenty-one institutions, and was one of the outstanding penologists in the Nation.

Mr. Bagley was born in East Boston, July 22, 1875, son of Alexander T. and Mary J. (Evans) Bagley, both natives of England, who migrated to the United States immediately after the conclusion of the Civil War. They settled in East Boston, where they lived for the remainder of their lives. Alexander T. Bagley lost his life by drowning. Edward C. R. Bagley was educated in the public day and night schools. At the age of eleven he had already begun to contribute to his own support as an errand boy in a wholesale clothing house. He remained in this line of work for twenty-three years, rising to the position of superintendent for the company. In 1909, Mr. Bagley broke his connection with this house to become associated with another wholesale clothing company, spending almost seven years as a traveling salesman for the firm. He was appointed deputy director of prisons, in 1916, so that in a working career, about a year less than half a century, he held but three positions, the changes being wholly of his own volition. An enviable record in itself, it is also indicative of noteworthy abilities well used, steadiness of purpose and a strong sense of personal responsibility. As a penologist, Commissioner Bagley gained increasingly greater prominence for his many successes with prisoners. An exponent of psychological reform, he believed regeneration of prisoners could be brought about more successfully by scientific approach than by

abstract moral appeals. His great knowledge of matters in that line brought about his selection, in 1923, as Massachusetts' representative on a permanent committee to work out standardization of prison-made commodities.

Mr. Bagley always took a lively interest in civic affairs and State government. He served five years on the Boston City Council, 1905-09 inclusive. During 1911-12, he was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and during 1913-1914-1915, was a State Senator. He was a director of the Noddle Island Coöperative Bank, of East Boston, and of the Columbia Trust Company of Boston. Fraternally, Mr. Bagley was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, East Boston, and a Past Noble Grand of the lodge; a Paster Master of Baalbec Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of East Boston, and a Past District Deputy Grand Master of the Massachusetts State Order. He was also an original organizer, and a past president of the East Boston Masonic Club, and a founder of the Evan C. Benton Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. Along professional and humanitarian lines, Mr. Bagley was a member of the American Prison Association, of the Massachusetts Civic League, president of the Massachusetts State Employees' Benefit Association, and a Patron of Honor of the National Order for Americanization and Youth Fidelity movement. He held high office in the Boy Scouts, was an honorary member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and was a vice-president and chairman of Making Program Committee of the Winthrop Historical Society, member of the Boston City Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

On October 23, 1901, Edward C. R. Bagley married Bessie L. Colley of East Boston.

The death of Mr. Bagley, on August 8, 1937, marked the passing of a veteran State official who had brought honors for himself and for the Commonwealth in the difficult field of penology. As a private citizen he was progressive and keenly interested in a wide range of activities. An optimist by nature and choice he not only looked upon the bright side of life, but conveyed his outlook to the many with whom he came in contact in the ordinary walks of life, or in his work. The out-of-doors had for him a great attraction, and he liked to camp with others, particularly sports-loving youths. Well known for his humanitarian endeavors, he was a much sought after speaker on prisons and correctional subjects.

COUSENS, JOHN ALBERT, LL. D.—President of Tufts College for the past eighteen years, John Albert Cousens, LL. D., was a significant figure in the field of higher education in New England. He became executive head of the institution soon after the World War, and throughout a changing and often critical period, he shaped its

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policies and administered its affairs in a way that has won important place. "During his régime the physical plant at Tufts expanded, the campus virtually remade, the faculty enlarged and the enrollment approximately doubled." A man of culture, broad knowledge and sympathetic understanding of youth, he was educator, leader, and esteemed as a friend by the student body and alumni.

Dr. Cousens was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, November 17, 1874, son of John Emmons and Sarah Catherine (Wiggin) Cousens. His academic education was wholly at Tufts College where he compiled an exceptional record as an undergraduate, starring in athletics, more particularly football; holding many student positions, some honorary; at the same time maintaining outstanding high scholarship. He was elected class president, but in his senior year his father's illness required his presence at home and he did not receive his degree of Bachelor of Arts until 1903. It had been his intention to embark upon a medical career, and it has been said by eminent physicians that medicine and surgery "lost a great figure when misfortune ended his college career and prevented his going to medical school."

Upon leaving college Dr. Cousens became associated with his father in the operation of a coal business, which later was absorbed by the Metropolitan Coal Company, of which he became vice-president and was for a long time a member of the board of directors. Later he turned his attention to banking and was president of the Brookline Savings Bank, and a director of the Brookline Trust Company. He was also the first president of the Brookline Board of Trade, which he was instrumental in forming.

More than thirty years ago, Dr. Cousens first began to take a hand in the shaping of the policies of Tufts College, when he was elected a member of its board of trustees. He gave a great deal of his time to the institution as an interested layman. His manifold abilities were recognized in his being made a member of the finance and executive committees of the board. In 1919 a crisis arose in college affairs and he became acting president, and on June 8, 1920, he was unanimously chosen president, succeeding Dr. Hermon Carey Bumpus. It was soon after the World War when the new responsibility was first thrust upon him and he went about the work with the understanding that he would continue it only until suitable presidential material had been considered and a successor called. It was only under great pressure that he was convinced that he must give up business and accept the headship of the institution. With the same vigor and determination which marked all that he did, Dr. Cousens entered the field of higher education. He was not a trained teacher but he studied teaching methods and checked results. The upshot of the matter

was that he acquired a keen knowledge of pedagogy, and best of all, he employed a brilliant skill in the handling of young men and women. He gave a great deal of personal time and attention to the students. He would make himself available at all times to students seeking advice, counsel or just wanting to talk to the president. On one occasion he took a student out for an automobile ride to answer a question, "What is religion?" He did not pretend to answer the question, but drove the student to the Museum of Fine Arts and there pointed out Cyrus Dallin's statue, "An Appeal to the Great Spirit."

The student was greatly impressed and said, "I know. Religion is emotion."

After he had been in office ten years, he took account of stock and the trustees found the institution in better shape than at any time in its history. In 1922 he got out the Jumbo Bond issue which furnished the college with an additional endowment fund. The chemistry laboratory was completed and is one of the largest in New England. His interest in the medical and engineering schools never flagged and Tufts is famous the world over for the training of the men from these schools. In this connection one is reminded of an appraisal of his career by President Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, who said:

President Cousens was a serviceable citizen and an efficient educational administrator. He was a good illustration of how a man can be challenged to rise to the comprehension of a new position at middle life; for at middle life, and without previous experience in the field, he became president of Tufts College. He made himself not only master of his local situation, but of educational techniques and trends in general. John A. Cousens was respected in all educational circles.

Another has written:

Dr. Cousens was known as one of the most forthright and blunt men in our contemporary scene. He was impressive in size, tall and strongly built, and had a faculty of "debunking" the conversation immediately. He was an eternal seeker for the truth and he had tremendous faith in the young American. On many an occasion he shocked old graduates by pointing out that the youth of the day was away ahead of them, but his bluntness did not hurt and he was held in tremendous affection by those who knew and were associated with him. It was his custom to show a strong interest in athletics and he would go down to the ball field and sit in the dugout with the players while he gave a pep talk on the game. Football was an especial love and he never missed being present when Tufts was engaged.

His personal sports were tennis, horseback riding, golf, "hiking" and, to an extent, mountain climbing, as a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club. He knew the Maine and New Hampshire wilderness of forest and field as few men of



Major Michael J. Dee

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his day did, and it is told of him that he never took a gun with him into woods but always a fishing rod, spending most of his time in studying wild life.

The breadth of Dr. Cousens' interests is well reflected in the variety of organizations with which he associated. He was a member of the American Forestry Association, the Boston Society of Natural History, the Brookline Bird Club, the National Association of Audubon Societies, the American Museum of Natural History, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and the Massachusetts Forestry Association. He also held offices in the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, the National Economy League, the World Agricultural Society, the American Society of International Law, the English Speaking Union, the Boston Students Union, the American Economic Association, the American Geographic Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. In 1922 President Cousens received the honorary Doctor of Laws degree from St. Lawrence University and another from Lombard College. He was a Phi Beta Kappa, and a member of the Phi Chi and the Delta Tau Delta, Greek letter fraternities. Among his clubs were the Century, of New York; the University, Exchange, St. Botolph and the Weston Golf, all of Boston and vicinity.

On July 2, 1906, John Albert Cousens, married Elizabeth Frances Edwards.

Dr. Cousens died suddenly of a heart attack on July 2, 1937. President Mildred H. McAfee, of Wellesley College, expressed the thought of many when she said: "The death of President Cousens means a great loss to the educational life of the community, not only because of his contributions as a college administrator, but even more because of the significance of his personality, apparent even to a newcomer who knew him only by reputation." But rather than quote from a wealth of editorials and personal tributes, the final word should be Dr. Cousens' own. He held that the object of education is to make of life a work of art, and he prescribed guidance by a set of principles for those who would realize this in their own careers. Said he:

The art of living is the greatest of all arts. It is also the most difficult because all must practice it and we have as a model the greatest artist of all, Jesus Christ, whose life it is absurd to attempt to emulate. However, the reward is in the struggle.

The art of living must be determined by learning the relations of values, and this is best done by being guided by a set of principles. A set of principles is the short-cut to finding the relations of values. To develop this art of living to its highest degree should be the object of all education.

TUFTS COLLEGE—Tufts College on College Hill in Medford, Massachusetts, was founded in 1852, as the result of the Educational Convention of members of the Universalist faith held in New York City in 1847; it bears the name of the donor of the land on which in 1853 the first building, Ballou Hall, was erected. The formal opening of the college was in 1855, with a total of thirty students. Until 1865 the School of Liberal Arts was the only department; in that year an Engineering School was inaugurated and the Divinity School, now the Crane Theological School, was added in 1869. The Medical School was established in 1893; the Bromfield-Pearson School in 1894; the Dental School in 1899; and the Summer School of Biology at South Harpswell, Maine, in 1898. The Tufts School of Engineering is one of the oldest in the country. It offers courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering. One feature of the curriculum of the School of Liberal Arts is a well developed pre-medical and pre-dental course. The Medical School has been co-educational from the beginning. Its building is on Huntington Avenue, in Boston. Traditionally it has held to a practical type of medical curriculum and instruction, and its main function has been the training not of research scholars in medicine, laboratory investigators, or masters of medical theory, but of qualified practitioners. The Dental School is also on Huntington Avenue, in Boston; it was founded in 1899 by the absorption of the Boston Dental College. Tufts College confers, in addition to its undergraduate degrees and those in its professional schools, the higher academic degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, in its graduate school. The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy, established in 1932, is a graduate school, limited to fifty students, which gives training in preparation for diplomatic service, international business and teaching in subjects pertaining to international relations. Thus the college, with its buildings "on the hill" and in the city, combines in a sense the life of a country college of the traditional type and the advantages of a city college, and with its more than two thousand students and its associated schools is in all but name a university.

DEE, MAJOR MICHAEL J.—Michael J. Dee, son of Joseph and Julia Dee, was born in Concord, Massachusetts. Here he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school at an early age.

Among his school associates and teachers, he established a reputation for straightforwardness and dependability—qualities he carried with him into succeeding years—endearing him to those with whom he came into contact as a man in whom

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there was no guile—one whose intentions and purposes have been to try to lift citizenship to the higher levels by his own personal example as well as precept.

Modesty has always been an outstanding characteristic. In athletics where he was a recognized leader; in the store where he gave polite, efficient service; in the military forces where he showed marked ability in organizing men and in his present position as Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory. He had had no eye for parading, show or ostentation—no ear for applause. Doing the day's work faithfully and well—this has always been his objective!

In 1906, Mr. Dee married Margaret C. McManus of Concord. The family consists of nine children: Julia, organist and teacher of music; Loretta, private secretary with an advertising house in Boston; Bernard, a graduate of Boston College and Boston University and now a teacher; Frances, a graduate of Regis College and Simmons College and now a teacher; Michael, Jr., Veronica, Vincent, Kathleen and Mary Joan, pupils in the Concord schools.

On September 1, 1908, Mr. Dee was appointed to organize in the Reformatory a system of military instruction. Notwithstanding the difficulties that he had to encounter in the establishment of a new branch in the curriculum, he overcame them and received the coöperation of the entire prison population and the commendation of the Correctional Department.

In 1909, he enlisted in Company I of the 6th Massachusetts Infantry and went up through all the grades to Captain in 1914.

Shortly thereafter, he was detailed by Charles H. Cole, Adjutant General of the Commonwealth, to take six hundred recruits down to the 2d Regiment Massachusetts Infantry who were in camp at Columbus, New Mexico, on the Mexican border.

When the United States entered the World War, Captain Dee reported for duty with his company at Camp Devens and was appointed Commanding Officer of the Military Police of the 26th Division in France, in which capacity he served for the duration of the war—eighteen months.

His record in this most important position was such as to merit great praise from high officials in the Army—among them Major General Clarence Edwards who bestowed on him highest commendation for his efficiency, bravery and humanitarian interest in the men under his command.

During the latter months of service in France, he became Provost Marshal of the 26th Division and holds a major commission in the Reserve Corps.

It was typical of him that he refused an opportunity to return to this country before the men were scheduled to do so—preferring to wait that

he might come back with his company that had become greatly attached to him.

On his return from foreign fields, he again resumed his duties at the Reformatory and in addition, that of Director of Physical Instruction in the Massachusetts State Prison, Charlestown.

Major Dee is a member of the Military Order of the World War, the Y. D. Club, former president of the 26th Division Military Police Veteran Association, Past Commander of the James J. Mansfield Post American Legion, Past Grand Knight of Concord Knights of Columbus, and a member of the Concord Lodge of Elks, and Army and Navy Club.

On October 1, 1926, Major Dee was appointed Deputy Superintendent of the Massachusetts Reformatory and on December 1, 1932, was made its Superintendent—the position which he now holds.

As in every position heretofore, so to this one, Major Dee has brought ability, dignity and distinction as a fair and just administrator. He plays no favorites—requiring all under him to endeavor to give of their best in the work assigned them and to be loyal to constituted authority.

NICHOLS, CHARLES—Executive secretary of the Republican State Committee of Massachusetts since 1926 and, an active party organizer since 1914, Charles Nichols of Boston and Chelmsford is one of the most widely known members of the Republican party in New England and is also prominent in the national councils of the party.

Charles Nichols was born in Lowell, son of Charles and Martha Nichols, being a descendant of families prominent in the early settlement and in the subsequent development of New England, principally four families—The Watsons of Plymouth, 1633; the Marstons of Salem, 1637; the Lees of Manchester, Massachusetts, 1650; and the Nichols of Malden, 1660. Notables in this ancestry include such personalities as George Watson of Plymouth, who was one of the leaders of the Pilgrim settlement; Edward Winslow, the third Governor of Plymouth; Colonel Jeremiah Lee of Marblehead, member of the Committee of Safety and of the Massachusetts Continental Congress; and many others who won distinction not only in the Revolutionary War but also in the French and Indian wars preceding the struggle for independence. James Nichols, who established the direct line, was married in Malden in 1660 and made a freeman of the town in 1668.

After passing through the public schools in Chelmsford, Charles Nichols became employed by the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, an occupation from which he resigned to enter the hotel business. Then he entered his father's tea and coffee business, the firm, Nichols Company, Incorporated, being national distribu-

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tors. In this association Mr. Nichols became an expert tea tester.

Then, in 1914, he turned about and entered politics to serve as legislative secretary and organizer for the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, leaving the position in 1919 to join Louis K. Liggett and other prominent Republicans in the formation of the Republican League of Massachusetts, going on through various associations with the Republican party to become the executive secretary of the Republican State Committee in 1926, a position which he has filled through the present time, having worked with such chairmen as Honorable Francis Prescott, Amos L. Taylor, George G. Tarbell, Vernon W. Marr, Honorable Sinclair Weeks and such National Committeemen as Honorable Winthrop Murray Crane, Honorable John W. Weeks, Honorable William M. Butler, Louis K. Liggett, John Richardson and Honorable Joseph W. Martin, Jr. A member of various Republican organizations, such as the Republican Club of Massachusetts and the Middlesex Club, Mr. Nichols also belongs to the Boston City Club and many Masonic bodies, including Aleppo Temple of Boston.

Charles Nichols married in Cambridge, in 1912, Julie Skelton, daughter of Horace and Julia Skelton. Mr. and Mrs. Nichols are the parents of four children: 1. Eleanor Watson. 2. Charles, Jr. 3. Natalie. 4. Horace.

IRWIN, HON. JOHN JOSEPH—Although the whole life of John Joseph Irwin, mayor of Medford, has been identified with this city, his career has lacked neither variety nor interest, nor failed of service to the community, the State and his country. He was born January 29, 1892, son of Patrick and Hannah (McCarthy) Irwin, both natives of Ireland who, on coming to the United States, settled in Medford. His father, a railroad engineer, lost his life by an accident in Mexico.

After being graduated from the Medford High School, John Joseph Irwin attended Burdette College where he pursued courses in business administration. Then the United States became involved in the World War and, in June, 1917, he joined the United States Navy. It was his dangerous fortune to be assigned to the North Sea mine-laying fleet, attached to the U. S. S. "San Francisco," on which he held the rank of chief gunner's mate. This group of vessels was well named the "Suicide Squadron" for death gave no warning in mine and submarine infested waters. This fleet was credited with destroying fourteen submarines during 1918. Mr. Irwin's duties had to do with the oversight of the laying of mines.

Mustered out of the Navy, in February, 1919, Mayor Irwin was variously engaged for a short

time, but soon entered the law offices of McCall, Miller and Phillips, of Boston, a connection which was continued for six years. In 1926, he was graduated from the Suffolk Law School, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar that same year. He has since practiced his profession with offices in Medford. In 1926, Mayor Irwin was elected a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, serving for eight years, or until 1933, when he became mayor of Medford. In the Assembly he was a member of the committees on Legal Affairs, State Institutions, Constitutional Law, Military Affairs, Street Railways and Public Welfare. Mayor Irwin was reelected to the mayorship, in 1935, for a second term of two years. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and a Past Commander of Medford Post, No. 45, American Legion.

On August 5, 1927, John Joseph Irwin married Mary A. Conry, of Medford, and they have five children: Mary M., John Joseph, Jr., Robert E., Frances Irwin, and Eugene F.

REYNOLDS, GRACE MORRISON POOLE

—One may write of Grace (Morrison-Poole) Reynolds as educator, club woman, lecturer, traveler, and many other things without shedding much light upon either her career or personality. Perhaps the best categorical expression is that implied by the degree conferred upon her by Boston University, Doctor of Humanities, giving the broadest, rather than the technical interpretation of "the humanities."

Born in Wakefield, Massachusetts, in 1880, Grace Morrison attended the local schools of Manchester, New Hampshire, and Teachers College, Salem, Massachusetts. She taught for a time in Whiteman and Brockton, Massachusetts. In 1904, she married J. Harry Poole, who died in 1919. He was a Brockton insurance operator and realtor. At the time of her husband's death, Mrs. Poole had already become active in the lecture field, speaking chiefly on world affairs, and long had been a member and president of the Brockton Women's Club. Later she was chosen head of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs and as well, held varied offices in the General Federation of Women's Clubs, an organization of some two million members. Of this great society, Grace (Morrison) Poole was elected president in 1932. Upon the conclusion of her work in this office, she became the dean of Stoneleigh College, at Rye, New Hampshire.

The keen enthusiasm of Mrs. Reynolds in everything that she undertakes is matched only by her unquestioned executive ability and gift for leadership. Associated with the "Herald-Tribune" of

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New York City she has planned and promoted many important conferences of women's organizations, and her connections with patriotic societies include the Daughters of the American Revolution by right of Colonial ancestry. Her everyday interests include the theatre; music and drama; history, both as it is being made and of the past; reading, in all fields of human thought; travel; contract bridge, and a good baseball game.

On September 29, 1937, Mrs. Poole married Dr. H. Gilbert Reynolds, eye, ear and nose specialist, of Paducah, Kentucky, where she now resides at 1507 Broadway. She has retired from the lecture field.

WASHBURN, FREDERIC AUGUSTUS, M. D.—Dr. Washburn was born in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on November 22, 1869, the son of Frederic Augustus and Mary Jane (Swan) Washburn. He was graduated from the public schools of New Bedford, from Amherst College in 1892, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and from the Harvard Medical School in 1896. In 1896-97 he was an interne at the Children's Hospital and the Massachusetts General Hospital. In the Spanish American War he was Assistant Surgeon of the 6th Massachusetts Volunteers, and served in the Porto Rican campaign. In December, 1898, he became Assistant Resident Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In July, 1899, he was commissioned Captain and Assistant Surgeon of the 26th Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, and later became Major and Surgeon, U. S. Volunteers, serving in the Philippine Islands until 1903. In this year he returned to Boston, and was reappointed Assistant Resident Physician at the Massachusetts General Hospital. In 1908 he was appointed Resident Physician and Administrator of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was appointed superintendent of the Massachusetts Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1915. In the World War, with the title of major, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, he went to France in command of Base Hospital No. 6, the Massachusetts General Hospital Unit. He was later promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel in charge of hospitalization in the office of the chief surgeon, Base Section No. 3, London. He had charge of the development of the large scheme of hospitalization of the American Forces in Great Britain. Promoted colonel he became chief surgeon, Base Section No. 3, American Expeditionary Forces, with office in London. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States Government, and made a Companion of the Very Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George by the British Government. He returned to Boston early in 1919. His title was changed to Director in both the Massachusetts General Hospital and the Massa-

chusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary. In 1934, having reached the retirement age, he was designated Director Emeritus of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and, at the request of Mayor Mansfield, became Commissioner of Institutions for the city of Boston. This position he held until 1937, when he resigned and became director of the Cambridge Hospital, Cambridge, Massachusetts, which position he now holds.

He is a descendant of one of the oldest families in Worcester, England, and New England. He was Governor of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants from 1923 to 1927, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Gardner State Hospital and Chairman from 1923 to 1927, a member of the Council of Medical Education and Hospitals, American Medical Association, from 1932 to 1938, president of the American Hospital Association in 1912-13, and of the Medical Superintendents Club from 1921 to 1933.

On January 10, 1911, Dr. Washburn married Amy Silsbee Appleton. They are the parents of one daughter, Amy, married in 1937, to Stewart Hamilton, Jr., of Detroit, Michigan.

✓ **SAWYER, ALFRED PATTEN**, Lawyer—From whatever vantage point one considers the career of Alfred Patten Sawyer, prominent attorney of Lowell, the impression is received that it was important, exemplary, and inspiring. Born to a splendid heritage, he enriched it with a worthy life. Giving his major attention to his profession, which he practised for more than half a century, he was eminently successful. He represented his colleagues in important gatherings at home and abroad. He explored the origins and by-paths of New England history and compiled his knowledge for later generations. He did many things well.

Mr. Sawyer was a true son of New England. He was born in Lowell, Massachusetts, August 20, 1856, the son of Wesley and Mary McClure (Patten) Sawyer, both tracing their ancestry to the original pioneers of the Massachusetts Bay colony in the seventeenth century. The common ancestor of the Sawyer family, of whom Alfred Patten Sawyer was a descendant in the eighth generation, was John Sawyer of Lincolnshire, England, who came to New England in 1636 and located at Ipswich. His son, Thomas Sawyer, was one of the first settlers of Lancaster, where he married Mary Prescott in 1647. Her father, John Prescott, was the ancestor of Colonel Prescott, who commanded the Americans at Bunker Hill, of Judge William Prescott, and of William H. Prescott, the historian. During the American Revolution nineteen Sawyers of the Lancaster family are known to have been in active service. Later generations have furnished many enterprising and eminent men, who have brought honor



Alfred T. Sawyer.

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to the name in business, in the professions, and in public life.

His mother's ancestors were no less distinguished. They were of the race of Scotch Covenanters, and settled on "Patten's Hill" in what they called Charmingfare, now Candia, New Hampshire, where his mother was born July 25, 1810. Her maternal grandfather, Colonel Nathaniel Emerson, held command under General Stark in the Battle of Bennington in 1777, was a member of the Provincial Congress, and of the assembly which framed the first Constitution of New Hampshire. He represented his town for many years in the Legislature and was a leader in the affairs of his town and State.

The five generations preceding Alfred Patten Sawyer were identified with mills and manufacturing. His grandfather, Phineas Sawyer, owned a fulling mill in Marlboro, now Hudson, and in 1810 he erected a small cotton factory, the first and only one in that town and vicinity. He was killed in the wheelpit of his mill in January, 1820, while cutting ice from the wheel, leaving his widow with a family of thirteen children. His five sons, although dependent upon their own resources by their father's untimely death, all became successful woolen manufacturers, connected at various times with the Sawyer Mills of Dover, New Hampshire.

One son, Wesley, went to Lowell in 1824 and at the age of nineteen had become the superintendent of the Howe Mill in Belvidere. He inherited the skill and inventive genius of his family, and invented a number of improved textile machines. His patented devices were many and varied. In 1835 he married Mary McClure Patten of Candia, New Hampshire. They had two sons, Wesley Nathaniel, who died in infancy, and Alfred Patten, the subject of this sketch. Before the Civil War Wesley Sawyer had retired from active business, but devoted considerable time to the development of his inventions. In 1864 in company with his brother, Francis A. Sawyer, of Boston, who had formed the Franklin Falls Company, controlling an extensive water power, he organized the Franklin Woolen Company at Franklin, New Hampshire. Engaged in the management of both companies, he moved there with his family the following year. Alfred, then nine years old, attended the public schools, completing his preparation for college at Kimball Union Academy. He was graduated from Dartmouth in the class of 1878. Not only did he make good progress as a student, but he entered heartily into collegiate life and sports. He was a member of Alpha Delta Phi. His athletic interest was mainly in baseball, and he took no little pride in the distinction (accorded him in the chapter on baseball in *Athletics at Dartmouth*) of being the initiator of curve pitching at Dartmouth.

After graduation Mr. Sawyer returned to his native city, studying in the law office of Marshall and Hamblett while he completed his course at Boston University Law School and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1881. In June of the same year he took the bar examination and was admitted to practice. He opened a law office in Lowell, which he maintained for over fifty years. His practice not only increased in volume, but was notable for its wide range, there being few branches of civil practice in which he was not proficient. In this day of specialists he was not a specialist, for he was at home in all phases of his profession. Although vigorous in attack and a relentless examiner, he preferred diplomacy backed by the evidence of hard facts and the law. He cared little for resounding generalities, seeking always precision of data, the marshalling of authorities, the calm arrival at justice. He was attorney and trustee of estates, an authority on church history and organization, and he had an expert knowledge of water powers and mill properties. He was also a lawyer's lawyer, esteemed in consultation, and honored by being sought to represent their organizations. In 1904 he was appointed by the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court one of sixteen lawyers to represent the Commonwealth at the Universal Congress of Lawyers and Jurists held at St. Louis in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition of that year. About 1000 delegates from all the countries of the world were in attendance. The meeting brought together prominent lawyers and judges from all over the world for the interchange of thoughts and ideas regarding law and government. It was one of the earliest attempts to bring about universal peace among the nations. In 1924 he enjoyed with his family the visit of the American Bar Association to London as guests of the British Barristers. A man of fine presence and professional bearing, he enjoyed the professional associations formed on such occasions.

Mr. Sawyer became a member of the American Bar Association in 1891, and was a charter member of the Massachusetts Bar Association, the Bar Association of the County of Middlesex, and the Lowell Bar Association. He was president of the Lowell Historical Society from 1919 to his death in 1936. For several years he belonged to the Longmeadow Golf Club and to the Yorick Club of Lowell. He was president of the Boston Alumni Association of Kimball Union Academy in 1912 and 1913, a former treasurer and director of the Lowell Young Men's Christian Association, and a member of Old Middlesex Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. All members of the family belonged at one time to the High Street Congregational Church in Lowell, but since their residence in Chelmsford attended the church near their home. Long-time pastors

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of both churches found Mr. Sawyer a consistent member, and a wise counselor in church affairs.

Second only to his interest in his profession was his interest in local history. Many years ago he was induced to join the Old Residents Historical Association, which he was instrumental in having incorporated in 1902 as the Lowell Historical Society. During his long administration as president it continued to be a publishing society, with a library of over 5,000 volumes, and a fund of over \$10,000 toward a building of its own. He had a prominent part in the observance of the centennials of the town of Lowell in 1926, and of the city in 1936. His own unrivalled knowledge of Middlesex County annals was always freely placed at the disposal of the earnest searcher after historical truth. He wrote in flowing narrative marked always by accuracy on such topics as: History of Massachusetts, Industrial Growth, Early Mining Operations near Lowell, Early Developments of Water Power on the Small Streams near Lowell, Beginnings of Lowell, and other papers read before the Society. He had been urged to write a history of Merrimac Valley, upon which there was no higher authority, but weakening eyesight compelled him to lay aside a work in which he was deeply interested. His reports of travel, and a whimsical essay, "The Voice of Inanimate Things," were examples of another type of writing. His literary expression was not limited to prose, for he left a graceful group of verse, some of the poems to be published, but most of them relating to his home and family, to which he was supremely devoted.

On December 15, 1886, he was married to Addie Louise Gibson, of the Class of 1884, Wellesley, who survives him, missing by a few months their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Her parents were Moses and Mehitabel (Gage) Gibson of Lowell, who were descended from Colonial and Revolutionary families of New England. One daughter, Mary Webster Sawyer, was graduated from Wellesley College in 1911, and is Dean of Girls in the Brookline High School.

When he was seventy, he wrote a college classmate: "How quickly the years have passed. In fact, we are 'but of yesterday'; that constitutes our life, 'a tale that is told,' and at seventy-one realizes he is reading the end of the book, and that 'Finis' may appear perhaps on the next page. For him there is no index; that will be written by someone else if it is worthwhile."

In his eightieth year his sudden death in Chelmsford, May 30, 1936, marked the passing of an honored citizen and public figure who chose to live a quiet but busy life. Always the student and scholar, possessing splendid gifts of mind and indefatigable energy, he upheld the best intellectual traditions of the legal profession. As a lawyer his associations were many and his reputation

high. He never failed in consideration for and courtesy to the inexperienced opponents. His contacts with matters concerning the destinies of his fellows gave him opportunities to aid when help was most needed, and few of these were neglected. The friends of his own day admired him deeply, and by the younger generation his counsel was eagerly sought and freely given. He was, and will be remembered as a great and good man.

FRENCH, ALLEN—Allen French was born in Boston, November 28, 1870, the son of John James and Frances Maria (Stratton) French. Educated in the Boston public schools (Rice Primary and Grammar; Boston Latin; English High, class of 1888), he went through the M. I. T. in the class of 1892 and then to the University of Berlin. Returning for a year at Harvard, and graduating with the class of 1894, he traveled again in Europe for a year. In 1898 he married Ellen Richmond Dorrance, of Providence; his children are: Maude Dorrance, Frances Stratton, and Ellen. On his marriage he made his home in Concord, Massachusetts, and has lived there ever since. His first wife died in 1918; in 1922 he married (second) Aletta Aycrigg Lillibridge, of New York. He taught English composition for a few years at M. I. T. and Harvard, resigning before the World War; during that war he was called back to both. At the time of the Boston Police Strike he served in the Concord Company of the State Guard in Jamaica Plain and Boston. His main purpose in life has been writing, and he has published novels, juveniles, books on gardening, and historical studies. His more successful juveniles are: "The Junior Cup," "Sir Marrok," and "The Story of Rolf." His historical writings grew out of his interest in the history of Concord, from which his interest strayed to Revolutionary studies. After writing "Old Concord," he wrote "The Day of Concord and Lexington," largely from printed material; then in order to get British and other manuscript data he traveled several times to England, and to various American libraries. From new sources, largely found by himself, he wrote: "A British Fuselier in Revolutionary Boston," "The Taking of Ticonderoga in 1775," and "General Gage's Informers," all of which were preliminary to his larger book, "The First Year of the American Revolution," published in 1934. A severe illness sent him to California that year; returning, he wrote the pageant for the tercentenary of his town, "The Drama of Concord," staged by the Concord Players in 1935. Since that time he has been studying, at home and in England, the historical period immediately prior to the settling of Massachusetts, on which study he intends to base his next work. Mr. French is interested in public affairs, but his only town office is membership on

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the Concord Library Committee. He is a member of the First Parish in Concord (Unitarian), the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Social Circle in Concord, and for some years has been president of the Concord Antiquarian Society.

BRANDEIS, JUSTICE LOUIS DEMBITZ

—Louis Dembitz Brandeis, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and one of the most distinguished citizens of this Commonwealth, was born in Louisville, Kentucky, on November 13, 1856. He is a son of Adolph and Fredericka (Dembitz) Brandeis and a descendant of old and cultured families long established in Germany. After the completion of his preliminary education in the public schools of his birthplace, he became a student in the Annen Realschule, Dresden, Germany, in 1873, and returned to the United States two years later to enter Harvard Law School. From this institution he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1877. In 1891 he received from Harvard the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Justice Brandeis was admitted to the bar at St. Louis, Missouri, in 1878. His professional career, however, centered chiefly at Boston, where he entered practice in 1879 and continued until his elevation to the Supreme Court in 1916. He was a member of the firm of Warren and Brandeis from 1879 to 1897 and of the firm of Brandeis, Dunbar and Nutter from 1897 to 1916. His brilliant legal talents were evidenced in many notable cases, ranging from the general corporation practice of his earlier years to the profoundly important questions of public policy and labor defense which ultimately made him known as one of the foremost champions of the enlightened social viewpoint in law, in business and in public life. Among the most conspicuous of the many eminent causes in which he served as counsel were the following: For Glavis in the Ballinger-Pinchot investigation of 1910; for the shippers in the advanced rate investigation before the Interstate Commerce Commission in 1910-11; for the Interstate Commerce Commission in the second advance freight rate case in 1913-14 as special counsel; for the Government as special counsel in the Riggs National Bank case; for the people in proceedings involving the constitutionality of the Oregon and Illinois women's ten-hour laws; the Ohio nine-hour law, the California eight-hour law, and the Oregon minimum wage law from 1907 to 1914; the actions to preserve the Boston municipal subways system and to establish the Boston sliding-scale gas system, from 1900 to 1907; the institution of savings bank insurance in Massachusetts, in 1907; and the extensive litigation in opposition to the New Haven monopoly of transportation in New England, which was in the courts from 1907 to 1913. Justice Bran-

deis was also chairman of the arbitration board in the New York garment workers' strike in 1910, and under the protocol from 1910 to 1914. From 1914 to 1916 he was chairman of the provisional committee for General Zionist Affairs.

As a lawyer of eminent qualifications and one of the country's most conspicuous liberals, Mr. Brandeis was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on January 28, 1916, by the liberal President, Woodrow Wilson, was confirmed after long discussion in the Senate and assumed office on June 5, 1916. His career on the bench, in which he has strongly upheld enlightened liberalism, has been an ornament to the American judiciary and has firmly established his place as one of the great figures of his generation in American life.

Justice Brandeis is an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at Harvard and a member of the Cosmos Club at Washington, District of Columbia. He is the author of the celebrated volume, "Other People's Money," of "Business a Profession," and of various articles on public franchises, life insurance, wage-earners' life insurance (savings bank insurance), scientific management, labor problems, railroad and the trusts, Zionism and Jewish problems. He has also been a frequent contributor to legal reviews.

On March 23, 1891, Justice Brandeis married Alice Goldmark, of New York. They are the parents of two daughters: Susan, who married Jacob H. Gilbert; and Elizabeth, who married Paul A. Raushenbush.

BUCKLIN, WALTER STANLEY—Walter Stanley Bucklin, president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston, and officer in numerous other banking institutions in Massachusetts, occupies a prominent place among the leading financiers of New England.

Mr. Bucklin was born in New York City, February 2, 1880, the son of Charles Wyman and Frances Lydia (Stanley) Bucklin. After a general education he matriculated at Colby Academy in New London, New Hampshire, and later attended the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Laws degree in the class of 1902. In the meantime, he had begun his banking career in the Boston office of the American Surety Company of New York, which he joined in 1898. Upon receiving his legal degree he was appointed attorney and resident assistant secretary of the company, serving in this capacity until 1908, when he resigned to engage in a general insurance business on his own account. Four years later he joined the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company as vice-president and general manager, and, in 1914, was elected president of this firm, which he headed until 1923. During the latter year he was named president of the National

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Shawmut Bank, a position he has since occupied with distinction and success.

The extent of his prominence in finance is further evidenced by the fact that he is also president of the Shawmut Corporation of Boston, the Devonshire Financial Service Corporation, the Shawmut Association and the Shawmut Bank Investment Trust. In addition he is vice-president of the United Mutual Fire Insurance Company, chairman of the board of directors of the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, and a director of the Conveyancers Title Insurance and Mortgage Company, as well as a number of other corporations. Mr. Bucklin is chairman of the Bankers Committee of New England Council, and a member of the Special Federal Reserve Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. He also belongs to the New England District Recovery Board of the National Recovery Administration.

Aside from his banking activities, he is a trustee of Colby Academy, a director of the Ellis Memorial, and a member of the Harvard Musical Association, the Beacon Society, the Exchange Club, the Algonquin Club, the Commercial Club, the Brookline Country Club, the Unicorn Country Club, the Recess Club of New York, and the Lake Sunapee Country Club.

On June 16, 1908, Mr. Bucklin married Helen M. Cobb, of Brookline, and they are the parents of one son, Charles Melville.

BYRD, RICHARD EVELYN—Celebrated aviator, explorer and naval officer, whose exploits have brought him world-wide renown and some of the most coveted honors his own and foreign nations can bestow, Richard Evelyn Byrd, retired commander of the United States Navy, stands out as one of the most prominent figures in aeronautical history.

Commander Byrd was born in Winchester, Virginia, October 25, 1888, the son of Richard Evelyn and Eleanor Bolling (Flood) Byrd, and a descendant of one of the oldest and most distinguished American families whose ancestry dates back to the early colonial era. He attended the Shenandoah Military Academy, the Virginia Military Institute and completed his academic training at the University of Virginia, after which he entered the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, from which he was graduated in 1912. The same year he began his career as an ensign in the United States Navy and advanced through the various grades to the post of lieutenant-commander, which he held when he retired from the service on March 15, 1916.

When the United States entered the World War he reënlisted in August, 1917, and the following year was commander of the United States Air Forces of Canada, in which capacity he served from July, 1918, until the Armistice. He began his

exploration flights in 1925, as commander of the Navy-MacMillan Polar Expedition, which he headed from May to October of that year. On May 9, 1926, Commander Byrd made the first of his great flights. With Floyd Bennett he was the first man to fly over the North Pole, covering a distance of 1,360 miles from Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, to the Pole and back, non-stop, in fifteen hours and thirty minutes. Between June 29th, and July 1, 1927, he and three companions made a trans-Atlantic flight from New York to France, a distance of 4,200 miles, in forty-two hours. On November 28, 1929, he gained the added distinction of being the first man to fly over the South Pole, making the trip from his base, Little America, in the Antarctic, with Bernt Balchen as pilot, Harold I. June, radio operator, and Captain Ashley C. McKinly, photographer. Commander Byrd, who had been promoted to that grade after his polar flight of 1926, started his second polar expedition to the Antarctic in October, 1933.

During the course of his distinguished career he has been awarded numerous honors, among them the Hubbard Gold Medal, which was presented to him by President Calvin Coolidge, on June 23, 1926, for "valor in exploration." He is also the recipient of the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Special Congressional Medal, the Congressional Life Saving Medal of Honor, the Navy Distinguished Service Medal, the Navy Cross, the Flying Cross, and twenty-two citations from the Navy Department. He was also decorated by the governments of Portugal and Rumania, and was made a Commander of the French Legion of Honor. He is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, the Kappa Alpha Fraternity and about fifty other organizations. His clubs include the Century of Boston, the Chevy Chase of Washington, District of Columbia, and the Racquet, Union Boat and Engineers of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During the course of his career he has written extensively for newspapers, magazines and aviation journals, and is the author of the following books, "Skyward," published in 1928; "Little America," in 1930, and "Discovery," in 1935.

On January 20, 1915, Commander Byrd married Marie D. Ames, of Boston.

CABOT, RICHARD CLARKE, M. D.—In his accomplishments as a physician and educator, Dr. Richard Clarke Cabot, of Cambridge, is ranked among the outstanding men of his profession in the eastern part of Massachusetts, where he has taught and practiced for over forty years.

Dr. Cabot was born in Brookline, May 21, 1868, the son of James Elliot and Elizabeth (Dwight) Cabot. After a general education, he matriculated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of

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1889. He then attended the Harvard Medical School and was awarded the degree Doctor of Medicine in 1892. Many years later, in 1930, the University of Rochester, at Rochester, New York, conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He began his career at the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he was physician to out-going patients from 1898 to 1908, assisting visiting physician from 1908 to 1912, and chief of the medical staff from 1912 to 1921. In the meantime, he had become a member of the faculty of the Harvard Medical School, where he was assistant from 1899 to 1903, instructor in medicine from 1903 to 1908, assistant professor from 1908 to 1919, and professor of clinical medicine from 1919 to 1933. The scope of his talents is further evidenced by the fact that he was lecturer of philosophy in Professor Josiah Royce's Harvard Seminary course in logic, between 1903 and 1904, and was professor of social ethics at Harvard University from 1920 to 1934.

His achievements have been widely recognized and he has been honored by several organizations, among them the National Institute of Social Sciences, which awarded him a gold medal in 1931. Dr. Cabot is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Association of American Physicians, the American Medical Association, in which he was chairman of the Medical Section in 1905, the Massachusetts Medical Society, and the Sigma Xi, honorary society. He was president of the National Conference of Social Work, in 1931, and president of the Massachusetts Anti-Saloon League from 1931 to 1933. During the World War, Dr. Cabot enlisted in the Medical Corps of the United States Army in 1917, was commissioned a major, and in 1918 was elevated to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, serving in France for two years.

Dr. Cabot has written extensively on medical and philosophical subjects and in this connection is the author of a number of books, including "Clinical Examinations of the Blood," which ran to five editions between 1896 and 1904; "Serum Diagnosis of Disease," published in 1899; "Physical Diagnosis," which had ten printings between 1901 and 1930; "Case Teaching in Medicine," which appeared in 1906; "Social Service and the Art of Healing," which appeared in two editions between 1909 and 1928; two volumes entitled "Differential Diagnosis"; and "What Men Live By," published in 1914. He also wrote the "Laymen's Handbook of Medicine," released in 1916; "Rewards and Training of a Physician," 1917; "Social Work," 1919; "Facts on the Heart," 1926; "Adventures on the Borderlands of Ethics," 1926; and "The Meaning of Right and Wrong," 1933.

On October 26, 1894, Dr. Cabot married Ella Lyman.

CLARK, BENJAMIN PRESTON—As sole member of the firm of B. C. Clark and Company, of Boston, and officer in several other large and important business, educational and charitable institutions, Benjamin Preston Clark occupies a prominent place among the business leaders of Massachusetts.

Mr. Clark, a native of Boston, was born on October 8, 1860, the son of Benjamin C. and Adeline K. (Weld) Clark. After a general education he matriculated at Amherst College, where he was a student from 1877 to 1881. Upon finishing his training he began his business career and eventually became a member of B. C. Clark and Company, which was founded by his distinguished father, and which he has headed for a number of years. Further indication of his business success is to be found in the fact that at present he is also vice-president of the Plymouth Cordage Company, the United States Smelting, Refining and Mining Company, and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Apart from business, Mr. Clark has also contributed generously and usefully to the social, civic and charitable institutions of his surroundings. In this connection he is president of the Cambridge Theological Seminary, trustee of the Massachusetts Homeopathic Hospital, and treasurer of the Massachusetts Bible Society, the Lincoln House Association, and the Newsboys Reading Room Association. Since 1897 he has served as Boston consul for the Republic of Haiti, and in his religious convictions has worshipped at the Episcopal Church.

On January 21, 1890, Mr. Clark married Josephine F. Allen, of Boston.

COOLIDGE, GRACE A. (GOODHUE)—Destined to become one of the outstanding women leaders of her generation, Mrs. Grace A. (Goodhue) Coolidge, wife of Calvin Coolidge, thirtieth President of the United States, accepted the responsibility that came to her with a grace, charm and dignity that endeared her to the hearts of her countrymen. Called upon to meet unprecedented circumstances, first as wife of the Governor of Massachusetts, and later as "First Lady of the Land," she conducted her life with an unaffected simplicity, preserving the traditional attributes of her forebears. In more recent years she has lived modestly, quietly contributing to the welfare of her surroundings.

Mrs. Coolidge, *née* Grace A. Goodhue, was born in Burlington, Vermont, January 3, 1879, the daughter of Andrew Issachar and Lemira (Barrett) Goodhue. Her father, Captain Goodhue, was a Democrat and served as steamboat inspector during the administration of President Grover Cleveland. Mrs. Coolidge attended the University of

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Vermont, from which she was graduated with a Bachelor of Philosophy degree in 1902. She then taught at the Clarke School for the Deaf at Northampton, and continued here until her marriage.

During her life she has been the recipient of many honors, among them the Doctor of Laws degree, which was awarded to her by her *alma mater* in 1929. During that year she also received this honorary degree from George Washington University, Smith College, and in 1924 from Boston University. She is a trustee of the Clarke School for the Deaf, and a regent of Mercersburg Academy in Pennsylvania.

In a civic capacity, Mrs. Coolidge has always been alive to her responsibilities and extended her support to all movements which in her mind were worthy. The full extent of her interest in public affairs was never more evident than during the days of the woman suffrage campaign. When the measure was up for ratification in the Massachusetts Legislature, Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, of Harvard, described the event in the "Commonwealth History of Massachusetts" in the following manner:

On a hot July morning in 1920, women were seen coming from every direction to the State House, where a great question was to be decided. Would the legislators of the General Court vote yes or no on ratification. Some wore yellow roses, marigolds, or knots of yellow ribbon, while others were decorated with American beauty roses or crimson badges. The reds and yellows touched elbows in the galleries as they listened for the final vote. Both sides were hushed in tense expectancy as the yes vote, with but an occasional no, soon made it evident that suffrage had won. As the result of the vote was counted, the silence still continued—with no applause on the part of the suffragists, but with a few muffled sobs from the sincere and brave leaders of the anti-suffrage cause. . . . The night before the first election in which women had a part, a procession of the new women voters marched up Beacon Hill in the face of a driving rain storm, their raincoats glistening with raindrops. Among the faces illuminated by the light of the torches which flared along the line of march was that of a slender little woman who, undaunted by the storm, marched unflinching up the long hill past the State House. She had been Massachusetts' first lady, but later was claimed by the entire Nation—Grace Anna Goodhue Coolidge.

Mrs. Coolidge, who is a Republican in her political convictions, served as a member of the Hoover-Curtis Eastern Campaign Committee in 1932. She worships at the Congregational Church.

On October 4, 1905, Grace Anna Goodhue was united in marriage with Calvin Coolidge, who was born at Plymouth, Vermont, July 4, 1872, and died January 5, 1933. He was the son of Colonel John C. and Victoria Josephine (Moor) Coolidge, and member of one of the oldest and most distinguished New England families, who came to this

State as early as 1630. Calvin Coolidge was an attorney by profession, became Governor, won national recognition by breaking the Boston police strike, was elected Vice-President of the United States, and later became the thirtieth President of the country. Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge were the parents of two sons: 1. John, who was born September 7, 1906, and married, on September 23, 1929, Florence Trumbull, daughter of Governor John H. Trumbull, of Connecticut. 2. Calvin, Jr., who was born April 13, 1908, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, July 7, 1924.

HOBBS, FRANKLIN WARREN—Widely and prominently connected in the business world, Franklin Warren Hobbs has performed a work of particular importance in the New England textile industry. Making his home in Boston, he here centers his manifold activities as president of the Arlington Mills, and a director of numerous other textile and financial enterprises.

Mr. Hobbs was born September 24, 1868, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and, after completing his preliminary education, he studied at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, taking his Bachelor of Science degree there in 1889. He studied at Bradford Technical College, in Bradford, England, a world textile center, in 1891, there receiving sound practical training and experience. Though his academic career was largely of a very practical nature, he was afterward highly honored by Dartmouth College, which, in 1913, in recognition of his many-sided achievements, conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science.

He began his active career as an instructor in mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, there carrying on his work of teaching between 1889 and 1891. Forming a connection with the Arlington Mills, he was treasurer and executive officer from 1902 onward, and is now president of the organization. He is a director of the William Whitman Company, the New England Transportation Company, the Manomet Mills, the Acadia Mills, the Monomac Spinning Company, the Nashawena Mills, and the Arkwright Mutual Fire Insurance Company. He is a trustee of Mount Auburn Cemetery.

Mr. Hobbs' affiliations in civic and social circles have been numerous and valuable, and he has also associated himself with several groups having the general welfare of the textile industry at heart. He is a life member of the Corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a member of the board of directors of Wentworth Institute, as well as a member of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, the National Association of Wool Manufacturers (of which he was president), and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. In addition to these other activities,

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he was a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, the Brookline Historical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars and the Sons of the Revolution. Politically, Mr. Hobbs has been a consistent Republican, and he is a member of the Republican Club of Boston. He belongs to the Union Club, the Commercial Country Club and the Algonquin Club of this city. He was formerly president of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts, and is now vice-president of the Home Market Club. He also is connected with the Technology Club of New York City.

On May 31, 1892, Franklin Warren Hobbs married Jane Hallett Whitman, of Brookline, Massachusetts. The children of this marriage were: 1. William Whitman Hobbs. 2. Marland Cogswell Hobbs. 3. Franklin Warren Hobbs. 4. Rebekah Hobbs. The family residence is in Boston, where Mr. Hobbs has his offices.

COX, CHANNING HARRIS—Twice Governor of the State of Massachusetts, a former Member and Speaker of the State House of Representatives, one of the leading members of the bar and more recently one of the most prominent executives in the business and financial affairs of the city of Boston, Channing Harris Cox ranks among the most influential and successful figures of his generation in this section of the country.

Mr. Cox was born at Manchester, New Hampshire, February 28, 1879, the son of Charles E. and Evelyn (Randall) Cox. He attended the public schools of his native State and after completing this part of his studies matriculated at Dartmouth College, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1901. The following fall he entered the Harvard Law School and received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1904. Since that time he has been honored by his *alma mater* and Tufts College, with the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1923.

Directly after finishing his professional training, Mr. Cox established himself in a general practice of law at Boston, which he was to conduct without interruption until 1910. In this year he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, with which he was identified until 1918, serving during the last three years as Speaker. His record as a legislator in the House led to his being chosen Lieutenant-Governor in 1919, and in 1921 he was elected to the Governorship, succeeding himself in 1923.

Upon retiring from office in 1924, Mr. Cox resumed his practice of law in Boston, and became actively associated with a number of business and financial organizations, including the Old Colony Trust Company, of which he is now president. He is also a member of the board of directors of the United Fruit Company, the Revere Sugar Company, the First National Bank of Boston, and the

Boston Herald Traveler Company. Mr. Cox is a trustee of Boston University, Wheaton College, the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, and the Boston Publishing Company. In addition, he is a member of the board of the Deaconess Hospital, belongs to the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, the Massachusetts Humane Society, and is president of the Boston Council of the Boy Scouts of America, and the Travelers Aid Society of Boston. His clubs include the University, the Union, the Algonquin, the Brookline Country, the Cohasset Country, and the Cohasset Yacht Club.

On February 18, 1915, at Brookline, Mr. Cox married May Emery Young, and they are the parents of one daughter, Nancy.

HALL, HON. WALTER PERLEY—For over forty-seven years the name of Walter Perley Hall, Chief Justice of the Superior Court, has occupied a prominent place in the legal and judicial affairs of the State.

Justice Hall was born in Manchester, New Hampshire, May 9, 1867, the son of James Perley and Catherine (Willey) Hall. He completed preparatory studies at the Worcester High School in 1885; attended Brown University until 1888; and then matriculated at the Harvard Law School, where he completed his professional training in 1890. The following year he was admitted to the State bar and established himself in a general practice at Clinton, for which he served as town solicitor. Later he was city solicitor of Fitchburg, became assistant district attorney of the Middle District of Massachusetts in 1905, was First Assistant Attorney-General of the State between 1906 and 1907, chairman of the Massachusetts Railroad Commission from 1907 to 1911, and Justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts from 1911 to 1922. During the latter year he was appointed to his present office, which he has since occupied with distinction and success.

Throughout his long and distinguished career Justice Hall has been prominently identified with the social and civic affairs of his community. A Republican in politics, he served as a member of the State Committee of that organization in 1898, and was named Presidential elector in 1904. He was formerly a captain in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, belongs to the St. Botolph Club of Boston, and is a Unitarian in his religious convictions.

On December 4, 1893, Justice Hall married Anna Bigelow Davis, of Worcester.

HIGGINS, JOHN PATRICK—Representative of the Eleventh Massachusetts District in the United States Congress since 1935, former member of the State Legislature, and practicing attorney in the city of Boston for over a decade, John

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Patrick Higgins ranks as one of the influential leaders of the State Democratic party.

Mr. Higgins was born in Boston, February 19, 1893, the son of Patrick and Winifred (Gilligan) Higgins, and after a general education matriculated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Science degree in the class of 1917. Directly after finishing his academic training, the United States entered the World War and he enlisted in the Navy, serving with the grade of ensign in the Pay Corps. After the war he initiated his career as a chemical engineer, but in 1925 began the study of law at the Boston University Law School. Later he attended the Northeastern School of Law and in 1927 was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar. That same year he established himself in a general practice in Boston, which he has conducted since. His career in public life dates back to 1929, when he was elected a member of the State House of Representatives, with which he was identified until 1934, when he was named to represent the Eleventh Massachusetts District in the Seventy-fourth Congress of the United States. He has established a notable record of achievement as a legislator and is destined to enjoy greater success in this phase of public affairs.

Mr. Higgins is a member and former trustee of the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, and belongs to the American Chemical Society, the American Legion, and the Knights of Columbus. In his religious convictions he adheres to the Roman Catholic faith.

On November 19, 1927, Mr. Higgins married Eleanor G. McNamara, of Swampscott, and they are the parents of one daughter: Eleanor.

FILENE, LINCOLN—Lincoln Filene, treasurer and chairman of the board of directors of William Filene's Sons Company, of Boston, occupies an outstanding place among the mercantile leaders of the nation.

Mr. Filene was born in Boston, April 5, 1865, a son of William and Clara (Ballin) Filene. He attended the public schools of this city and Lynn, and after completing his studies began his mercantile career with the William Filene's Sons Company, which was founded by his father and now ranks among the great stores of the country. Since that time he has been associated with the management of this company and won increasing recognition for the progressive contributions he has made to business efficiency and labor welfare. Like his distinguished brother, the late Edward A. Filene, he has instituted and supported measures that have been of distinct benefit to his employees. The pioneering achievements of the Filene brothers in this direction not only have improved labor standards, but have also revolutionized relationship between employer and employee. The methods em-

ployed in the realizations of their ideas and ideals was based upon coöperation of the highest degree and has yielded rich returns from the standpoint of better working conditions and good will.

Mr. Filene's importance in business affairs has by no means been circumscribed. The scope of his influence is far-reaching, as indicated by the many important official positions he occupies in some of the largest industries and trade organizations of the country. In this connection he is chairman of the board of the Federated Department Stores of New York, chairman of the National Trades Relations Council of New York, a director of R. H. White Company of Boston, and president of the Retail Research Association and Associated Merchandising Corporation, and the Massachusetts Savings Bank Insurance League.

In recent years he has been particularly active as a member of governmental agencies formed to cope with the unemployment problem, among them the Seven State Commission to study Unemployment Insurance, in which he represented former Governor Ely of Massachusetts. He also was a member of the Industrial Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, and was chairman of the research committee of the New England Council from 1925 to 1928.

Aside from these affiliations, he is a member of the American Arbitration Association of New York; the English-Speaking Union; the National Vocational Guidance Association; the National Education Association; the Boston Chamber of Commerce; and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in which he was a director between 1923 and 1925, and chairman of the national trade relations committee from 1925 to 1926. He also belongs to the American Chamber of Commerce in France; the National Retail Dry Goods Association, in which he was a director from 1927 to 1929, and chairman of the trade relations committee in 1928; the Public Franchise League of Massachusetts; the National Economic League; the Taylor Society; the American Economic Association; the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the 250 Associates of Harvard University; and the American Society of the French Legion of Honor. Throughout his career he has been a champion of education and in this rôle has served as a member of the advisory committee on a nation-wide survey of secondary education, which was conducted by the Secretary of the Interior in 1930. He also is a member of the Overseers Committee to Visit the Graduate School of Education at Harvard University, and is a member of the Advisory Board of Education in Massachusetts.

Mr. Filene has been honored frequently by institutions in this country and abroad. In 1927 he was named a Knight of the French Legion of Honor, and prior to that time had been awarded



Russell Colver



Annie L. Prescott

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an honorary Master of Arts degree from Dartmouth College in 1916, and made an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society at the College of William and Mary in 1922. As a scholar and sociologist, Mr. Filene has expressed his theories in numerous magazines and journals of the following books: "A Merchant's Horizon," and "Unfair Trade Practices—How to Remove Them."

His clubs include the New University, and the Boston Madison Square Garden of Boston; the Congressional Country of Washington, District of Columbia; the Weston Golf of Weston; the American of London, England, and the Union Interalliee of Paris, France.

In May, 1895, Mr. Filene married Therese Weil, of Boston.

THE "QUINCY PATRIOT LEDGER"; ANNIE L. PRESCOTT—In 1937 the "Quincy Patriot Ledger" celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of its birth. In anticipation of this happy event, Annie L. Prescott, the managing owner of the paper, wrote by request the following brief history. If too little has been said about Miss Prescott it is because like all good journalists, the personal element is forgotten in the general story.

In one room which was office, sanctum and workshop was printed on January 7, 1837, the first issue of the "Quincy Patriot" and today as one looks over that first copy it reflects credit on the young editors who launched it, John Adams Green and Edward Butler Osborne, who were both twenty-two years old.

Mr. Green as a boy became interested in printing and learned the trade at Hingham, Massachusetts, and later became the editor of the "Oswego Republican" of New York State. Mr. Osborne was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, August 3, 1814, and learned the printing business. In their work Mr. Green and Mr. Osborne became friends and had ambitions to start a newspaper and selected Mr. Green's home town, Quincy, Massachusetts, for the venture. The partnership was not of long duration for on April 1, 1837, Mr. Osborne withdrew. While he was being successful in other fields the "Quincy Patriot," under Mr. Green was also progressing. Today the children and grandchildren of those first subscribers are readers of the paper. The advertising patronage was also good and soon the "Patriot" had a standing in Quincy and throughout the State.

After conducting the paper fourteen years, in July, 1851, Mr. Green sold it to Gideon F. Thayer and George White, Judge of the Probate Court of Norfolk County, who in April, 1853, sold it to its former owner, Mr. Green, who continued to publish it until his death on July 11, 1861. Mr. Thayer and Judge White having no knowledge or experience in conducting a newspaper, lost several

thousand dollars and also discovered that even in the early days of journalism, the editor's position was not a bed of roses. Judge White before his death told the editors of the "Patriot" that his experience was a valuable one but rather expensive; a situation that still holds true in the newspaper world.

During Judge White's ownership among the boys to come to the office to see the type set up and the press print the paper was George W. Prescott, and was often allowed to set a few lines of type. When Mr. Green purchased the "Patriot" again, young Prescott entered his employ to learn the business. It proved a good thing for both, as when Mr. Green died suddenly his widow and three children were left quite helpless. The boy had mastered all the details of the business from the business office to the shop. He felt that he could carry on and keep the paper going, making a living for Mrs. Green and her little family provided she could give some time to the business. Mrs. Green was a woman of fine character and disposition and soon made a place for herself in conducting the "Patriot" and was much respected and loved throughout her life. Mrs. Green was undoubtedly a pioneer of women in journalism and to this day there has always been a woman vitally interested in the success and prosperity of the "Quincy Patriot," Annie L. Prescott, daughter of the late George W. Prescott, being closely identified with it, until her death April 25, 1937. During the Civil War owing to enlistment of subscribers and advertisers nearly one-fourth of the newspapers of the country had to suspend business, but the "Quincy Patriot" pulled through and following the war has each year forged ahead, standing not only high in its own town but the county and State.

In 1869 Mr. Prescott purchased a half interest in the business and the firm became Green and Prescott. In 1889, after Quincy became a city, the "Quincy Daily Ledger" was started, the two papers continuing as separate papers until 1914 when they were merged and published as a daily. When age and ill health came to Mrs. Green she sold out her interests to Mr. Prescott who was the owner and publisher until his death in 1908. On May 18, 1903, a few years before his death, Mr. Prescott observed his fiftieth anniversary in the business by entertaining the New England Suburban Press Association at dinner in Quincy.

After Mr. Prescott's death the paper was incorporated in 1908 under the name of the George W. Prescott Publishing Company, the stock being held by the family. Miss Annie L. Prescott who had been her father's private secretary, became treasurer of the company and active in its management. Through her personal interest the business progressed steadily, until it was necessary to have more room for present and future needs. From

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one room on the second floor to the whole of the second floor, then finally requiring the whole building, the "Patriot" outgrew its quarters after eighty-seven years and had to enlarge its quarters or retard its growth and influence. The new home, built in 1923-24, was dedicated to the memory of George W. Prescott, who gave of his best for over fifty-five years.

In nearly a century of business the "Quincy Patriot Ledger" has gone steadily forward, with ever increasing circulation and large advertising clientele, being recognized as one of the best advertising mediums in the State. Believing that quality of output makes friends and permanent subscribers, the "Patriot Ledger" has never indulged in circulation booms in the way of premiums and prizes, preferring a steady dependable growth rather than one that fluctuates. The "Patriot" is the home daily read by all the family, with over fifty thousand readers each day in the city, and many in surrounding towns.

Competition, and there have been several competing journals during the past seventy-five years, has never troubled the "Quincy Patriot Ledger" as it has been too busy expanding. Its aim has always been to give Quincy a good newsy "home paper," regarding its readers as the real stockholders and sharers in its prosperity. The better the paper the larger the dividend in reliable news, a square deal for every one, unbiased in religion and politics and dominated by no class. Being a "home paper" the "Patriot Ledger" has also endeavored to keep its advertising clean. Quincy, locally and nationally, is recognized as essentially a one paper town, the old established "Quincy Patriot Ledger" being that paper while competitors come and go.

LOW, RUSSELL CUTLER—As president and general manager of the "Quincy Patriot Ledger," Russell Cutler Low directs the operation of a newspaper which has served the Quincy community without interruption for one hundred years. He entered the publishing field after an earlier career in marine engineering, but has successfully met the varied responsibilities which the transfer of his activities involved and in his administration has fully maintained the fine traditions long associated with the newspaper which he heads.

Mr. Low was born on Staten Island, New York, on May 5, 1882, a son of Henry Cutler and Caroline Elizabeth (Jewett) Low. He is a direct descendant of Captain John Low, who came from England to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1634 on the ship "Ambrose"; of Seth Low, a Salem merchant; and of Major Benjamin Russell, of Boston, who printed the "Massachusetts Sentinel" in 1795, and was president of the Massachusetts Mechanical Society for fifteen years and served in many public offices. Henry Cutler Low, the father, was born

on January 9, 1844, and died on October 30, 1934. He joined the family shipping firm of A. A. Low and Brother, tea merchants, of New York, at an early age and was sent to China as a junior partner in this firm when he was twenty-four. Subsequently, he was engaged in the insurance business.

Russell Cutler Low was educated at Staten Island Academy, from which he was graduated in 1901, and at Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York, where he took the course in science and technology. In 1904 he entered the employ of the Bethlehem Ship Corporation, spending three and a half years with this company, during which he obtained valuable mechanical experience in engine erecting and other work along this line. He assisted in installing engines in the first twin-screw submarine of the United States Navy, the "Octopus," and was a member of the crew on the trial trips of the battleships, "Rhode Island," "New Jersey" and "Vermont." From 1907 to 1922 he was employed by the United States Government as a marine engineer and boiler draftsman at the Navy Yard in Boston. These years included the period of the World War. Mr. Low was retained at the Boston Navy Yard following the entrance of the United States in the war, since his fifteen years of experience in the marine field made him a valuable man and many who knew little of this field were necessarily taken into the service at this time. When the German ships interned in Boston harbor were seized by the government, he was detailed to draft plans of steam heating and other systems necessary to convert the ships into troop transports. After the war, he worked on many plans for the building or alteration of navy ships, and also made the machinery layout for torpedo testing barge, No. 2, built at the Boston yard.

With the recession of marine and naval building several years after the war, a development carrying with it the possibility that his services would no longer be needed at the Navy Yard, Mr. Low resigned and entered the publishing business long carried on by his wife's family. Thus he became associated with the "Quincy Patriot Ledger," in whose service he has since remained. He assisted his wife's sister in publishing this newspaper and in moving into the new building occupied by the paper in 1924, gradually assuming larger responsibilities in its management. Several years later he became vice-president. In 1937, upon the death of Annie L. Prescott, daughter of the late George W. Prescott, who for over half a century guided the destinies of Quincy's leading newspaper, Mr. Low became the active head of the paper. Thus he took his place in the line of those whose devoted efforts and able leadership resulted in the creation of the present newspaper and its enviable tradition of service as a community institution.

Mr. Low is a member of the Neighborhood Club of Quincy, the Hingham Yacht Club, and the First

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Parish Church (Unitarian) of Quincy. He finds his principal recreation in sailing during the summer and in bowling in winter.

He married, on June 9, 1909, in the First Parish Church of Quincy, Alice Keith Prescott, daughter of the late George W. Prescott, whose career is indissolubly linked with the progress of the "Patriot" and "Ledger." Mr. and Mrs. Low have three children: Seth H.; R. Cutler, Jr., and G. Prescott, twins.

COOLIDGE, T. JEFFERSON—As vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, former under-secretary of the United States Treasury, and officer of a number of large industrial and financial organizations, Thomas Jefferson Coolidge today is ranked among the outstanding financiers of the country.

Mr. Coolidge, son of Thomas Jefferson and Clara (Amory) Coolidge, and member of an old and distinguished New England family, whose forebears settled in Massachusetts during the early part of the seventeenth century, was graduated from Harvard University with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1915. Shortly thereafter he began his banking career and since that time has assumed a position of increasing importance in the financial life of the State and Nation, until today he not only is an executive in the aforementioned institution, but is also vice-president of the Old Colony Trust Company, and a director and member of the executive committee of the Boston and Maine Railroad. In addition, he serves as a member of the board of directors of A. H. Hews and Company, Incorporated, the Galveston-Houston Electric Company, the Hamilton Woolen Company, the Massachusetts Hospital Life Insurance Company, the Pacific Commercial Company, the Wilson Jones Company and the Yuba Consolidated Gold Mines. Prior to entering the United States Treasury Department, he had been a trustee of the Old Colony Investment Trust, the Old Colony Trust Associates, the Suffolk Savings Bank for Seamen and Others, and the Union Safe Deposit Vaults. He resigned these positions in March, 1934, when he was appointed special assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. He was in charge of fiscal affairs and, on May 2, 1934, became under-secretary of the Treasury, serving in this capacity until January, 1936. Since that time he has resumed his banking activities in Boston.

As a resident of this city, Mr. Coolidge is also widely known for the contributions he has made to the social and civic welfare of the metropolis. He is president and trustee of the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston, a trustee of Radcliffe College, and vice-president and member of the board of overseers of the Boys' Club of Boston. Since 1935 he has been treasurer of the American Red Cross, and his clubs include the Harvard, Somerset and

Tavern of Boston; the Harvard of New York; the Congressional, Metropolitan and Burning Tree of Washington, District of Columbia; and the Myopia Hunt, Essex County, and the Country Club.

KOUSSEVITZKY, SERGEI ALEXANDROVITCH—Since 1924, Sergei Alexandrovitch Koussevitzky, world-renowned composer, artist and conductor, has led the Boston Symphony Orchestra, one of the finest musical organizations of its type in the country. Prior to assuming his present post he had done extensive concert work throughout the European continent, particularly in his native Russia, where he was the conductor of an eighty-five-piece symphonic orchestra bearing his name.

Maestro Koussevitzky was born in Russia, July 26, 1874, the son of Alexander and Anne (Barabetchik) Koussevitzky. After an academic education he attended the Conservatory of Moscow, from which he was graduated as Master of Free Arts in 1894. Since coming to this country he has been honored by other institutions of higher learning, among them Brown University, which conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Music in 1926, and Harvard University, which awarded him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1929.

He began his career as an instructor at the Conservatory of Moscow and during this period was soloist on the double bass in the Imperial Theatre Orchestra. He founded the Koussevitzky Symphony Orchestra of eighty-five pieces in 1910, and toured throughout Russia with the organization, making several trips along the Volga River. In 1918 he left Russia and began to conduct in a number of the larger cities of the continent. In this capacity he visited Germany, Italy, Spain and other countries, eventually coming to Paris, France, where he organized the "Concerts Koussevitzky" in 1920. Four years later he came to Boston to assume his present position of conductor of the Boston Symphony Concert, which he has since occupied with outstanding distinction and success.

Sergei Koussevitzky is the composer of numerous works, including a Concerto for Double Bass and Orchestra, pieces for double bass and piano and transcriptions from classical works. He also is the founder of "Musical Editions," for Russian composers, in 1909. During his career he has been frequently honored, being twice decorated by the Czar in 1903, and named a Knight of the French Legion of Honor in 1924, in which he was elected an officer in 1930. His clubs include the Tavern, and Somerset, of Boston.

On September 8, 1905, Sergei A. Koussevitzky married Nathalie Oushkoff, of Moscow.

KIRSTEIN, LOUIS EDWARD—The diversified achievements of Louis Edward Kirstein, vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company,

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of Boston, as a merchant, social and civic leader, have established him among the most able and prominent citizen of Massachusetts.

Mr. Kirstein was born in Rochester, New York, July 9, 1867, the son of Edward and Jeanette (Leiter) Kirstein. After completing a general education in the public schools of his native city he attended business college, and then began his career as an errand boy in his father's establishment, the E. Kirstein Sons Company. During the four years he was associated with this firm he made steady progress and, when he resigned in 1894, was a traveling sales representative. At that time he became connected with the Andrew J. Lloyd Company, and was made manager of the Rochester Optical Company, continuing in this capacity until 1901, when he joined the Stein-Bloch Company, of Rochester. He was working for this firm when he was invited to become vice-president of William Filene's Sons Company, in 1911, an offer he accepted. Since that time he has become one of the most prominent merchants in the eastern part of the United States, a fact which is evidenced in his official associations with several other large mercantile establishments in this section of the country, including the R. B. Forman Company, Abraham and Straus, Incorporated, of New York, the R. H. White Company, and Bloomingdale Brothers. He is also a director of the Radio-Keith-Orpheum Corporation, the Jewish Welfare Board, the National Better Business Bureau, and the Boston Better Business Bureau, of which he is a vice-president. His importance as a business leader is further evidenced by the fact that he was a member of the original National Labor Board, and was chairman of the Industrial Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration.

Paralleling his outstanding business success is an enviable record of public service. He has contributed both usefully and generously to the welfare of his immediate surroundings and the country at large. He is a member of the Community Federation of Boston, the Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, the Allocating Committee of the Emergency Relief Campaign, and the National Conference of Jews and Christians. In 1935 he served on the National Citizens Committee of the Mobilization of Human Needs, and for a number of years has been a member of the board of managers of the Boston Dispensary. Mr. Kirstein is vice-president of the American Jewish Committee, treasurer of the Greater Boston People's Relief Committee, president of Associated Jewish Philanthropies, member of the board of trustees of the Boston Public Library, member of the board of managers of the Children's Hospital, and a director of the Beth Israel Hospital of Boston, the Boston Legal Aid Society, and the Jewish Institute of Religion in New York City. In addition he is president of the Training School for Jewish Social Service,

president of the board of the West End House in Boston, adviser on education of the associated Young Men and Young Women's Hebrew Associations of Boston, and a member of the council at large of the Boy Scouts of America.

In a civic capacity Mr. Kirstein has occupied the post of chairman of the Boston Port Authority, is a former member of the New England Railroad Committee, belongs to the governing council of the Retail Trade Board, and since 1917 has served as chairman of the Publicity Committee of the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety.

During the World War Mr. Kirstein was a member of the State Advisory Committee of the National War Savings Committee of the United States; was identified with the Boston War Camp Community Service; and on September 1, 1918, was appointed head of the board of award of the War Department for the purchase of all army uniforms.

Other affiliations include membership on the visiting committee of the Graduate School of Business Administration of Harvard University, and membership in the Semitic and Egyptian Civilization Museum of the same institution. Mr. Kirstein is a Democrat in politics, and his clubs include the Kernwood Country, the University, the Pine Brook Valley and the Harvard, all of Boston; the Harvard, of New York; and the City and American, of London, England.

On January 23, 1894, Mr. Kirstein married Rose Stein, of Rochester, New York, and they are the parents of: Mina Stein, Lincoln Edward, and George Garland.

FORBES, ALLAN—For more than forty years Allan Forbes, prominent Boston financier, has been associated with the management of the State Street Trust Company of this city, which he now heads as president. He also is prominently identified with a number of other large business interests and has been an active and generous leader in the social and civic affairs of the metropolis.

Allan Forbes, member of an old and distinguished American family whose progenitor in America, the Rev. John Forbes, came from his native Scotland, and settled in St. Augustine, Florida, in 1767, was born in Boston, November 20, 1874, the son of James Murray and Alice Frances (Bowditch) Forbes. His father, like his grandfather, was a trader and shipping man, doing extensive business throughout the Orient. Later the elder Forbes returned to Boston, where he became an officer in several railroad and financial institutions.

After attending Nobles' Private School, in Boston, Allan Forbes made a tour of the European continent, visiting England, Scotland, France, Switzerland and Italy. Upon his return in 1894,

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he matriculated at Harvard College from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1897. That same year he began his business career with Blodgett, Merritt and Company, with which he was associated until 1898, when he entered the State Street Trust Company with which he since has been associated in various capacities. He joined this institution as assistant treasurer; four years later was named treasurer; became vice-president in 1906; was elected a member of the board of directors, and subsequently was elevated to the presidency. His activities and accomplishments have brought him into intimate contact with the business community, as is evidenced by the numerous positions he has been called upon to occupy. He is vice-president of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, and a director of the Boston Insurance Company, and the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, as well as many others. In a civic capacity he has been a trustee of the Boston Floating Hospital, treasurer of the Boston Branch of the English Speaking Union, treasurer of the Massachusetts Prison Association, member of the finance committee of the Massachusetts Historical Society, member of the Advisory Board of the Salvation Army, trustee of the YD Club, and a director of the Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, the Marine Museum of Boston, and the Sailors' Snug Harbor. He is a member of the Harvard Club, and the Somerset Club, both of Boston, is a Republican in politics, and worships at the Unitarian Church. During the World War he did notable patriotic work and was awarded the Decoration of the Legion of Honor by the French Government, for his contributions to the cause.

On June 4, 1913, in New York City, Allan Forbes married Josephine M. A. Crosby, daughter of Henry A. and Mary L. Crosby, and they are the parents of five children: 1. Phyllis, born February 22, 1915. 2. Robert Bennet, born March 22, 1916. 3. Allan, Jr., born November 14, 1919. 4. J. Murray, born April 7, 1922. 5. H. A. Crosby, born June 25, 1925.

DALLIN, CYRUS EDWIN—Both in our country and abroad the works of Cyrus Edwin Dallin, Boston sculptor, have won wide favor and established him as one of the most celebrated and talented American artists of his generation.

Mr. Dallin was born in Springville, Utah, November 22, 1861, the son of Thomas and Jane (Hamer) Dallin. He attended the public schools of his native community and early displayed an unusual artistic talent that was to be given greater expression in the years that have since followed. Like most young artists of his time he went to Paris, France, where he attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1889. Later he was a student at

the Julian Academy in that city and eventually came under the expert tutelage of Henri Michel Chapu, and Jean Dampt. Prior to going abroad he had already won the American Art Association gold medal, which was awarded to him in 1888, and during his stay in Paris received honorable mention for the work he submitted to the Paris Salon during one of the exhibitions held in 1890. Returning to the United States he continued to gain distinction for his artistic endeavors as a sculptor, being awarded a first class medal and diploma at the Chicago Exposition in 1893; silver medals from the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics Association in Boston in 1895, the Paris Exposition in 1900, and the Buffalo Exposition of 1901. In 1904, he won a gold medal at the St. Louis Exposition; two years later captured first prize in a competition for a soldiers' and sailors' monument in Syracuse, New York; was awarded a silver medal at the Johnstown Exposition; received a gold medal for his entry at the Paris Salon of 1909; and was honored in a like manner at the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915.

Today examples of his work are to be found throughout the United States. Among his principal works are the Signal of Peace, unveiled in Lincoln Park, Chicago, in 1894; a portrait of Sir Isaac Newton, in the Congressional Library at Washington, District of Columbia; the Pioneer Monument at Salt Lake City; the Angel, and Temple of the same place; Don Quixote, Apollo and Hyacinthus, and the Medicine Man, all in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia; an equestrian statue known as The Cavalryman, at Hanover, Pennsylvania; the soldiers' monument in Syracuse, New York; Appeal to the Great Spirit, in the Museum of Fine Arts, of Boston; the Indian Hunter at Arlington, Massachusetts; and The Scout, at Kansas City. He also is the sculptor of the Statue of Massasoit, which was unveiled at Plymouth in 1921; the *alma mater*, of Mary Institute in St. Louis, Missouri; the Signing of the Compact, Provincetown; the Spirit of Life, unveiled at Brookline in 1928; and the statue of Anne Hutchinson, in the State House at Boston.

Mr. Dallin is an instructor in sculpture at the Massachusetts School of Art in Boston, serves as a member of the Massachusetts State Art Commission; is a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; and belongs to the National Institute of Arts and Letters, the Royal Society Arts, of London, England, the National Sculpture Society, the Architectural League, of New York, and the Boston Society of Architects. He was elected a National Academician in 1931. Mr. Dallin's clubs include the St. Botolph, and the Boston Art.

On June 16, 1891, Mr. Dallin married Vittoria Colonna Murray, of Boston.

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FULLER, HON. ALVAN TUFTS—On the basis of accomplishments as a public official, business man and civic leader, the Honorable Alvan Tufts Fuller ranks as one of the most influential men of his generation in the State of Massachusetts. In public life he has enjoyed a glowing record of achievement, serving as Governor of the State for two successive terms, representing the 9th Massachusetts District in the United States Congress, and prior to this occupied a place in the State House of Representatives. His business success is no less notable for, as owner of the Packard Motor Car Company of Boston, he has built up one of the largest organizations of its type in New England and is ranked as one of the pioneers of the automotive industry in this section of the country.

Mr. Fuller was born in Boston, February 27, 1878, the son of Alvan Bond and Flora A. (Tufts) Fuller. After a general education in the public schools he began his business career. Of a progressive mind and alert to opportunity, he was among the first to recognize the great future of the automobile. It was this faith that prompted him to organize the Packard Motor Car Company in Boston, which under his able and competent management has grown to become one of the most widely known and successful distributing agencies in New England.

His career in public life dates back to 1915, when he was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. The nature of his legislative accomplishments and his appreciation of political affairs established him a leader of the State Republican organization, which in 1916 sent him to the Republican National Convention in Chicago, Illinois, as a delegate. His increasing prestige in politics is further evidenced by his election to the National House of Representatives the following year. He was reelected to the sixty-sixth session but resigned before the completion of his term to return to Massachusetts, where during the fall of 1920 he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, serving as a running mate to Governor Channing H. Cox. He continued in this capacity until 1924, when he was elected Governor. Mr. Fuller assumed office on January 1, 1925, and two years later was reelected.

During his four year term Governor Fuller was confronted by the Sacco-Vanzetti case, one of the most celebrated trials in the history of the nation. His decision, arrived at after solemn and weighty deliberation, led to the execution of the defendants. One of the unique features of his administration was his retirement from office on January 3, 1929, without drawing a cent of compensation from the State Treasury for the services he rendered as Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The following quotation generally expresses the esteem and

respect Mr. Fuller was held in during his administration:

The entire State and its law-making bodies on Beacon Hill knew without a scintilla of a doubt that Alvan Fuller was Governor. He exercised the prerogatives of the office, but did not abuse them; and it was said of him that he was ever conscious of the fact that he was the servant of the people, not their ruler. Many forward movements were initiated and assisted during the Fuller régime, all of which have been construed as contributing to the economic and civic progress of the Commonwealth. The financial structure of the State government was never stronger, perhaps, than during Governor Fuller's terms of office. Finance is one of his principal hobbies, and he often rode his favorite mount in a conspicuously won, though often hard-fought, race, with conservation of the State's funds as the goal achieved. In many other ways, too numerous to be given their merited mention in the space allotted in this all too brief an appreciation of a crowded and colorful career, did Governor Fuller manifest his worth to his people.

Aside from government and business Mr. Fuller has also been active in the social life of his surroundings, and has been particularly prominent in fraternal organizations. In this connection he is a member and holds the coveted thirty-third degree in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. He also fraternizes with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Knights of Pythias, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. His clubs include the University, the Essex County, the Union Boat, the Algonquin, the Brookline Country, and the Tennis and Badminton. He has been the recipient of numerous honors, among them the Bachelor of Laws degree which was awarded him by Boston University, Tufts College, Holy Cross College, Bates College and Boston College. He is a member of the board of trustees of Boston University, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the New England Conservatory of Music, and the Newton Theological Institution. In his religious convictions he worships at the Baptist Church.

On July 12, 1910, at Paris, France, Alvan Tufts Fuller, married Viola Davenport, of Medford, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of four children: Lydia, Mary, Alvan Tufts (II), and Peter Davenport.

LIGGETT, LOUIS KROH—The name of Louis Kroh Liggett, of Boston, is ranked among the most prominent and successful capitalists of the country. In addition to heading the United Drug Company as president, and serving as chairman of the board of directors of the Louis K. Liggett Company, he is also an officer in numerous other large industrial and financial organizations.

Mr. Liggett was born in Detroit, Michigan, April 4, 1875, the son of John Templeton and

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Julia A. (Kroh) Liggett. He received a general education in the public schools and after completing his studies embarked upon a career which has established him as one of the most able and successful executives in the country. Aside from his aforementioned affiliations he is president of the United Mutual Fire Insurance Company, the Pocasset Manufacturing Company, of Fall River, and serves as chairman of the executive committee of the National Cigar Stands Company, as well as holding directorships in numerous other corporations.

In his civic interests he is vice-president of the Eastern States Exposition, a director of the Eastern States Agricultural and Industrial League, and a member of the League for the Preservation of American Independence. He is a Republican in politics, belongs to the Republican League of Massachusetts and is a member of the Massachusetts Forestry Society.

On June 26, 1895, Mr. Liggett married Musa Bence, of Detroit.

MANSFIELD, FREDERICK WILLIAM—

Throughout his long and distinguished career, Frederick William Mansfield, former mayor of the city of Boston, and one time Democratic nominee for the office of Governor of the State, has been a prominent and influential figure in the civic and political affairs of the Commonwealth.

Mr. Mansfield was born in East Boston, March 26, 1877, the son of Michael Read and Catherine (McDonough) Mansfield. After a general education he studied pharmacy, became a registered pharmacist and later attended the Boston University Law School from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Laws degree in the class of 1902. The same year he was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar and established himself in a general practice at Boston. An active leader in the local Democratic organization he rose rapidly in the party ranks and in 1910 received the nomination for Governor of the State. Three years later he became State Treasurer and continued in that office until 1914, when he resumed his law practice. He was not to reënter public life again until 1933, when he was elected mayor of the city of Boston, maintaining this post until 1937, when his term expired.

On June 29, 1904, Mr. Mansfield married Helena Elizabeth Roe, of East Boston.

SALTONSTALL, LEVERETT—

For nearly twenty years the name of Leverett Saltonstall has figured prominently in the civic, social and business life of the State. Throughout this period he has conducted a general practice in the city of Boston, has served as a member of the State Legislature and has been identified in an official capacity with

several large business firms both here and in other parts of the country.

Mr. Saltonstall was born at Chestnut Hill, September 1, 1892, the son of Richard Middlecott and Eleanor (Brooks) Saltonstall. After completing a general education at the Noble and Greenough School, of Boston, in 1910, he matriculated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1914, and received his degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1917. In the meantime the United States had entered the World War and Mr. Saltonstall enlisted, serving as a first lieutenant in the Field Artillery until the end of hostilities. He was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar in 1919 and established himself in Boston as an attorney and trustee. Seven years later he became a member of the firm of Gaston, Snow, Saltonstall and Hunt, which he was to be associated with until 1928. Since that time he has conducted a practice under his own name. Through his professional activities he has come to be identified with a number of corporations, among them the Central Safety Deposit and Trust Company of Chicago, in which he is a member of the board of directors, and the Houghton and Dutton Building Trust, for which he is a trustee.

From the outset of his career he has recognized his civic obligations and contributed substantially to the welfare of his surroundings as a citizen and official. He began public life in 1920, when he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen at Newton, of which he was a member two years. In 1921 he was named assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, served until the latter part of 1922, and in 1923 was elected to the State House of Representatives, which he has been identified with since and which he now heads as Speaker.

In addition to the aforementioned, Mr. Saltonstall is a member of the board of trustees of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, a director of the Perkins Institute for the Blind, and manager of the Farm and Trade School. He is a Republican in politics, fraternizes with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and worships at the Unitarian Church. He is a member of the Harvard Club, the Exchange Club, the Somerset Club, the Norfolk Hunt Club, and the Country Club.

On June 27, 1916, Mr. Saltonstall married Alice Wesselhoeft, of Jaffrey, New Hampshire, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Leverett. 2. Rosalie, deceased. 3. Emily B. 4. Peter B. 5. William L. 6. Susan.

SHERRILL, BISHOP HENRY KNOX—

As bishop of the Massachusetts diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Dr. Henry Knox Sherrill, of Boston, is ranked as one of the outstanding religious leaders of New England.

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Dr. Sherrill was born in Brooklyn, New York, November 6, 1890, the son of Henry Williams and Maria (Knox) Sherrill. After a general education he matriculated at Yale University from which he was graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1911. He then attended the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, where he was awarded his Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1914. The same year he was made ministers' deacon and in 1915 was ordained a priest. In the meantime he had been appointed assistant minister at Trinity Church, in Boston, served in that capacity from 1914 to 1917, and in 1919 became rector of the Church of Our Saviour, in Brookline, where he remained until 1923, when he returned to the Trinity Church in Boston. Seven years later, in 1930, he was appointed bishop of the Massachusetts diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church and has continued to occupy this office since.

Dr. Sherrill has been the recipient of many honors, among them the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Yale University in 1929, a Doctor of Laws degree from Boston University in 1930, and an honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from Harvard University in 1936. He is a member of the Greater Boston Federation of Churches, for which he was president from 1928 to 1930, is a member of the board of preachers at Harvard University, president of the board of trustees of the St. Mark's School at Southboro, trustee of the General Theological Seminary in New York, and chairman of the board of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He is also a trustee of Boston University, Wellesley College, the Brooks School of North Andover, and the Groton School of Groton. Dr. Sherrill is a director of the U. S. Grenfell Association, a member of the National Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and a Fellow of the Corporation of Yale University, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. His clubs include the Minister's, Yale, and Union, all of Boston. During the World War Dr. Sherrill was the American Red Cross and United States Army chaplain at Base Hospital, No. 6, of the American Expeditionary Forces, serving in this capacity from 1917 to 1919. During the latter year he was also chaplain in the headquarters of the 1st Army, stationed at Bar-sur-Aube, France.

On September 6, 1921, Dr. Sherrill married Barbara Harris, of Brookline, and they are the parents of the following children: Henry Williams, Edmund Knox, Franklin Goldthwaite, and Barbara Prue.

LASKER, DAVID—In the professional life of Boston, David Lasker is playing an increasingly important rôle, both as a skilled attorney and public-spirited citizen. He is a native of the New England metropolis, born April 12, 1898. He ac-

quired his academic education in its public schools, and his legal training in the Suffolk Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, in 1921.

The World War took its toll of many valuable months of his life, when he enlisted in the Navy in 1918, and served until early in 1919. In 1921, Mr. Lasker was admitted to the bar and began a general practice of law immediately, which has since been continued with outstanding success. He was assistant district attorney for Suffolk County for five years; and had the honor to be appointed by Governor Hurley as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, and was a civilian aide to the Governor. He is a Democrat in his political allegiance, and was a delegate to the State Democratic Convention in 1936.

David Lasker also has been admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court and the United States District Court, and is a member of local and national professional organizations, including the Boston Bar Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with King Solomon Lodge, No. 236, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of which he is a past noble grand and the present district deputy grand master. He belongs also to the King Solomon Lodge, No. 18, Knights of Pythias and Knights of Liberty, No. 271, of the I. O. B. A. Mr. Lasker is a member of Ensign O'Connell Post, No. 85, American Legion; Post No. 132, of the Jewish War Veterans of the United States; the Inter-City Club, of Massachusetts; the American-Jewish Congress; the Zionist Organization of America, the Brotherhood of Beth-El, and Haym Salomon Lodge, No. 13, B'nai B'rith. He is president of the Seneca Club, and president of the South End Boys' Club, both of Boston.

On June 29, 1922, David Lasker married Catherine Feldman, of Roxbury, and they have one son, Norman Lawrence Lasker, born March 7, 1924.

SHEA, PATRICK F.—Patrick F. Shea, postmaster of Fitchburg, was born in 1878 in Ireland, but as a child came to Fitchburg to make his home. Here he has since resided. Completing his studies in the graded and high schools as a young man, he entered business for himself, conducting filling stations for the last fifteen years. He then entered the Post Office department by virtue of his appointment as postmaster of the city. His accession to this post came at the expiration of the term of John G. Faxon, who was then postmaster, his continuance in this office has given eminent satisfaction to the people of the community and reflected credit upon himself.

His consideration for the employees of the office and his unfailing courtesy and kindness to patrons and to all who have come in contact with



David Laster

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him have been qualities that have gone far toward making him a favorite in his community and a man highly respected by all of his many friends. The people in Fitchburg have also appreciated Mr. Shea's generous participation in the civic, social and fraternal affairs of the community. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Knights of Columbus and other groups. For four years he was a member of the City Council of Fitchburg, taking a prominent part in the discussions that occurred in that body and introducing many measures that were of importance to the city and its people and institutions.

The Fitchburg Post Office has now (1936) twenty-two clerks and thirty-five carriers.

In 1901 Patrick F. Shea married Theresa A. Dunn, daughter of a prominent family of Clinton. To this marriage the following children have been born: 1. Thomas B. Shea, who is married and has four children. 2. Bernard Shea, who is manager of a local business enterprise in Worcester and a graduate of Holy Cross College, of that city; he is married, and has two children. 3. Philip J. Shea. 4. Theresa, who is a graduate of Fitchburg Teachers' College. 5. John. 6. Elizabeth. 7. James. 8. Josephine.

HALL, DAMON E.—Senior member of the law firm of Hulburt, Jones and Hall in the city of Boston, and vice-president of the Boston Bar Association, Damon E. Hall has come to be recognized as one of the most prominent attorneys in this section of the State, during his long and distinguished career which spans over thirty-five years. During this period he has argued a number of famous cases and his accomplishments in each have gone to establish him among the foremost figures of his profession. He is also prominent socially and has contributed substantially to the welfare and progress of his surroundings.

Damon E. Hall, was born in West Dennis, Massachusetts, December 6, 1875, the son of the Reverend Almon E. and Caroline (Beard) Hall, the former a native of Stamford, Vermont, and the latter of Westport Point in this State. His father, who passed away in September, 1935, was a Methodist minister and had also been active in the civic and business affairs of his home town. He was a member of the State Legislature for two years, president of the Williamstown Savings Bank, chairman of the school committee and town moderator for twenty-five years. His wife passed away in 1910.

Mr. Hall received a general education in the public schools of Williamstown and completed his high school studies here in the class of 1893. He then matriculated at Williams College and was graduated from this institution with a Bache-

lor of Arts degree in the class of 1897. Determined at this time to pursue a legal career he enrolled in the Boston University Law School and was awarded a Bachelor of Laws degree in 1899. The year he completed his professional training he was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar and directly afterward established himself in the city of Boston, initiating a career that has been distinctive for its success. Mr. Hall has been identified with some of the most famous and interesting cases in the legal history of the State during the twentieth century. In this connection he was appointed special assistant attorney in the investigation of the Boston Police Department by the State Legislature. For two years he was counsel for the Metropolitan District Water Supply Commission, and during the famous Willett case in Dedham, was associated with the late Sherman L. Whipple. More recently he has acted as counsel for the minority stockholders in the Gillette case, served in the same capacity for Senator Plunkett in the case of Plunkett *versus* the Colony Trust Company, and attorney for the stockholders in the Old Colony Trust Associates case. During the Hawthorne Mining cases he was counsel for ex-Mayor Josiah Quincy.

In his professional affiliations Mr. Hall is vice-president of the Boston City Bar Association, and is a member of the Essex County Bar Association, the Middlesex County Bar Association, the Massachusetts State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

He has maintained a keen interest in civic and social affairs and donated liberally of his time and money to all worthy institutions and movements designed to aid in the general welfare of his fellows. As a resident of the community of Belmont he serves as a member of the town finance committee. He is a member of the advisory board of the Salvation Army and in his social affiliations belongs to the following clubs: The Algonquin Club, the North Adams Country Club, the Williams Club of New York, and others. He is fond of sports of all types and finds particular pleasure in the game of golf.

On October 1, 1902, Mr. Hall married Martha Isabel Leighton of Somerville, Massachusetts, and they are the parents of three daughters: 1. Isabel, now the wife of Arthur C. Bliss of Belmont. 2. Barbara Brightman, now the wife of George W. Stedman, Jr., Esq., of Albany, New York. 3. Ruth Leighton.

CUSHING, MATTHEW—It was but a happy coincidence that Matthew Cushing came to the Granite Trust Company on the first day of the year in which this institution celebrated its centenary, and Quincy thereby received a valuable addition to its financial leaders. The Granite Trust

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Company is a rapidly expanding organization and in the words of Delcevere King, son of Theophilus King, for forty-eight years its president, "we wanted his executive ability and constructive force." Mr. Cushing is a banker of broad experience and notable achievement. He was born in Winthrop, Massachusetts, May 16, 1899, son of Austin Andrews and Inez Estelle (Gray) Cushing. His father, a native of Dorchester, this State, has been an electrical engineer for many years. His mother was born in Castine, Maine. The American progenitor of this branch of the Cushing family, also a Matthew, was the son of Peter Cushing, of Hardingham, England. He was baptized in 1589 and came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1637. An older brother, Theophilus, was a settler in Hingham in 1633.

Matthew Cushing acquired his preliminary education in the public schools of Beverly, and attended Northeastern University over a period of three years. He then pursued special courses in the American Institute of Banking and began his career in finance. In 1920 he accepted positions with the liquidating agents of two banks which were closed at that period, assisting in the liquidation of those banks for one year. During the succeeding four years, he was employed by a Boston trust company, serving in practically every department of that institution. In 1925, he became an examiner in the credit department of the State Banking Department, serving under Commissioners Allen and Hovey.

In 1930, Mr. Cushing was elected executive secretary of the Massachusetts Trust Company Association, and largely through his efforts, the Massachusetts National Bank Association and the Massachusetts Trust Company Association were merged in June, 1933, and became the Massachusetts Bankers Association, and he was elected executive secretary of this united organization which has a membership of over three hundred Massachusetts banks.

In August, 1934, Mr. Cushing was appointed Liaison Officer for Massachusetts under the Federal Housing Administration's program. Through the agency of his office the commercial banks of Massachusetts have obtained the practical benefits derived from personal acquaintanceship and from the discussion of subjects of importance to the banking and commercial interests of the country. They have given proper consideration to questions regarding financial usages, customs and laws. They have fostered methods of crime prevention. They have procured the benefits of unity in action ever working towards the advance of the general welfare of the State. President J. C. Makepeace of the Massachusetts Bankers Association, said in part, in a letter addressed to the members of the organization:

We are all familiar with his personality and his most efficient work. He carries with him our best wishes in his new position.

As is to be expected, he retains his interest in the success of our association and fortunately he is to be located within easy reach of our office and will help in every way possible while his successor is becoming acquainted with his duties. . . .

On July 30, 1928, Matthew Cushing married Jane Teague, of Beverly, Massachusetts, and they have a son, born April 29, 1932, who carries the family name, Matthew.

BALDWIN, HERBERT LESLIE—For years a Boston newspaperman, reporter, feature writer and editor, Herbert Leslie Baldwin has been since 1929 publicity director for the Boston and Maine Railroad system.

Mr. Baldwin was born in Everett on October 3, 1893, a son of the late Harry W., and of Lottie C. (Bullock) Baldwin. After passing through the grammar schools of Everett, he went to work on the day he left school and has been busy ever since. At first a clerk with the General Electric Company, he was later a manager for R. Megson and Company in Cambridge. Then the magic of the newspaper profession attracted him and he went to work with the Boston office of the Associated Press as pony editor. After two years in this work, he went on the staff of the "Boston Post" in 1912, as a suburban reporter. In 1914, he was brought into the "Post's" city room as a staff reporter and special feature writer. Then, in 1919, his executive ability won him the position as night city editor of the "Post," an office he held until 1929. That year, he went with the Boston and Maine Railroad as assistant publicity manager and was made the publicity manager in 1930. In 1932 he was appointed to his present position as director of publicity for the Boston and Maine Railroad, the Maine Central Railroad, Boston-Maine Airways, the Boston and Maine Transportation Company, the Maine Central Transportation Company and the SamOset Company.

During his years as a newspaper correspondent, Mr. Baldwin covered many great events all over the country. It was Mr. Baldwin who burst the famous Ponzi bubble in Boston by his story disclosing Ponzi's record in Montreal. It was he who secured the only interview given by Dr. Karl Muck, a leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, while Dr. Muck was confined during the War at Chattanooga Prison Camp; and it was he who broke many well known feature stories through the years in the "Post," including an expose of the real financial conditions in the State of Vermont after its disastrous flood, and his expose of the Dr. Gordon "Silver Fox Farm" at Bangor, Maine. During the War, Mr. Baldwin was a

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newspaper correspondent at Camp Devens, Ayer, Massachusetts, and also at various cantonments and navy bases throughout the country. He is a Universalist and a member of the Boston Garden Club and the Boston Newspaper Club.

Herbert Leslie Baldwin has been thrice married. On November 11, 1909, in Portland, Maine, he married Ruth E. Emerton, daughter of Walter E. Emerton of Maldon, Massachusetts. On September 10, 1933, he married Olive L. MacNaught of Cambridge, Massachusetts, daughter of George L. MacNaught. On December 3, 1937, he married Barbara A. Bowman, daughter of Orville Bowman of Everett, Massachusetts. Mr. Baldwin has three children: 1. Herbert, Jr., born on March 6, 1916. 2. Ruth Virginia, born October 12, 1918. 3. Dorothy E., born on September 8, 1919.

JOY, LEANDER E.—There were few better known or beloved figures in South Peabody than Leander E. Joy who had been engaged in business there for more than half a century. Although a native of South Berwick, Maine, son of Alvah and Caroline (Bragdon) Joy, he came to Peabody as a young man. Shortly after leaving school, he learned the stone cutter's trade and later owned and operated a quarry from which he took the materials for a variety of products from street curbing and pillars for buildings to monuments and the finer grades of stone work. In after years he was in the contracting business, and throughout his mature life was public-spirited to a high degree, faithful in the performance of his duties to the community, a man of many loyal friendships.

In Peabody, Mr. Joy founded a monument works on Bartholomew Street, with a partner under the trade name of the Davis and Joy Company. When the firm was dissolved a few years prior to the World War, he became a contractor and did a great deal of construction work in Peabody and its environs. His manifest ability and devotion to the best interests of the town were honored, in 1906, by election as selectman, in which office he discharged his responsibilities with fidelity and efficiency. Fraternally Mr. Joy was affiliated with Holten Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was a past chancellor commander of Peabody Lodge, Knights of Pythias. As a young man he hunted a great deal in his native Maine, and was always an exemplar of active outdoor living and vigorous health.

In 1923, Leander E. Joy married Mary A. Lawson, who was born in New Brunswick, Canada, daughter of James and Anne Lawson, and who died April 1, 1937.

Mr. Joy died on January 20, 1936, at the age of seventy-eight years. A lovable and genial character, universally known as "Lee," his passing was sincerely mourned. There was never any cause

for the advancement of his fellow-men or the improvement of the community to which he did not lend his influence and help. His memory survives, warm and pleasant, in the minds and hearts of a host of friends and former associates.

McCARTIN, VINCENT MICHAEL—To the difficult post of superintendent of the Lowell public schools came Vincent Michael McCartin in 1933. He has under his supervision some forty-five schools with an enrollment of about fourteen thousand pupils. It is generally agreed that in his work he has proven himself a capable educator, an able administrator and guide in educational activities. The increasing efficiency of the present school system is largely credited to his wise and progressive leadership.

Mr. McCartin is a native and lifelong resident of Lowell, born May 7, 1899. He attended local institutions and was graduated from the Lowell High School in 1916. Matriculating at Holy Cross College, he received his Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1922. In 1926 he won his Bachelor of Laws degree at Northeastern University, and was admitted to the bar that same year. However, Mr. McCartin has made a career of education. In 1922 he taught in the Lowell Vocational School, continuing to 1927. He was an instructor, and later junior master, in the Lowell High School from 1927 to 1933, when he was elected by the school board as superintendent of the Lowell school system.

Superintendent McCartin is a veteran of the World War, a member of the American Legion. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus. His professional memberships include those in the New England Superintendents Association, the Massachusetts Superintendents Association, and the Massachusetts School Masters Club. His favorite recreation is golf, which he plays as a member of the Longmeadow Golf Club.

On July 18, 1936, Vincent Michael McCartin married Marie F. Reynolds, of Lowell.

DAY, JOSHUA T., Jr.—The assistant manager of the investment fund and trust department of H. C. Wainwright and Company, the second oldest brokerage concern in Boston, came to this post well qualified by abilities and training, and the background of noteworthy family achievement and tradition. He was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, May 16, 1904, son of Joshua T. and Ella M. (Rounds) Day. His father is head of the Malden Electric Light and Gas Company, of Malden, and general district manager of the Mystic Valley Division of the New England Power Company.

Joshua T. Day, Jr., was educated in the Huntington Preparatory School, Boston University, College of Business Administration, and then went

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with E. H. Rollins and Sons, investment underwriters, of Boston, remaining for six years. He then was associated with the General Electric Company for eighteen months, and since July, 1936, has been identified with H. C. Wainwright and Company. He was one of the organizers of the investment fund and trust department of the company of which he is now assistant manager. Fraternally, he is affiliated with Converse Lodge of the Malden Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member and past president of the Kernwood Club, of Malden. His college fraternity is Lambda Chi Alpha.

MACKINNON, ALLAN PARMELEE—General Counsel for the Boston and Maine Railroad, Allan Parmelee Mackinnon has been identified with railroading ever since he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1905. He is Canadian by birth, a native of Brockville, Province of Ontario, born February 28, 1880, son of Tristram and Margaret A. (Cardell) Mackinnon. His father came originally from Londonderry, Ireland, while his mother was born near Glasgow, Scotland. They migrated to the Province of Quebec, Canada, where the older man became interested in railroading, and, at one time, was vice-president of the Boston and Maine Railway, and its general manager, posts he filled until his death in 1903.

Allan Parmelee Mackinnon was prepared for college in Montreal elementary schools, a Concord, New Hampshire school, 1893-96; Bishop College, Lennoxville, Eastern Townships, Canada, and had an academic year in the Chauncey Hall School, Boston. He matriculated at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, from which he was graduated in 1902. He then entered the Harvard Law School, Boston, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws, with the class of 1905. That same year he was admitted to the bar; began to practice his profession in Boston; and became assistant to the general solicitor of the Boston and Maine Railroad. From 1907-09, he was assistant solicitor of this system; solicitor from 1909-14; assistant general solicitor, 1914-18; solicitor general, under the Federal control of the railroad during two World War years. From 1920-30, he was general solicitor, and since 1930 he has been general counsel for the Boston and Maine System. A consideration of these dates discloses that he has been connected with the legal department of the railroad for thirty-two years, filling highly important offices during the far larger part of the period.

Mr. Mackinnon is a member of the board of directors of the Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Railroad; Massawippi Valley Railroad; Vermont Valley Railroad; Boston and Lowell Railroad;

Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Junction Railroad; Troy Union Railroad; and the North Station Hotel Building Company, Incorporated. His college fraternity is Alpha Delta Phi, and he is a member of the Sphinx Society of Dartmouth College, the Harvard Club of Boston, and the Winchester Country Club.

In 1907, Allan Parmelee Mackinnon married Amy S. Higgins, of Winchester, Massachusetts, and they have two sons: Tristram Allan and Allan Parmelee Mackinnon, Jr.

HARRIS, HENRY HALE—Head Master Henry Hale Harris has long and notably been identified with education in Massachusetts, more especially at Lowell to whose schools he came as a young graduate from Harvard College. He has always been an exponent of civic progressiveness, giving generously of his time and energies to measures making for the public good. In his interesting career there has been much of travel, association with cultural movements and organizations, and prominence in fraternal orders—he has the honor of being a thirty-second degree Mason.

Mr. Harris was born in Lowell, March 10, 1868, son of Henry Hale and Parthenia Beech (Martin) Harris, the latter a native of New Hampshire. His father was a New Yorker who, as the result of his service with the Union during the War Between the States, died before his son was born. After attending Lowell schools and being graduated from its high school in 1888, Henry Hale Harris entered Harvard College from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1891, and remained to earn his Master's degree in Arts in the following year. He also has been a student in university summer schools and taken extension courses, holding several certificates for this postgraduate work.

In October, 1893, Mr. Harris became a teacher in the Lowell high school, continuing until 1895 when he was appointed Master of the Varnum grammar school, where he remained for twenty-five years. In 1919 he was transferred to the Lowell high school, as Head Master, his present post. A record of forty years with the school system of one city is one that has few equals. He has witnessed not only many changes in educational ideas and methods but in this advance has played many important rôles. He has long been active in educational organizations, and was president of the Massachusetts Teachers' Federation from 1915-19. Upon a half dozen occasions he has traveled abroad on educational missions, and four times he had conducted parties to the far corners of Europe and northern Africa. He had the pleasure of being received by the King of Greece, as far back as 1896.

Mr. Harris has been a trustee of the Lowell Library Board for more than a quarter of a cen-

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tury, and for almost as long a period he has served since 1914, as secretary of The Ministry-at-Large, Lowell. Fraternally he is a member of the Free and Accepted Masons, a member of all the higher bodies of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and as previously stated has had the honor of having the thirty-third degree conferred upon him. He is president of the People's Club, of Lowell, and a member of the Universalist Church, of which he has been an official.

On April 8, 1903, Henry Hale Harris married Edith E. Potter, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and they have one daughter, Shirley, married to Edward H. Damon, who is associated with the Phillips Petroleum Company, of Bartlesville, Oklahoma. Mr. and Mrs. Damon are the parents of two children: Robert Hale and Ann Damon.

VALENTINE, JOHN H.—Attorney-at-Law John H. Valentine, of Lowell and Chelmsford, is a notable figure in his profession and in public life. He was born in Boston, July 21, 1896, son of John Edward and Mary (Fisk) Valentine. His father is a native of Nova Scotia, Canada, and his mother, of Boston.

Mr. Valentine attended Chelmsford schools for his elementary education, later being graduated from the North Chelmsford high school. After special courses in the Boston College Preparatory School, he entered the Boston University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1921, a Bachelor of Laws. That same year he was admitted to the bar and since then has engaged in the practice of his profession in Lowell.

When the United States entered the World War, Mr. Valentine enlisted in the United States Army, and served from September 1, 1918, to December 10, of that same year. Upon his return to civilian life he began his preparations for the legal profession and the years have brought him a steadily widening success. In 1921 he was appointed by President Woodrow Wilson, postmaster at North Chelmsford, being reputedly the youngest man in the country to hold such a position. He resigned in 1934 because of the press of public duties and private activities. In 1927 he was appointed counsel for the town of Chelmsford, a post he still retains. He was elected to represent his district in the General Assembly, serving through the 1935-36 session, and was re-elected in 1936. As chairman of the Committee on Insurance and a member of the Committee on Education, he has won esteem for his sound ideas and hearty coöperation with other members of these committees. Mr. Valentine is a member of the Lowell Bar Society and the Middlesex County Bar Association. He is a past commander of Post No. 212, of the American Legion, and a member of the Lions Club. His favorite recreation is golf.

On September 1, 1923, John H. Valentine married Anna Burrows, of Lowell, and they are the parents of three children: John H., Jr., Patricia Ann, and Fay Louise. The family reside in North Chelmsford where Mr. Valentine takes a constructive interest in civic and social affairs.

KENNEDY, WILLIAM H. J., Ph. D.—Making a career of education since his graduation from Harvard University, William H. J. Kennedy, Ph. D., Boston College, has come to be a notable figure in Massachusetts educational affairs as president of the Teachers College of the City of Boston. He is a native of the New England metropolis, born October 28, 1888, son of William Henry and Annie (Doherty) Kennedy.

Dr. Kennedy received his academic education at Harvard University and Boston College. He gained the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1912, Harvard; and is a Master of Arts, 1922, and a Doctor of Philosophy, 1925, of Boston College. From 1914 to 1922, he was master of the Boston Latin School. In 1922 he became dean of the Teachers College of the City of Boston and, as indicated, has served as its head since 1929. He is recognized not only as a skilled teacher but as a successful administrator and leader in educational circles.

Dr. Kennedy was in the United States Army during the World War, from December 5, 1917, to November 27, 1918, mainly in connection with the Field Artillery. He is a Phi Beta Kappa; is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, and is a member of the Catholic Alumni Sodality, Boston, and the Harvard Club, Boston. Dr. Kennedy is the co-author of "America's Story," published in 1926; "Old World Foundations of the United States," 1927; "America's Founders and Leaders," 1928; "Today and Yesterday," 1937; "Before America Began," also issued in 1937; and is a frequent contributor to the "American Catholic Historical Review" and other journals.

On July 30, 1919, William H. J. Kennedy, Ph. D., married Josephine Antoinette Curran, of Boston, and they have three children: 1. William H. J., Jr., born November 15, 1920. 2. Christopher Francis, born October 4, 1922. 3. Paul Anthony, born January 15, 1928.

VALLIERE, LEON J., M. D.—Canada, Maine, New Hampshire, the famous McGill Medical College, have all played parts in making Leon J. Valliere, M. D., one of the prominent physicians of Lowell and an exponent of good citizenship in the city. He was born in Biddeford, Maine, July 17, 1899, son of Amede and Mary (Baillargeon) Valliere, both natives of Canada, whose grandparents came from France. His father is a well-known realtor.

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Dr. Valliere studied in the public schools and was graduated from St. Anselm College, New Hampshire, in 1918, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He then entered the McGill University Medical School, Montreal, Canada, from which he was graduated in 1926, with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. He interned for a year at St. Joan of Arc Hospital, Montreal. During the following year he came to Lowell, where he established himself in the practice of his profession. He has been district physician of Lowell for several years, and in 1935 was appointed city physician by Mayor Dewey G. Archambault. He also has care of the court work in mental cases of the City Hospital. Dr. Valliere is a member of the Middlesex North Medical Society, the Lafayette Club, the Lions Club, the C. M. A. C., and the C. C. A. clubs.

On September 3, 1923, Leon J. Valliere, M. D., married Yvette Ruth Brunelle, of Manchester, New Hampshire, and they are the parents of three children: 1. Theresa, born June 19, 1924. 2. Rachel, born March 17, 1928. 3. Paulette, born October 27, 1932.

PARKHURST, RICHARD—Vice-chairman of the Boston Port Authority, Richard Parkhurst was born at Winchester, Massachusetts, November 15, 1894, son of Lewis and Emma (Wilder) Parkhurst. His mother was a native of Vermont, and his father, retired, born in Massachusetts, is well known in New England affairs. He represented his district in the General Assembly in 1908, and during 1921-22 served in the State Senate. He has been a trustee of Dartmouth College for twenty-nine years, and is a trustee of the Winchester Savings Bank.

Richard Parkhurst obtained his elementary education in the schools of his birthplace, and at Phillips Andover Academy. He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from Dartmouth College with the class of 1916. He had been a student in the Harvard Law School for a year when he enlisted in the United States Navy for World War service. With the rank of chief petty officer, he was honorably discharged from the Navy in 1919, and during the following ten years was associated with Ginn and Company, publishers, as assistant to the manager of their Athenæum Press.

Upon the organization of the Boston Port Authority, in 1929, Mr. Parkhurst was appointed by Governor Allen for a term of five years. In 1934 Governor Ely reappointed him for a term which has several years to run. He resides in Winchester and has been a member of its Board of Health for a decade. He is a member of Winchester Post, No. 97, the American Legion, of which he was commander in 1930; is a member of the Union Club of Boston, and of the Winchester Country Club.

On February 19, 1924, Richard Parkhurst married Katharine Ryder, of Bellow Falls, Vermont, and they are the parents of three children: John Wilder, Margaret, and Stephen Ryder.

HARRIMAN, HENRY INGRAHAM—The name of Henry Ingraham Harriman is prominently associated with the development and administration of large utility projects throughout New England. He was one of the organizers, and for twenty years the president of the New England Power Association, or its predecessor companies. He retired from the presidency of the company in 1929 that he might take a more active part in public affairs, although he is still a director and a member of the executive committee of that company.

Henry Ingraham Harriman was born in Brooklyn, New York, December 26, 1871, the son of Daniel Gould and Sally (Ingraham) Harriman. He received his school education in the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, and after completing his studies there, entered Wesleyan University, from which he was graduated with a degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the class of 1895. He then took up the study of law in the New York Law School and was awarded a Bachelor of Laws degree from that institution in 1897. Two years later he took out a series of patents on automatic looms and became manager of the Stafford Company, which made his devices.

Later, he entered the public utility field, first acquiring, with his partner, Malcolm G. Chace, extensive water rights in the South, which were later sold to the Duke interests and became a part of the Southern Power Company.

After the sale of his Southern interests, he became interested in water rights on the Connecticut and Deerfield rivers and organized the Connecticut River Company and the New England Power Company, which were the nucleus of the New England Power System, which now controls a large part of the utility field in the New England States. He served as president of the New England Power Company, of the New England Power Association, and as officer and director of fifteen or twenty utility companies in New England. He also served as director of the New England Trust Company, the Atlantic National Bank, the Arthur T. McIntosh Land Association of Chicago, and the Emerald Bay Company of Los Angeles.

Among the public positions he has held or is now holding are: Chairman of the public trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway; president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; president and director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in Washington; chairman of the Division of Metropolitan Planning; vice-chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board; Em-

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ployers' Representative for the United States at the International Labor Conference in Geneva; member of the American Youth Commission; member of the Business Advisory Council of the Department of Commerce; trustee of Wesleyan University; trustee of Boston University; trustee of Northeastern University, and trustee of Newton Theological School.

Socially, he belongs to the Algonquin Club, the Twentieth Century Club, the University Club and Brae Burn Country Club.

On July 7, 1898, Mr. Harriman married Edith Graves, of Clear Lake, Iowa. They are the parents of three children: Eunice Alberta, Barbara (deceased), and Gordon Douglas.

BROWN, GEORGE EDWIN—Devoting his principal activities to the law, although he has also been active in banking and business, George Edwin Brown, of the Boston bar, holds a place of prominence in the New England metropolis. He is a native of Quincy, Massachusetts, born August 26, 1888, son of Sylvester and Mary Weare (Woods) Brown, and a lineal descendant of Meshech Weare, Chief Justice of the Superior Court of New Hampshire, 1776 to 1782, who was the first president of the New Hampshire government when it was organized in 1784. Sylvester Brown, who died in 1894, was head master of the Martin School, Boston, and had been superintendent of the Quincy Public Schools.

George Edwin Brown was graduated from the Quincy High School in 1904; received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard University, class of 1908; and studied law in the Boston University Law School. He engaged in banking for several years and then entered the law office of Francis C. Welch. His professional activities down the years have been that of an attorney and a trustee to a large extent. His present association is with the son of Francis C. Welch, E. Sohler Welch. Mr. Brown is treasurer, secretary and a director of the Boston Coöperative Building Company, and he is a director of the Commercial Wharf, the Lewis Wharf and the Long Wharf corporations of Boston, the Metropolitan Storage Warehouse, and the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad. He is a member of the Bar Association of the City of Boston, and the American Bar Association; the St. Andrew's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and is a past president of the Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society, of long history. Among his clubs are the Exchange and Union of Boston; the Country Club, Brookline; Cohasset Golf Club, and Cohasset Yacht Club. He is of the Unitarian faith.

On June 13, 1917, George Edwin Brown married Mildred Nickerson Hunter, of Boston, and they have two children: Mildred Hunter, who is at Winsor School, Boston, and George Edwin Brown, Jr., at Belmont Hill School.

CALLAHAN, JOSEPH J.—Widely known in Boston, where he is deputy tax collector, Joseph J. Callahan has a host of friends in all walks and departments of life. His contribution to the good of his city has been an extensive one, the accomplishment of which has given him a great deal of personal satisfaction and the deep respect and admiration of many of his contemporaries.

Mr. Callahan was born April 7, 1887, in Boston, Massachusetts, and received his early formal education in the public schools. He was graduated from Dorchester High School in 1906, from Cushing Academy in 1910, and from Bryant and Stratton Commercial College in 1908. He began playing professional baseball in 1911, when he signed with the Boston National League, and he continued with minor league teams until, in 1913, he entered the collector's office as a clerk in Boston. Here he has performed a valuable work—one which was, however, interrupted for a period by his war service to his country. It was in September, 1917, that Mr. Callahan enlisted in the service of the United States after it entered the World War. He trained at Camp Devon with Company I of the 301st Infantry Regiment, and at the Central Officers Training School at Camp Lee, Virginia, was made second lieutenant. Sent overseas to France, he was assigned to Company C of the 330th Infantry Regiment, and shortly afterward was assigned to the Intelligence Division of the 83d Division of the Army, so serving until the signing of the Armistice on November 11, 1918.

Returning then to his duties in the tax collector's office in Boston, Mr. Callahan was appointed by Mayor Curley, in October, 1923, to the office of deputy tax collector of the city. His years of service in this office have been of great value, redounding to the good of Boston and its people and institutions. At the same time, Mr. Callahan has participated to the fullest extent in the general civic and social life of his city, being a member of many of its leading organizations. He belongs to the American Legion and the Municipal Clerks Association, as well as to the Veterans of Foreign Wars, in which he is a leading figure. He is commander of the 301st Infantry Association. Beloved by his former Army comrades, he has played an important rôle in military affairs and is an influential figure in this department of life.

On November 3, 1920, Joseph J. Callahan married Ellen Maude Gilbert, of Providence, Rhode Island. They have become the parents of five sons: 1. Joseph J., Jr. 2 and 3. Twins, named Francis Gilbert and James Ambrose. 4. Arthur Carlton. 5. Richard William.

NOYES, HENRY JUSTIN—The death of Henry Justin Noyes, at the age of eighty-five years, marked the conclusion of a career which had been closely identified with the Newburyport

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section for the larger part of his life. A contractor, prior to his retirement from business, he was the builder of a great many homes in this section of Massachusetts, and was always a popular and important figure in civic affairs, politics and fraternal activities. The Noyes name is one that has been connected with the annals of Newburyport for three centuries. The family in England was descended from William des Noyes, a military commander under William the Conqueror, the name eventually being contracted to the present form. Two brothers, James and Nicholas, sons of Rev. William Noyes and natives of Choulderton, came to New England in 1634, where James became the second minister of Newbury, 1635; and Nicholas was registered as a freeman of Newbury, 1637.

Henry Justin Noyes was born in Newbury, September 22, 1851, son of Justin and Maria E. (Lunt) Noyes. His father, born November 27, 1821, married in 1849, and Henry Justin was the oldest of four children, the others being George L., Mary L., and Kate P. He remained on his father's farm until he became of age. In the meantime, he had attended local schools and completed his education at Dummer Academy. When Henry Justin Noyes quit farming, he went to Lynn, Massachusetts, and secured employment as conductor on the street railway horse-drawn cars. After four years he returned to Newbury, where he took up carpentering with his father-in-law, George W. Noyes. In 1898 Mr. Noyes went in the contracting business for himself, and before his retirement in 1926 had constructed many buildings and homes all over the Newbury-Newburyport section of the State.

Aside from his business, Mr. Noyes had two public interests, municipal government and Masonry. He was a member from Ward One of the old common council for two years, and served on the board of aldermen for a longer period. Once he was a candidate for mayor, and always was influential in political and civic developments. Fraternally, he was affiliated with St. John's Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; King Cyrus Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Newburyport Commandery, Knights Templar; and Aleppo Temple of Boston, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was the oldest Mason in the city in point of membership—sixty-three years—and had been awarded the Price Medal of the order and also had been presented with a medal on the anniversary of his fiftieth year in Masonry.

On June 29, 1879, Henry Justin Noyes married Florence Alwood Noyes, daughter of George W. and Mary E. Noyes, and they became the parents of a son, Wiley Davis Noyes, born October 24, 1881. He was named after his father's partner of the street horse-car days, Wiley Davis. Wiley

Davis Noyes, on April 9, 1903, married Emma Leigh, born October 24, 1883. They have two sons: i. Roswell L., born December 5, 1903, who, on April 30, 1928, married Gladys Jewett, born October 9, 1905, at Rowley, Massachusetts. They have two children: Annie Jewett Noyes, born February 9, 1929; and Gerald Lee Noyes, born December 31, 1935. ii. Gerald, born April 4, 1909, who married, on November 4, 1933, Merrie Batchelder, a native of St. Louis, Missouri, born February 2, 1908.

The death of Henry Justin Noyes occurred on November 18, 1936, and he was laid to rest in the region where his forefathers had settled three hundred years ago. During the long span of his lifetime he had carried high the traditions established by the family through generations, for simplicity and integrity of character, useful service to the community, courageous enterprise and solid achievements.

McGRAW, ANDREW J., M. D.—Both in professional and civic capacities, Dr. Andrew J. McGraw came to occupy a place of outstanding usefulness and prominence in Taunton, where he practiced for over a quarter of a century. He was universally respected and esteemed for the contributions he made to the progress and welfare of the community and was a prominent figure in various circles of the city, which he was serving as mayor at the time of his death.

Dr. McGraw was born at Fall River, March 19, 1882, the son of Hugh and Ann (Mumford) McGraw, the former a native of County Down, Ireland, the latter of Liverpool, England. His father, who died at the age of seventy-one years, came to the United States as a young man and first settled in New York City. Later he moved to Readville, Massachusetts, and was living there when the War Between the States broke out. Enlisting in the Union Army, he served with the cavalry throughout the conflict. Upon resuming civilian life, he went to Fall River, where he became a member of the police department and continued until his retirement, which occurred a few years before his passing. In Ireland he had married Ann Mumford, who died in 1925 at the age of eighty-three years. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom Andrew James McGraw was the youngest son.

Dr. McGraw received a general education in the public schools of Fall River and after completing his studies here determined to pursue a medical career. In this connection he went to Baltimore, Maryland, where he matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated a Doctor of Medicine with the class of 1906. The year he completed his professional training he returned to Fall River and established himself in practice. During the following year he removed



Herman E. Gutheim

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to Taunton and initiated a career there marked for its outstanding distinction in the field of medicine and public service. At the time the United States entered the World War, Dr. McGraw enlisted in the Medical Corps, was commissioned a first lieutenant and assigned to the 332d Regiment of the 83d Division, where he eventually attained the rank of major and was made regimental surgeon. He went overseas and was stationed on the Dalmatian coast and Montenegro. After receiving an honorable discharge, he resumed practice in Taunton.

Throughout his residence in this city, Dr. McGraw was one of the most active figures in the social and civic affairs and was honored by the citizenry in election to important and responsible public offices, including that of mayor, a post he filled efficiently for nearly eight years, from 1926 to 1928, inclusive, and from 1932 to 1935, inclusive. For twenty years he had been a member of the local school board, and as mayor served a chairman of that body for eight years. Professionally, Dr. McGraw was a member of the Taunton Medical Club, the Massachusetts Medical Society and the Massachusetts Medical Legal Society. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the local council of the Knights of Columbus, the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of Taunton Post, American Legion, and its past commander; member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. He was a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church of Taunton.

Dr. Andrew J. McGraw married (first) Emma Goldrick, who died two months after the wedding. He married (second) Florence M. Shannahan, who died in 1928, and they were the parents of two sons: 1. Andrew James, Jr., born May 4, 1921. 2. John, born April 28, 1923. Dr. McGraw married (third) Anna D. Coyle.

The death of Dr. McGraw occurred on April 20, 1936. His life had been one of service to mankind and he had been faithful always to the highest ideals of his profession. He never considered his personal convenience or welfare when these were opposed to his duties as a physician, winning the high respect and honor of all with whom he came in contact. Said an intimate friend:

One of the outstanding characteristics of Dr. McGraw was his sympathy with the poor and many families were helped by him as man, friend and doctor. He never thought of his own reward in his endeavors to do for others.

GUTHEIM, HERMAN E.—While it is no longer unusual for members of our fire departments to take special courses in their vocation, Herman E. Gutheim, chief of the fire department of Cambridge, is one of the very few long in active

service who made fire-fighting a career. After completing his academic education and gaining some experience in making a livelihood, he entered the Boston Fire College and Fire Department Drill School, among the first of their kind in America, and was duly graduated. He since has been connected with the Cambridge Fire Department for thirty-seven years, and has risen from a private to its head. Quite possibly the happiest moment in his life was in 1934, when as chief he entered the newly-built fire headquarters, said to be the finest of its kind in the United States.

Chief Gutheim was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, December 14, 1876, son of parents who were natives of Germany and who came to the United States in 1866 and settled in Cambridge, where his father was long engaged in cigar manufacturing. A grandfather, who migrated to the United States in the early 1850's and also became a resident of Cambridge, went from this city to the Civil War with the 28th Massachusetts Volunteers. After completing his education in the grammar and high schools of his birthplace, Herman E. Gutheim learned the upholstery trade and was employed by the Irving, Casson Company of Boston. As has been indicated, he studied fire-fighting and on December 19, 1899, was accepted as a private in the Cambridge Fire Department. He has filled all grades up to the highest, chief, to which office he was appointed in March, 1934.

Chief Gutheim is in command of one of the most modern fire departments and headquarters. There are ten stations in his district, with one hundred and ninety-two employees (1936).

Chief Gutheim is a member of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, of the New England Fire Chiefs Association, and the Massachusetts Fire Chiefs Association. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, and is a member of the Universalist Club of Boston.

On October 6, 1914, Herman E. Gutheim married Lydia I. Frye, and they are the parents of a daughter, Marjorie F. Gutheim, a student in Radcliffe College.

REED, SILAS DEAN—The long and important career of Silas Dean Reed was noteworthy for achievements in the field of public service. He was a former postmaster of Taunton, served as a member of the State Legislature and Senate and, throughout his life had been a prominent figure in the affairs of the local Republican organization. Professionally, a lawyer, he enjoyed an enviable reputation among his colleagues and had from time to time been called to lecture before some of the larger law schools of the State. Widely known through his fraternal affiliations, he was also identified with many of the leading social organizations of this vicinity.

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Silas Dean Reed was born in Taunton, June 25, 1872, son of the Hon. Charles Andrew and Welthea Nichols (Dean) Reed. His father, who died in 1900, was a native of Weymouth, Norfolk County. Hon. Charles A. Reed, also an attorney, practiced in Taunton throughout his career and was one of the outstanding personages of his time in the social and civic life of this community. For many years he was city solicitor, became mayor of Taunton in 1895, and was elected to the State Legislature, where he served in the Lower House and the Senate. He fraternized with King David Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, where he was Past Master, and worshipped at Saint Thomas Protestant Episcopal Church, where he was vestryman for many years. Hon. Charles A. Reed married Welthea Nichols Dean, of Taunton, daughter of Silas and Eliza (Walker) Dean, both deceased. They were also the parents of Frances A., who married Walter B. Clark, and to them two children were born, Edwin Reed and Elizabeth.

Silas Dean Reed received a general education in the schools of Taunton, later completing his studies at Bristol Academy, from which he was graduated. He then matriculated at Amherst College and received his Bachelor's degree from this institution with the class of 1893. For his legal training he attended the Boston University Law School and was admitted to the State bar in 1904. Until his death, in 1935, Mr. Reed maintained a general practice of law in Taunton which was marked by its outstanding distinction and success. A magnetic personality, gifted with an unusually fine oratorical ability, he became widely known and admired.

The career of Mr. Reed as a public official dates back to 1897, when he was elected to his first term as a member of the State Legislature, and served until 1902. His natural aptitude for legislative work and his accomplishments paved the way to his election to the State Senate in 1905, where he was to continue for two consecutive terms. Again, in 1918, he was named to this high office, where he remained for five years. His appointment as postmaster of Taunton was made by President Warren G. Harding, on October 7, 1922, and in a large measure reflected the important position he had come to assume in the affairs of the State Republican party. Throughout his long life he was an ardent supporter of this organization and made numerous contributions to its advancement and strength. For many years he was a member of the Republican City Committee and served as chairman of the body between 1903 and 1904. He also had been a member of the Republican State Central Committee.

The success achieved by Mr. Reed as a public official and his record as an attorney were the prime factors which moved the Boston University Law School to invite him to lecture on Massa-

chusetts legislative procedure, a task he carried on from 1906 to 1914. Socially, he devoted much of his interest to fraternal organizations, being a member of King David Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; and of Aleppo Temple, Boston, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He was affiliated with Sabbatia Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, where he was grand master for the State of Massachusetts from 1920 to 1921; Orient Lodge, No. 107, Knights of Pythias, of which he was past chancellor; and Taunton Lodge, No. 510, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Reed was a member of the Taunton Grange, and during his collegiate career was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity. Among his clubs were the Winthrop and the Segregansett Country, and he worshipped at the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In 1933 Silas Dean Reed married Helen V. Smith, of Taunton.

After a short illness Mr. Reed, on November 11, 1935, died at the home in which he had lived all his life. In his passing Taunton lost one of its notable lawyers, legislators and public officials, a citizen progressive and civic-minded, a man of many friends who esteemed him for his fine traits of character and nobility of life.

O'DONNELL, HON. JAMES E.—Judge James E. O'Donnell, a native and lifelong resident of Massachusetts is one of the most prominent members of the State's bar and bench.

Born in Chelmsford, September 29, 1875, Judge O'Donnell is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. James F. O'Donnell, the former a native of Lowell and the latter a former resident of Charlestown, Massachusetts. The valedictorian of his graduating class at St. Patrick's Boys' School, he matriculated at the Boston University School of Law as a member of the class of 1903. Admitted to the Massachusetts Bar Association in March of the same year, this former member of the Massachusetts Legislature has since confined his extensive practice to Lowell and vicinity.

After twice being elected chief executive of the city in the years 1912 and 1916-17, Mr. O'Donnell was appointed during this time as counsel for the Lowell finance commission. The August of 1929 found him being appointed associate justice of the Lowell District Court by former Governor Alvan T. Fuller.

To note his acting in the capacity of presiding officer at Lowell's recent Centennial Celebration, his being a former trustee of the Lowell City Library and of the Lowell Textile School during the years 1912-13-16 and 1917, as well as his being chairman of the auditorium trustees from 1931 to 1935, is but briefly sketching the salient features of this gentleman's career of service.

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Judge O'Donnell's fraternal affiliations are many. It is with great pride that the officials of the Yorick Club, of the Lowell Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Knights of Columbus, of the Loyal Order of Moose, of the Fraternal Order of Eagles, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, of the Celtic Club, and of the Highland Council of the Lowell Arcanum note Mr. O'Donnell's name on their membership rolls. Along professional lines, he is a member of the Massachusetts Law Society, the Lowell and other bar associations, and is a former president of the Boston University Alumni Association of Lowell from 1933 to 1935, inclusive.

In November, 1934, James E. O'Donnell married Gertrude Keene, and they are the parents of two children: James F. O'Donnell, 3d, and Ellen O'Donnell.

McDEVITT, EDWARD JOSEPH, Jr.—A member of the staff of Patterson, Teele and Dennis, accountants and auditors, of Boston, Massachusetts, for the past twenty years, Edward Joseph McDevitt, Jr., has been a certified public accountant since 1920.

Mr. McDevitt was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on April 8, 1898. After passing through the city of Boston public schools, graduating from the High School of Commerce in 1914, Mr. McDevitt attended Northeastern University in Boston, graduating in 1918 with the degree of Bachelor of Commercial Science. He is treasurer of the Massachusetts Society of Certified Public Accountants and has been a member of the American Institute of Accountants since 1919. Mr. McDevitt makes his home in Winchester.

CLARK, FORRESTER ANDREW—In 1868 Henry C. Wainwright and C. W. Armory founded the brokerage firm of H. C. Wainwright and Company, which is the second longest established concern of its kind in Boston. With the passing years, J. Dudley Clark became head of the company, and was, in 1936, succeeded as senior partner by his sons, Forrester Andrew Clark and J. Dudley Clark, Jr.

Forrester Andrew Clark is a native of Boston, born February 20, 1906. After attending St. Mark's School, he entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated, in 1929, a Bachelor of Arts. He went with H. C. Wainwright and Company, starting as a messenger. For two years he was given intensive training in the various departments of the concern, and in January, 1930, was admitted as a partner. As already mentioned, he, with his brother, have been the heads of the company since 1936, together with Melville P. Merritt.

F. A. Clark is a well-known club man, member of the Racquet, Harvard, Myopia Club, Harvard

'Varsity, Tennis and Badminton, and is president of the Union Boat Club. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, a member of the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

On June 28, 1931, Forrester Andrew Clark married Katherine Lee Burrage, of Boston, and they are the parents of two children: Cornelia Lee and Forrester Andrew, Jr.

WRIGHT, FRANK W.—Ranked among the prominent educators of the State of Massachusetts is Frank W. Wright, who for the past twenty years has occupied the post of director of the Division of Elementary and Secondary Education and the State teachers colleges throughout the Commonwealth. Prior to assuming his present post, he had taught school in his native State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wright was born at Sharon, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1880, and received a general education in the public schools of that State. After completing this part of his studies, he taught school and served as superintendent of schools at Uniontown, Pennsylvania, for a period of three years. He then attended Westminster College at New Wilmington, Pennsylvania, and later matriculated at Harvard University, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1907. In January, 1917, Mr. Wright came to Boston and assumed his present position, which he has occupied with distinction and success since. He is a member of the National Department of Superintendents, the National Education Association, the Massachusetts Superintendents Association, the School Masters Club, in which he is a past president, and the Harvard Teachers Association, for which he also served as president. Apart from these professional affiliations, Mr. Wright fraternizes with the Masonic Order and belongs to the Phi Delta Kappa fraternity. His principal hobby and diversion has been and is the raising of flowers.

In 1903 Mr. Wright married Genevieve Smith, a native of Pennsylvania, and they are the parents of three children: Frank W., Jr., Jean, and Hilda.

SULLIVAN, J. BURKE—Attorney and chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, Boston, J. Burke Sullivan is a native and lifelong resident of that city. He is the son of the late John F. Sullivan, prominent Boston lawyer, and the trustee of many estates, who was also a native of the metropolis, and graduate from Boston University, class of 1892. The older man married a Boston girl and they were the parents of four sons and one daughter: Lawrence F., Boston attorney, graduate from the Boston University Law School, 1933; Gerald D.; Gregory, a student at Boston

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College Law School; Mary I., graduate of Notre Dame Academy and Emanuel College; and J. Burke, of this review.

J. Burke Sullivan received his elementary education in city schools and was graduated from Boston College High School in 1920. Entering Boston College, from which he received his Bachelor of Arts degree with the class of 1924, he then matriculated at the Boston University School of Law, from which he was graduated, in 1927, a Bachelor of Laws. That same year he was admitted to the bar and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1931 Mr. Sullivan was appointed assistant corporation counsel. In 1937 he was appointed and confirmed chairman of the Board of Tax Appeals, and at the end of the same year was appointed chairman of the State Utilities Commission. He is rated as one of the best of the younger attorneys of Boston, a man who is making an enviable reputation in legal circles. Mr. Sullivan is a member of the Massachusetts State and the American Bar associations, and is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the M. C. O. F., the Boston University Alumni Association, the Boston College Alumni Association, and the Boston City Club. He is unmarried.

DEAN, ERNEST J.—It is seldom that public officials receive appointment who have such first-hand knowledge of the work they direct as does Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation for Massachusetts. From the time he was eighteen years old, he has been engaged in a variety of pursuits that have made him familiar not only with the natural resources of the Commonwealth, but especially with its fisheries and many allied features. He has fished the sea from the most northern State to the southernmost along the Atlantic Coast of the United States.

Mr. Dean is a native of Lawrence, born April 5, 1883. Educated in the grammar and high schools of New York City, where his family had been living from the time he was three years old, he went with his father to Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts, at the beginning of the present century to engage in commercial fishing. For a number of years his work took him from the Georges Banks to the Florida Keys. During six winters of this period in his career, he was the captain of a schooner yacht which cruised the Florida coast and the West Indies. By 1912 Mr. Dean had decided that he had had enough of the waters and settled down as the owner and operator of a general store at Chilmark, Marthas Vineyard. He also was appointed postmaster that same year. Then the United States entered the World War, and the postmastership was resigned and the store sold. He enlisted in the Merchant Marine, but before being assigned to any important duties, the

Armistice was signed, and he was back once more to civilian life and commercial fishing.

Since 1922 Ernest J. Dean has been a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, representing the first Dukes district, his repeated election being based upon services rendered rather than upon political activities. It is worthy of note that for nine of the fourteen years he has been in the House of Representatives he has been a member of the Committee on Conservation, during five of these years acting as its chairman. He also has served on the Harbors and Public Lands Committee for five years; was on the Ways and Means Committee for four years; and has been a member of the Committee on Rules for three years. He was vice-chairman of the Recess Commission in 1928, appointed to study the shellfish industry of Massachusetts, with a view to its conservation and improvement. Mr. Dean also served as a member of the Recess Commission to revise and codify the inland fish and game laws, and was chairman of a similar commission to revise and codify the marine fisheries laws, 1930 to 1931. He was appointed by Governor Curley, on December 5, 1935, Commissioner of Conservation, a post he has filled with remarkable ability and effectiveness. In connection with this office, Mr. Dean is director of the Division of Forestry, director of the Division of Parks, member of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, collaborator with the U. S. S. and E. C. W. He is also a member of the Recreation Commission of New England, the National Resources Board, member of the advisory committee of the Massachusetts Arborists Association, and is consultant for conservative study, Nashua River Survey, and the Blackstone River Survey.

Although a busy man, Mr. Dean has found time to give to civic service and to enjoy various associations with his fellowmen. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the I. O. R. M., and he is a Past Master of the local Grange, and district deputy of the Massachusetts State Grange. Among his clubs are the Boston City, the Martha's Vineyard Rod and Gun Club, and he has served on the board of directors of the Canopy Club of Boston.

On December 12, 1905, Ernest J. Dean married Marion C. West, of Chilmark, and they are the parents of two children: Dora Frances and Hazel Worth, both students in the Tisbury High School.

LADD, SAMUEL TILDEN, M. D.—Comptroller, Port of Boston, Samuel Tilden Ladd, M. D., came to this post in 1933 with a background of extensive professional experience and prominence in public life. He is a native of Epping, New Hampshire, born February 7, 1877, son of Samuel Plummer and Sarah Jane (Dodge) Ladd, both also natives of that State.

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Dr. Ladd prepared for college in the public schools; spent two and a half years at the University of New Hampshire; and was graduated from the Dartmouth Medical School in 1900, a Doctor of Medicine. The following eighteen months were spent in the New York Post-Graduate Hospital, and then for a year he engaged in the practice of his profession in New York City. In 1903 Dr. Ladd opened offices in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where he has since served a constantly enlarging clientele as physician and surgeon. He has been a member of the staff of the Portsmouth Hospital since 1909, and is a member of the American Medical Association; the New Hampshire State Medical Society, of which he is a former president, and was reelected president in 1937; the Rockingham County Medical Association; and the Portsmouth Medical Society.

With the civic and political affairs of Portsmouth, Dr. Ladd early became identified, and he has served Portsmouth and the State in various offices. In 1916 he was elected mayor of the city, his able administration at this time covering three terms. In 1923 he was elected to this office for another term, an honor based upon his previous efficient régime. He is credited with being a prime factor in the advance and betterment of Portsmouth along many lines. In 1925 Dr. Ladd was elected to the New Hampshire Senate from the Twenty-fourth Senatorial District. On August 22, 1933, he received a recess appointment to his present Boston Port post, and on January 1, 1934, was given a permanent appointment as Comptroller, Port of Boston, by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. His activities in this position have met with general approval.

Dr. Ladd is a staunch Democrat in his political allegiance and has been influential and prominent in party councils and campaigns. In 1916 he was chosen a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, held at St. Louis, Missouri; in 1924 was elected a delegate to the New York National Convention of the party; and again in 1932 was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, Illinois, where he was a member of the platform committee. Four years later he attended as a delegate the convention held in Philadelphia, where he again served on the platform committee. Dr. Ladd, in addition to his professional associations, has been a Mason since June, 1900, member of Sullivan Lodge, No. 19, Free and Accepted Masons, of Epping, New Hampshire, and is also affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On November 17, 1905, Samuel Tilden Ladd, M. D., married Ellen Elizabeth Baybutt, who was born in Charley, England, and came with her parents to the United States as a girl of eleven years. Dr. and Mrs. Ladd are the parents of three sons:

1. Bradley B., graduate of Dartmouth University, 1929, with the degree Bachelor of Science, and is also a B. H. D. of this institution. 2. Peter Knox Ladd. 3. John T. Ladd, who is an artist.

RILEY, HON. JOSEPH—Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court, Joseph Riley has been connected with the courts of the New England metropolis for almost a quarter of a century. He is a native and lifelong resident of Boston, born March 25, 1892, son of Thomas Francis and Abigail J. (McSwiney) Riley, both natives of this city, the family originally coming from Ireland at an early period in New England annals. His parents died when he was but ten or twelve years of age.

Judge Riley is the youngest of twelve children, of whom only four are living at the present time. He received his education in the public schools of Boston, supplemented by studies in Bryant and Stratton's Commercial School and Northeastern College of Law. He was graduated from the latter in 1918, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and was admitted to the bar in September of that same year. In 1919 he became an assistant clerk of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, and continued as such until 1933, which year he was appointed by the Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to the position of clerk of said court, succeeding John F. Cronin, who died in December, 1933.

In 1934 Mr. Riley was a candidate for the nomination by both the Democratic and Republican parties for the position he then occupied as clerk of the Supreme Court, winning in the Republican primaries, but failed to win the election. At the beginning of 1935 he returned to the private practice of his profession in Boston. In December, 1936, he was appointed by Governor Curley, with the unanimous vote of the Council, to be an Associate Justice of the Boston Municipal Court. Judge Riley is a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts Bar Association, the Bar Association of the City of Boston, and the Law Society of Massachusetts. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus and prior to his appointment to the judiciary, he was a member of the Hendricks Club, Boston's famous Democratic Club.

In 1917 Joseph Riley married Kathryn Florence Walsh, of Manchester-by-the-Sea, Massachusetts, and they have two sons: Joseph, Jr., and Edward Francis.

POPE, SAMUEL J.—As chief of the Fire Department of Boston, Samuel J. Pope has given a great deal of his attention to preventing, as well as to fighting, fires. He has frequently said that he derives the greatest satisfaction from the pre-

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ventive phase of his duties, a work that truly challenges the intelligence and ingenuity of man.

Mr. Pope was born September 15, 1889, in Charlestown, and he often has told how it was his father's wish that he should never be a fireman, though he believed that his father's mind would have changed had he been able to witness the success that he encountered in his career as fireman and the personal satisfaction that came as a result of this success. The public schools of Charlestown, his birthplace, provided the early education of Samuel J. Pope. On February 24, 1913, he entered the Boston Fire Department as a private in the ranks, afterward attended the Boston Fire College and there was graduated in 1923. Promotions came to him from time to time in recognition of his accomplishments. He was made a lieutenant on April 12, 1926; a captain on August 22, 1927; district chief on February 28, 1930; deputy chief of the department on July 6, 1934; and chief on November 21, 1936. His service to the Fire Department of Boston has been rich in its value to the city and its people and institutions, and all the promotions that have come to him have been well deserved.

About 2,800 men are engaged in the important work of fire-fighting under the direction of Mr. Pope. As Mr. Pope said when he was elevated to the chief's position:

Prevention of fires will be my greatest effort. The importance of that part of the profession cannot be overestimated. I appreciate more than I can say the confidence of Commissioner McLaughlin and Mayor Mansfield in naming me chief, and I will do everything in my power to justify that confidence.

The reduction of fire losses will be evidence of my appreciation. For several years I have been engaged in the division of fire prevention, and we have managed to bring the loss down to \$2,030,000, a reduction of 60 per cent. in five years. I am ambitious to do more in that direction.

At the time of his selection for chief of the department, he was the youngest chief ever chosen. A deep student, he makes it his business to read all the material on fire prevention that he can discover. Promotions have rewarded him for this policy of extending his horizons of knowledge, with the result that he was the youngest lieutenant in the department's history, as well as the youngest captain, the youngest district chief and the youngest deputy chief. Each of these promotions came after competitions with several other candidates for the positions. As a fireman and fire-fighting official, Mr. Pope has shown himself to be a believer in the value of the "post mortem," finding always that he has learned much from examinations conducted after fires. "I like to study a fire after it is over," he said on one occasion. "You can learn a great deal from such an examination.

Every fire has its own peculiar particulars, and post-mortem examinations teach a great many valuable lessons."

Shortly after his initial appointment to the department, Mr. Pope was aide and chauffeur to Deputy Chief Shallow. As a private he also served with Engine No. 41, at Brighton, and Engine No. 4, Bulfinch Street, where he was chauffeur to District Chief Fox, whom he at length succeeded as chief. As a lieutenant he was with Engine Company No. 8, and as captain was in charge of Ladder Company No. 1, in Friend Street. His assignment as district chief was in the South End, and as deputy chief he was in charge of fire prevention work in the city. In the succession of promotions that came to him, Mr. Pope was "high man" on the Civil Service list in every instance. In 1923, when he was graduated from the fire college, it was with the highest honors. Several times he has been cited for bravery, and on two occasions has been cited for saving lives at fires. He is active today in a number of organizations of firemen, belonging to the Russell Fire Club, the Massachusetts State Firemen's Association, the Officers of Fire Club, International Association of Fire Chiefs, vice-president of New England Fire Chiefs. He is a member of the Catholic Order of Foresters.

A sturdy man, he stands five feet, nine inches tall, and weighs two hundred pounds. His hair is slightly tinged with gray. His nature is scholarly and studious, and his whole career shows that he has taken fire-fighting as a serious matter and not as a mere job. He is an ardent baseball fan, though his sympathies are not entirely with the Boston teams. He likes the Detroit Tigers, because Charley Gehringer is on that team and is one of his closest friends. He also enjoys golf, though he does not have much time to play it. He is also fond of moving pictures and the theatre, but likewise finds little time for these forms of recreation.

PIERCE, HENRY HASKINS—A sound appraisal of the career of Henry Haskins Pierce, president of the Merchants Coöperative Bank of Boston, as a banker can be gained from the work he has accomplished as financier and Commissioner of the State Banking Department. It is a tribute to his ability that he was called upon to serve the State in such an important and responsible capacity during one of the most critical economic periods it has ever faced; that he has supervised the affairs of this office in a highly efficient and commendatory manner and that through his efforts the banking system of this State has not only survived as a stronger institution, but thousands of small investors have recovered savings in closed banks that might otherwise have

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been lost. His long experience as an executive officer with some of the largest banking houses in the city of Boston for the past twenty-three years has amply qualified and equipped him for the work he has undertaken. It is estimated that during his tenure of office with this State department over seventy-five million dollars have been released to depositors of closed banks.

Henry Haskins Pierce was born in Malden, October 23, 1892, and received a general education in the public schools of his native community, completing his high school studies here in 1911. Directly after leaving school he began his banking career with the Malden Trust Company, as a bookkeeper, remaining until 1913, at which time he removed to Boston, where he became associated with the Beacon Trust Company in 1916. During the sixteen years he served with this institution he rose to the post of vice-president and retained this post through the ensuing consolidations. The bank was merged with the Atlantic National Bank, which in turn was absorbed by the First National Bank of Boston. He was with the latter institution when Bank Commissioner, Arthur Gay, requested that he become Supervisor of Liquidations in charge of all closed State banks during the troublous times in 1932. Mr. Pierce accepted and entered the State Department of Banking in August, 1932. Two years later, on December 5, 1934, he was appointed State Bank Commissioner by Governor Ely. In this office, which is one of the most important in the Commonwealth, Mr. Pierce has supervision over eight hundred and three State banking institutions. In commenting on his appointment a local press release said: "Mr. Pierce has had a solid training in banking over a period of more than twenty years, rising up in the ranks in banks with experience in every department of banking, and brings to the service of the Commonwealth an invaluable knowledge and ability for the position he holds as Commissioner of Banks . . . Those who know Henry H. Pierce for his character and ability credit him with all the necessary qualifications for the position. If Mr. Pierce's sole interest was the salary paid him as commissioner, he could easily obtain a salary many times greater in private employment for his services, but his great interest and pride in serving the Commonwealth far outweighs the consideration of salary received." It goes on to review Mr. Pierce's activities as Supervisor of Liquidations and focuses attention on some of the useful innovations he introduced, which not only have won favor in this State, but have also been adopted in other sections of the country. One of his most notable contributions had to do with the adoption of a system that released money to depositors following liquidations, enabling them to make use of moneys, which resulted in their ability to hold securities and prevented large losses during de-

pressions. Small depositors were paid first and in full. It is estimated that by following this procedure over one hundred thousand persons recovered their total savings. Mr. Pierce served as Bank Commissioner through strenuous financial and political times until January, 1937, when he accepted the presidency of the Merchants Coöperative Bank of Boston, a position which had been held open for him for six months. This bank is the largest of its kind in the metropolis.

Professionally, Mr. Pierce is a member of the Bank Officers' Association. Despite the burden of business and official duties, he has found time to devote to the social and civic affairs of the community. He is a member of the Stony Brae Golf Club, the Quincy Club, the Duxbury Yacht Club, the local post of the American Legion, and fraternally is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, a member of all the higher bodies, including Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. During the World War he enlisted in the United States Army and became a private, first class, in the Ordnance Division.

On October 15, 1918, Henry Haskins Pierce married Alice Norton, of Dorchester, and they are the parents of one son: Henry Haskins, Jr., born March 27, 1921, now a student in the Tabor Academy, Marion, Massachusetts.

WISNIOSKI, STANLEY W.—Ranked among the prominent citizens of the city of Chelsea is Stanley W. Wisnioski, attorney, financier and civic leader, who for over a decade has engaged in a highly successful and lucrative legal practice in this section of the State and through his accomplishments has not only attained a distinctive place in the life of the community, but has also gained the deep esteem and respect of his colleagues and the public at large. As a native of Poland, he has assumed a position of leadership in Polish-American affairs. Mr. Wisnioski is a member of many of the leading clubs and fraternal organizations and politically has been one of the most active figures in the affairs of the State and local Democratic organizations.

Stanley W. Wisnioski was born in Sanok, Poland, April 27, 1897. He received the early part of his general education in the public schools of his native community, and in 1911 came to this country with his parents, who settled in Ware, Massachusetts. He attended the high school here and completed his studies in 1917. He then matriculated at Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, from where he was graduated with a Bachelor of Laws degree in the class of 1921. The same year he was admitted to the Washington bar and secured a position with the legal branch of the Department of Commerce, where he was to remain until 1923, when he came

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to the city of Boston, passed the Massachusetts State bar examinations and established himself in a general practice which he has since conducted in this community and Chelsea with outstanding distinction and success. Professionally, he belongs to the American Bar Association and the Chelsea-Revere Bar Association. In conjunction with his professional activities, he has also become a prominent figure in the financial realm of the city of Boston, where he is president and a member of the board of directors of the Andrew Square Coöperative Bank of Boston. Polish by birth, Mr. Wisnioski has become a leader in Polish-American affairs and today serves as attorney for the Polish Government in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. He also is president of the Polish-American Democratic League of Massachusetts, and belongs to the Polish-American Chamber of Commerce in New York.

Throughout his residence in this State, Mr. Wisnioski has been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and through his contributions to the administration and progress of the organization, has been chosen for important office. He is a member of the State Democratic Committee and during the election served as Presidential Elector. He has served as a member of the Chelsea Park Commission since 1930. On July 22, 1936, he was appointed by Governor Curley as Commissioner of the State Industrial Accident Board for a term of five years. In 1936 he was elected president of the Polish-American National Bar Association, an organization of lawyers of Polish descent in twenty states of the United States.

Mr. Wisnioski is a member of the United States Chamber of Commerce and socially belongs to many clubs and fraternal organizations in the State. When the United States entered the World War, he enlisted in the Army and attended the Officers Training School in Waco, Texas, where he was commissioned a lieutenant in the infantry. He is now a captain in the Massachusetts National Guard.

On November 17, 1927, Mr. Wisnioski married Helen J. Kievich, of Boston, and they are the parents of one son: Stanley, Jr., born December 17, 1928. The family resides at No. 254 Washington Avenue, in Chelsea. Mr. Wisnioski maintains business quarters at No. 11 Beacon Street.

CRONIN, TIMOTHY J.—The appointment in 1933 of Timothy J. Cronin by Collector Joseph P. Carney, as Chief of the Income Division of Massachusetts, met with general approval, for he already had a reputation for public service. As the youngest representative ever sent from Cambridge to the Massachusetts Legislature, he made good under conditions that were adverse, his youth and youthful appearance mitigating against his securing a hearing on the floor of the Lower

House. Despite numerous difficulties, he managed to introduce and sponsor social legislation of the most modern type, not only doing an important service to the people of the Commonwealth, but incidentally made his name well known to the citizens of the State.

Mr. Cronin was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 14, 1904, son of Michael J. and Catherine (Hunt) Cronin, both natives of Ireland and now deceased. They were residents of Cambridge to the days of their passing, Michael J. Cronin being long a foreman for the Coleman Construction Company of Boston. The son was sent to the elementary schools and was graduated from the Peabody Grammar School. He also attended the Cambridge Latin School at Boston, and the Suffolk Law School. He was twenty-four when he was graduated from Boston College, and in that same year, 1928, he was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature, where he served two terms. Mr. Cronin was appointed to such committees as those on pensions, taxation, and the joint committee on ways and means. Credit is given him by his confreres for being primarily responsible for the passing of the act, requiring the payment of an annuity of \$1,000 to the widow of a fireman or policeman killed in the performance of his duty. He was the first to introduce and secure a measure for a study and survey of a proposed Harvard Square subway from Harvard Square to North Cambridge and Arlington. He was one of the authors of the present Old Age Assistance Law, and was prominently active in furthering other progressive legislation. As stated, his appointment as Chief of the Income Tax Division of Massachusetts came in 1933. Mr. Cronin is a member of the Cambridge Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and of the Boston College Club of Cambridge.

On September 21, 1929, Timothy J. Cronin married Elizabeth M. Sugrue, of Allston, and they are the parents of two children: Timothy J., Jr., born February 6, 1931, and Rita M., born May 16, 1933.

O'TOOLE, MRS. MARY E.—As postmaster of Leominster, Mrs. Mary E. O'Toole has performed a work of importance and value in her community. Her life has been an active one along many lines, and she is one of her city's honored and respected citizens.

Mrs. O'Toole's father was also a distinguished citizen of Massachusetts, and was at one time postmaster of Acton. He was born in the same house in which he is now living. Mrs. O'Toole's grandfather came from Ireland and her father continued the civic activities that had been begun in the generation preceding him. He is now chairman of the Board of Registers, an office that he

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has held for nearly a half century. He was one of a family of six children, three of whom are living. Mrs. O'Toole's father is eighty-one years of age. He was for a number of years connected with the railway industry in the town where he lived. He is a staunch Democrat, like all the other members of his family, and a member of the Knights of Columbus. He married Annie McCarthy of Littleton, Massachusetts, member of a pioneer family. She died in 1934 at the age of seventy-nine years. She was the mother of four children, one of whom is now postmaster in West Acton, having been appointed by President Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

Mrs. O'Toole received her early education in the public schools, later attending and being graduated from the Boston Teachers' College. She then accepted a position as teacher in the Boston schools and continued in that position until her marriage, September 30, 1911, to Mark I. O'Toole, who was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, member of an old family and son of Patrick O'Toole. Reared in this community, he entered the comb manufacturing business while still a young man. This was then the leading industry of this town. For some time he was connected with the firm of B. F. Blodgett, finally becoming its president and operating it in a manner satisfactory to its many customers and associates, right up to his sudden death. He served in the Spanish-American War with credit, having been promoted to a corporal during the conflict. He was a member of the Knights of Columbus, holding the rank of grand knight in this fraternity and having served also as State Counsellor. He was president of the Rotary Club over a period of many years, as well as chairman of the Democratic city committee in Leominster. He also served on the Board of Registry. He belonged to the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He died suddenly on November 28, 1930, at the age of fifty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. O'Toole became the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, a teacher in the Leominster Junior High School. 2. David, a law student. 3. Richard, a printer. 4. Mark, studying at Cushing Academy, Ashburnham. 5. Edward, at St. Bernard's High School, Fitchburg. 6. Anna, a high school student. 7. Jane, an elementary school pupil.

Mrs. O'Toole's work as postmaster of Leominster has been characterized by faithfulness to her trust and by splendid efficiency and fair-dealing. The post office itself is a beautiful structure, attracting the attention of visitors to the city because of its imposing architecture and solidity, even though it stands in the city's center, in the midst of many imposing structures. The office has about forty

employees, including fourteen carriers, ten clerks, an assistant postmaster, a superintendent of mails and two sub-clerks, as well as one rural carrier, a messenger for special mail, and two employees who have the custody of the establishment. Mrs. O'Toole's busy life and broad experience have well equipped her for the contribution that she has made to the local postal system, and her deep interest in the general welfare of the people of this district has been shown not only in her business but in her helpfulness with the programs and aims of the Parent-Teachers' Association and many other organized groups.

GOREY, EDWARD FRANCIS—The responsible task of supervising the activities of the Taunton Fire Department has been designated to Edward Francis Gorey. Few men could be better qualified for this position from the standpoint of experience, ability and leadership. He has been a member of this branch of the service for nearly fifteen years, and during this period has risen through the ranks, achieving promotion through his own efforts and ability.

Edward Francis Gorey was born in Taunton, August 6, 1899, the son of Dominick and Anna (Gilroy) Gorey. His father, who was a native of Ireland, came to this country with his parents when he was two years of age. On the voyage Dominick's father passed away; his mother settled in Taunton. Here Dominick Gorey secured a general education and learned the carpenter's trade, which he was to follow throughout his life, doing much construction work for the State. His wife, Anna Gilroy, a native of Taunton, was the daughter of Edward F. and Ann (Cummisky) Gilroy. Her father also a native of Ireland, came to this country with his parents who located in Taunton. With the outbreak of the Civil War he walked to Boston and enlisted in the regular army, serving for three years during which time he was taken prisoner. He was prominent in the affairs of Taunton and for many years was commander of the Grand Army of the Republic organization in this city. Dominick and Anna (Gilroy) Gorey, as before stated, were the parents of Edward Francis Gorey and also of the following children: 1. Walter. 2. Lewis. 3. Anna. Dominick Gorey passed away in Taunton in 1927 at the age of sixty-two years.

Edward Francis Gorey received a general education in the public schools of Taunton and after completing his studies secured employment with a jewelry factory here, where he worked for two years. He then worked for a like period in the mills and at the age of nineteen years joined the post office department as a letter carrier, serving in this capacity for four years. His association with the Taunton Fire Department dates back to 1920. He soon displayed his aptitude for this

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work and three years after joining the force was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. In 1924 he was appointed captain and on January 1, 1934, was named chief of the department and was given complete supervision over fifty-seven permanent men and thirty call men, located at five fire stations throughout the city.

During the World War Chief Gorey enlisted in the army in July, 1918, was originally stationed at Camp Devens and later transferred to the Officers Training Camp at Plattsburg, New York, where he was made a sergeant and appointed to train drafted men. He is a member of the local post of the American Legion and widely known fraternally, holding membership in the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and also belonging to the Lions Club.

HOLLAND, BERT E.—A chief justice is the authority for the statement—a good lawyer should be born on a farm, spend a half dozen years teaching and not apply for admission to the bar until “he can grow a full beard.” Bert E. Holland, well known Boston attorney qualifies on all three counts. One might add that his noteworthy career may have been forwarded by the fact that he is of New England birth and ancestry.

Bert E. Holland was born at Wilmot, New Hampshire, August 18, 1866, son of Joshua and Pluma F. (Stearns) Holland. His father was a life long farmer and the son stayed on the farm during the period when farming was none too profitable. He was educated in the district schools of his native town and in Proctor Academy, Andover, New Hampshire, from which he graduated in 1888, then entered Dartmouth College, but necessity for earning a livelihood brought his college days to a swift end.

He then turned his attention to teaching in the public schools—first at Springfield, Vermont, then at Penacook, New Hampshire, and afterwards, at Dennis, Massachusetts, where in 1896, he resigned as principal of the high school to take up the study of law.

He entered Boston University Law School that fall and was graduated in 1899 with a degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in 1913 with a degree of Master of Laws. He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in the fall of 1899 and began practice in Boston where he has since maintained his office.

In his devotion to his profession he has been constant and faithful. No popular political excitement has drawn his footsteps from the chosen path of his profession. No allurements of public office, so potent with many, have distracted his mind, but with a single eye to the career he had marked out for himself and obedient to its behests he has gained position and honor in the legal ranks. He was appointed a Special Justice of the Municipal

Court of the West Roxbury District in the City of Boston, January 4, 1922, a position calling not only for a judicial training but a judicial temperament as well.

In his non-professional life Mr. Holland has been actively interested in civic affairs and municipal government although never desirous of political office.

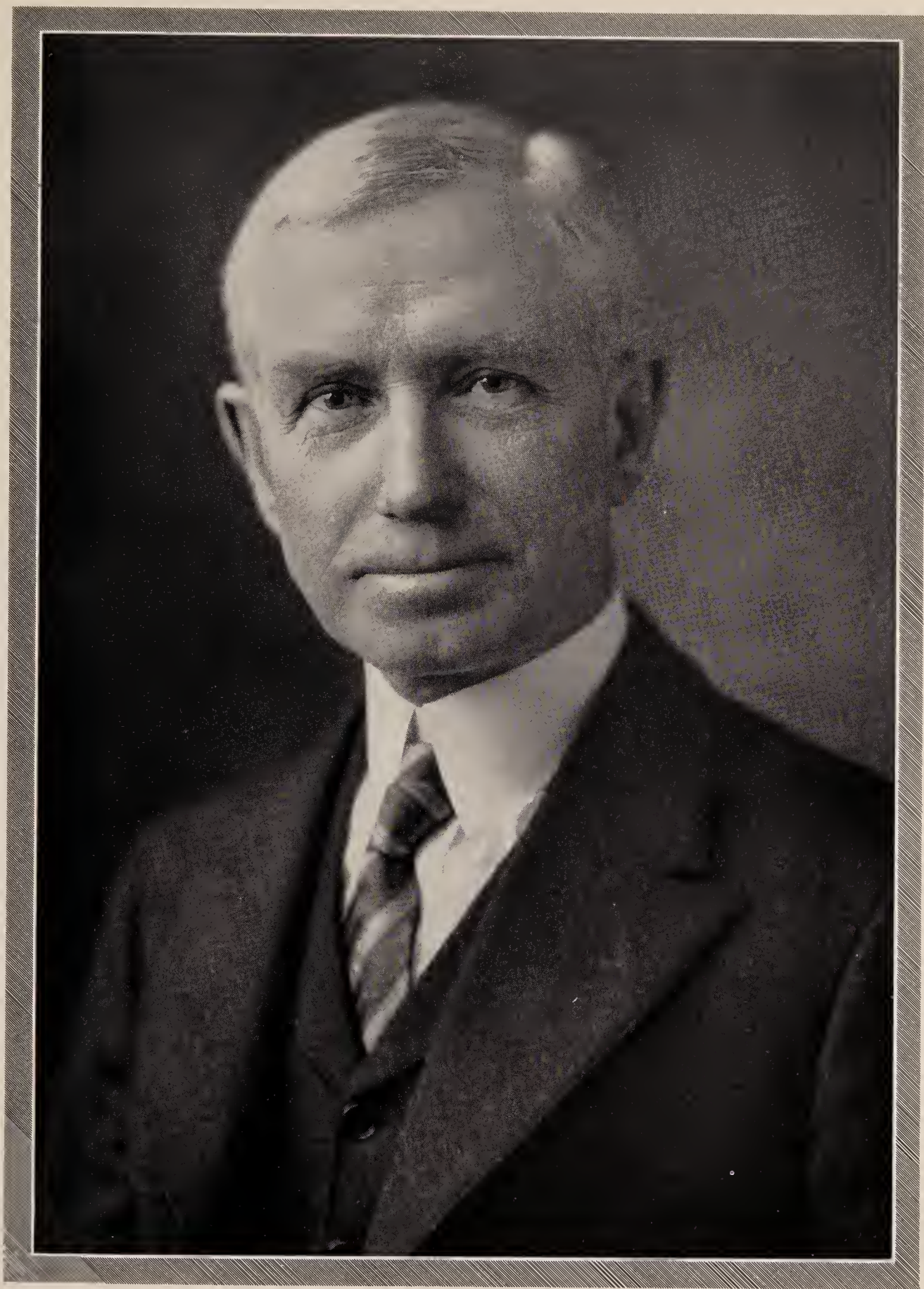
He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts Bar Association, Boston Bar Association and the City and University clubs in Boston. He is a member of the Masonic Fraternity and the Sons of the American Revolution.

He was married July 27, 1907, to Helen F. Chapman of East Dennis, and resides in Boston.

FAHEY, JOHN D.—Extensively engaged in business in Bristol County, John D. Fahey is one of Taunton's leading funeral directors.

Mr. Fahey was born December 12, 1869, at East Taunton, Massachusetts, son of John and Catharine (Scanlan) Fahey and grandson of Dennis Fahey, a native of Ireland, who died without ever coming to the New World. The father, John Fahey, was born in County Limerick, Ireland, came as a young man to the United States, and here became a puddler in the foundry of an iron mill and remained in the iron industry for the rest of his life. He died in July, 1881, honored and esteemed by all who knew him. His wife, mother of John D. Fahey, was a native of County Cork, Ireland. She died in 1920.

In the public schools of East Taunton, his birthplace, John D. Fahey received his early education, and while still very young he was employed in the rolling mills of East Taunton. Afterward he became associated with the shovel works, continuing in that business until it was removed from this region and then proceeding to learn the blacksmith's trade with a Mr. Brennan. Entering the employ of Brownell and Burt, then prominent carriage-makers and more recently engaged in automobile work, he remained with them for about three years as a blacksmith. Resigning from that position to take up his permanent labors as a mortician, he formed an association with John Reed, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, so gaining a thoroughly practical experience in his chosen field of endeavor. He then became connected with Thomas O. Day in the undertaking business, and was so engaged until 1895, the year in which he went into business for himself in Brookline. In 1897 he purchased the business of William McKenna, of Woonsocket, Rhode Island, removing the headquarters of the enterprise to Taunton and taking quarters at No. 13 Cohannet Street. He carried on the business under his own name until, in 1917, he incorporated it as the John Fahey Company, Inc. From the outset he had been fully aware of every new development in his profession, and with the passing



Bert E. Holland

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of the years he developed an extensive patronage because of his proven ability to meet every need of his customers and of the times in which he lived. His extensive parlors and showrooms, his room equipped for autopsies, his modern ambulance service for sick and accident cases, and his own remarkable personality and thoughtfulness of others: these have been qualities that have endeared Mr. Fahey to all who have known him and that caused him to be successful in his labors and esteemed in his community.

Politically Mr. Fahey is connected with the Democratic party, and he has served as a member of the Taunton Board of Health since 1906 and is now agent of the board. He is a member of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters, the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Fraternal Order of Eagles, and the Improved Order of Red Men.

John D. Fahey married, in June, 1899, Mary E. Dunn, of Boston, daughter of John and Mary (Rowe) Dunn, both natives of Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Fahey are the parents of one child, a daughter, Kathleen M. Fahey, who was born April 30, 1908.

WHITE, ALBERT ROSCOE—An outstanding business man of Taunton, Albert Roscoe White was a trained lawyer, assistant general manager of the Mount Hope Finishing Company at North Dighton, and chairman of the committee on legislative policies and appointments of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. His contribution to his State and to the different communities with which he was intimately associated was a significant one, rich in value to local people and institutions and influential in its effects upon the whole of commercial life.

Mr. White, who was also known for his kindness, generosity and delightful personal qualities, was born March 28, 1877, in Boston, Massachusetts, son of John Edward and Sophia Elizabeth (Duffy) White and member of an old and honorable family. He traced his ancestry back to William White, from whom he represented the eighth generation in direct line of descent. William White was a resident of Boston, and there died in 1673. His son, Cornelius White, lived from 1647 to 1685. His son, also named Cornelius White, lived from 1675 to 1754 and was the first of the line to come to Taunton. His son, the third Cornelius White, was born in 1721 and died in 1787. The fourth Cornelius White lived from 1754 to 1806. His son, Gustavus Adolphus White, lived from 1801 to 1875, and was the grandfather of Albert R. White.

Albert R. White's father, John Edward White, was born in 1850 and died in 1909. He was active

in railway affairs through the whole of his busy lifetime, working mostly in association with two systems, the Old Colony and the New York, New Haven and Hartford. His wife, Sophia Elizabeth (Duffy) White, was born in Hillsboro, New Brunswick, Canada, and died in November, 1934, at the age of eighty-two years.

In the public schools of Boston, the city of his birth, Albert Roscoe White received his early education, later being graduated from New Bedford High School in 1894. He then spent two years at the Boston University College of Liberal Arts, and studied for his profession at the School of Law of the same university, taking the Bachelor of Laws degree in 1898. On February 15, 1899, he was admitted to the bar of his native State, and shortly afterward he began his professional practice in Taunton as a member of the firm of White and White. The senior member of this firm for a number of years was the late Judge Lloyd E. White, an honored lawyer and judge of his day. Specializing in corporate and tax law, Mr. White quickly won an enviable position in his profession. Judge White's son, Everett Sargent White, became the junior member of the firm in 1912, and after Judge White's retirement Albert R. White acted as head of the firm. Though no blood relationship existed between Mr. White and his two partners, the association was a peculiarly happy one and the firm enjoyed the highest ranking in its profession.

Mr. White's work in the law led to a gradual expansion of his interests and a full participation in the business, civic and social life of his community and his times. His corporate work particularly brought him to the fore in industry and finance, and one of his very special interests was the Mount Hope Finishing Company, which he first served as legal counsel and later in an official capacity. He was retained by the company in 1903 and was its counsel until September 1, 1916, the date on which he was engaged to reorganize the employment and service department of the organization. Two years later, in 1918, he was made assistant general manager of the company, and he continued to fill that post for the rest of his life. In that position he devoted his energies mostly to development of the whole enterprise, his keen foresight and practical experience bringing the desired results. At his death, Joseph K. Milliken, treasurer of the Mount Hope Finishing Company, spoke of his services in the following words:

About twenty-five years ago he first began to advise the Mount Hope Finishing Company. The association became increasingly more intimate, and some fifteen years ago he started to make his office where the greater part of his time was spent—with us in North Dighton. His interest in everything connected with the village was very sincere. He had summered here as a boy, and the White family, of which he was a member, had been among the earlier settlers here, so

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that he was familiar with the village before our business was established, and took an active part in its subsequent improvement and development. In his association with this company he has listened with the greatest patience to all the problems of a personal character that are constantly with us. In all matters where the welfare of the corporation was concerned he has given absolutely without limit of his time and energy. When a matter was referred to him it needed no subsequent following up by anybody else. He represented this company in all matters that had to do with taxes, legislation and tariff.

After thus commending Mr. White's work with the Mount Hope Finishing Company, Mr. Milliken went on to pay tribute to his activities in connection with other organizations:

He was active in the affairs of the National Association of Finishers, the Textile Traffic Association of Providence, and the Associated Industries of Massachusetts. His good judgment and leadership in the common problems of industry made many other manufacturers and employers glad to accept and look to him for inspiration.

In addition to the interest which he has taken in this company, he has given unsparingly of his time in other things, like the Bristol County Trust Company and the Taunton Coöperative Bank, of which he was an active director. His passing brings great sorrow to all of us who have been intimately associated with him and appreciated his sincerity and loyalty.

In addition to the associations mentioned by Mr. Milliken, Mr. White was a member of the National Association of Finishers of Cotton Fabrics and was affiliated with many organizations doing valuable public work. Politically he was a Republican. He was a member of the City Council under the old form of government, representing the Second Ward in that body for two years. He was for nine years on the School Committee of Taunton, and was for four years city solicitor. He was active for a year and a half as chairman of the Electric Lighting Commission. In 1900 and 1901 he was chairman of the Republican city committee. He had great responsibilities during the World War period, serving from April 1, 1917, to February 1, 1918, as a member of the Department of Justice with the Criminal Investigation Bureau at Boston and having full control over the Bristol County district. Until January 1, 1919, he was active in the Department of Labor as a member of the advisory board of the United States Employment Service for the State of Massachusetts. For a part of the time he was special arbiter for the allocation of labor to the lumber camps of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont. He received certificates from the Federal Government in acknowledgment of his services.

Fraternally Mr. White was associated with Charles H. Titus Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, in which order he was also connected with

St. Mark's Chapter of the Royal Arch Masons; Sutton Commandery of Knights Templar, of New Bedford; and Palestine Temple of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, of Providence, Rhode Island. He also belonged to Taunton Lodge, No. 150, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and was a foremost figure in the Winthrop Club. He attended the Unitarian Church.

Outstanding in all his business endeavors was Mr. White's interest in the deeper and more serious affairs of industry and life. He worked out his own business philosophy and sought by his own proven methods to apply it. Practical and attentive to details, he fought for high tariffs when he saw the Massachusetts manufactures would be helped by such duties. As to trade wars, both between companies and between nations, he had very definite opinions. "An embargo is not a friendly act," he said, "and except in the most vital emergency should never be indulged in." The publication, "Industry," in its issue of December 19, 1931, wrote as follows of his attitude in this respect:

Albert White felt in every vein in his body that destructive competition and all its corollary disasters to producer, distributor and consumer were not due to the inherent viciousness of business men but rather to their lack of knowledge of the real facts, and that as associations of industrialists increased their usefulness as bureaus of fact-finding, economic research, giving members information upon which to predicate their actions and pointing out to them the established ebb and flow of market conditions, so business and its methods would keep on improving.

Albert Roscoe White married, in 1902, at Taunton, Alice M. Richardson, of this city, daughter of Frederick and Isabelle (Black) Richardson, long prominent residents of Bristol County. Mr. and Mrs. White became the parents of three children: 1. John Stuart, born in 1905, who studied at Brown-Nichols Preparatory School and M. I. T., and now one of the owners, with his brother, of the J. R. Talman Company, dealers in insurance. 2. Arnold Richardson, attorney and also one of the owners of the J. R. Talman Company; he married Edna McNair. 3. Katherine, born in 1911, studied at the Lincoln School, Providence & Erskine School, Boston, this State; she became the wife of Elwin H. Atwood.

The death of Albert R. White occurred on December 5, 1931, and was an event that occasioned deep sorrow wherever he was known and elicited many glowing tributes to his mind, character and personality. Again we may quote "Industry":

. . . . It appears that some men succeed because they pay the price of success and that others fail, though they may be equally ambitious and have a desire to succeed, because they are unwilling to pay that price. Albert White paid the price. Work became a

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passion with him. He possessed an aptitude for persistent industry. His was the gospel of work and he never quite found time to study the gospel of relaxation. . . . "A man of vision with his feet on the ground" seems to me to be a fitting description of Albert White. He has passed on to you the torch and it must be carried forward to further achievement and to greater service if we are to remain true to the example he set for us and if we are to keep his memory green.

ARMITAGE, ALBERT T.—During his active connection with large affairs for two decades and more, Albert T. Armitage, vice-president and treasurer of Coffin and Burr, investment bankers, has been an exponent of that highly important profession—salesmanship. Educated in the Holton High School, Danvers, and Bryant and Stratton Business College, of Boston, he initiated his business career when a youth of eighteen, in July, 1912, as a clerk with Blodget and Company, of Boston. When he resigned from this concern (now Stone & Webster and Blodget) in February, 1918, he was salesman in charge of business in the State of Maine. He then joined the National City Company of New England, as their first wholesale man. This corporation was the bond investment subsidiary of the National City Bank of New York. Since July, 1919, Mr. Armitage has been associated with Coffin and Burr, investment bankers, at first as sales manager and in charge of the trading department. In 1928 he became a director of the company and is now vice-president and treasurer.

Mr. Armitage is a native of Danvers, Massachusetts, born September 29, 1893, son of Joshua and Mary Gertrude (Tibbetts) Armitage. His mother bears a name as old as New England, being a descendant of Henry Tibbetts, born in England, in 1596, who came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1635, and settled at Dover Point, New Hampshire, in 1643. Mrs. Armitage is the daughter of Albert H. and Sarah Frances (Straw) Tibbetts, her father being a native of Gilmingtton, New Hampshire, who died in Danvers, Massachusetts. He had been in the meat slaughtering business until his death. His wife, born in Alton, New Hampshire, also died in Danvers.

Joshua Armitage, father of Albert T. Armitage, was born at Yeadon, Yorkshire, England, December 2, 1858, the son of John and Mary (Hudson) Armitage. John Armitage, grandfather of Albert T. Armitage, also was a native of Yeadon and married there. He came to the United States with his family in about 1866, locating first in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where his wife died. Later he moved to Danvers, Massachusetts, where he started a carpet factory under the firm name of Williams, Armitage and Bangs. The enterprise did not survive the financial panic of 1877, and John Armitage became associated with G. A. Taplesy, as a superintendent. Eventually he returned

to Philadelphia, engaged in the carpet business, and died in this Pennsylvania metropolis.

Joshua, father of Albert T. Armitage, was connected with shoe manufacturing during the greater part of a long life which came to an end on September 15, 1928. He had been president of the Danvers Savings Bank since 1916, and was actively interested in varied projects and concerns. A staunch Republican, he was, at one time, chairman of the Republican Town Committee of Danvers. Fraternally he was affiliated with the Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being a Knight Templar of the former, and a Past Grand of the latter order. He was of the Congregational faith. Mrs. Mary Gertrude (Tibbetts) Armitage, born in Alton, New Hampshire, November 9, 1868, is now a resident of Danvers.

In addition to being an executive of Coffin and Burr, Albert T. Armitage is vice-president and a trustee of the Danvers Savings Bank and is trust fund commissioner of the town of Danvers. During the World War period he was to the fore in the drives for Liberty Bonds, and funds for humanitarian agencies, such as the Red Cross, and was vice-chairman in Danvers of the Victory Loan organized efforts. He is treasurer of the Danvers Historical Society and trustee of the Danvers Visiting Nurses' Association. Mr. Armitage is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of Amity Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and the Boston Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite. Among his clubs are the Homestead Country of Danvers; the Dublin Lake, of Dublin, New Hampshire; and the City Mid-Day, of New York. He maintains a summer residence at Dublin, New Hampshire.

On January 12, 1917, Albert T. Armitage married Marguerite Godfrey, born in Lynn, Massachusetts, daughter of William R. and Lillian (Judkins) Godfrey, of Middleton, Mrs. Armitage is a graduate of the Danvers High School and of Framingham Normal College; is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Danvers Women's Association, a trustee of the Danvers Historical Society, and member of the Congregational Church. Mr. and Mrs. Armitage have two children: 1. Hope, born August 31, 1918; in 1937 a senior at Colby Junior College, at New London, New Hampshire. 2. Godfrey T., born September 14, 1921, a student in the Holderness School, of Plymouth, New Hampshire.

RAMSDELL, WILLIAM EBEN—Mr. Ramsdell was born in Providence, Rhode Island, May 4, 1895, and graduated from the Winchester, Massachusetts, High School in 1913. He was a student at Boston University Law School when the United States entered the World War and enlisted in the United States Army. He was first assigned to Fort Slocum, New York, and later

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transferred to Camp Joseph E. Johnston, Jacksonville, Florida, where he was attached to the 135th Ordnance Depot Company. After fifteen months' service he returned to Boston, resumed the study of law and was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1919, since which time he has practiced law in Boston.

Mr. Ramsdell is a member of the American Legion and a Past Commander of Winchester Post, No. 97. He is affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, William Parkman Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Winchester, and is the present Exalted Ruler of Winchester Lodge, No. 1445, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He was a member of the board of selectmen of Winchester from 1931 to 1933, and was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1932, and reelected in 1934 and 1936. He is House Chairman of the Committee on Legal Affairs and a member of the Committee on Towns. Mr. Ramsdell is a trustee of the Winchester Hospital, a member of the board of directors of The Home for Aged People in Winchester, and takes a keen and constructive interest in numerous local movements for the advancement of Winchester.

On September 10, 1921, Mr. Ramsdell married Helen Hutchins of Roscoe, Illinois, and has three children: William Eben, Jr., Robert Charles, and Virginia Helen.

ROBART, MAJOR RALPH W., D. S. C.—

Following a distinguished career in the military forces of his country, terminating at the close of the World War, Major Ralph W. Robart turned to the field of public service. He has been active in the public life of Cambridge and the Commonwealth during the past fourteen years and is now chairman of the Parole Board for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, appointed by Governor Charles F. Hurley, June 2, 1937.

Major Ralph W. Robart was born in Wakefield, Massachusetts on August 28, 1893, a son of Charles Sumner and Anne (Whitley) Robart, both natives of this State. His father was engaged in the sheet metal business in Cambridge for forty-five years, until his retirement in 1935. Major Robart completed his preliminary education in the Cambridge Public Schools and Rindge Technical School, leaving the latter during his freshman year, because circumstances necessitated his going to work. For three years he was employed by the Simplex Electric Company, from which he resigned to enter the employ of the Boston Elevated Railway as a brakeman and was successively promoted to guard and to the railway police force. In 1911 he joined Company A, 8th Infantry, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, and was selected by the officers of this company to attend the Massachusetts Training School, from which he graduated with honors in 1915. In 1916 Major Robart, then a sergeant in Company

A, 8th Infantry, was sent to the Mexican border during the disturbance there, gaining valuable experience in warfare. Major Robart was commissioned second lieutenant of the 104th United States Infantry and went to France with the American Expeditionary Forces serving overseas for eighteen months. He was wounded in action by machine gun fire at Chateau Thierry. He commanded the famous "Death Platoon" at Haumont Woods in the Argonne offensive, during which he was severely wounded by a hand grenade and pistol bullet, in the hand-to-hand fight that ensued, being obliged to spend seven months in the hospital thereafter. He was promoted successively to the grades of first lieutenant and captain while abroad and was awarded, for gallantry, the Distinguished Service Cross, together with the Silver Star Medal and the Order of the Purple Heart with two oak leaf clusters. On his return to Massachusetts after the war, he attended Boston University, where he specialized in government, and shortly afterward began to take an active part in public life. He was a member of the Cambridge City Council from 1923 to 1925, was prominent in various civic movements in his community and in 1931 became a member of the Cambridge School Committee, to which he was elected for a four-year term. He was reelected in 1935 for a second four-year term as a member of this committee. Meanwhile, in 1930, he was appointed by Governor Allen as State Director of the Division of Necessaries of Life of the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries, an office for which he proved himself thoroughly qualified and in which he served without interruption until appointed by Governor Hurley to his present position, chairman of the Parole Board for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Major Robart has also rendered other important services in civic capacities. He was chairman of the Cambridge Library Trustees, was commissioner of Cambridge Council, Boy Scouts of America for several years; was chief marshal for the Seventy-fifth Anniversary of Cambridge Parade in 1921; chief marshal of the Tercentenary Parade of 1930 and chairman of the Washington Bi-Centennial Commission. For several years he has been a member of the advisory board of the Home Owners Loan Corporation. Since its organization, he has taken an active part in the American Legion and was commander of the Cambridge Post in 1921. He has been equally active in other veterans' organizations, serving as first State Commander of the Société des 40 Hommes et 8 Chevaux; as commander of Russell Hoyt Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; and as National Commander of the Army and Navy Legion of Valor, which office he now holds. Recently he was guest of honor at a reception tendered to him and other Massachusetts members of the Legion of Valor by Cambridge Post of the American Legion. In this

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reception, high officials of Federal, State and city governments, representatives of the American military forces and many American Legion leaders participated. In January, 1937, he was appointed personal aide to Governor Hurley, with the rank of major.

In business life, Major Robart has been active in the real estate and insurance field for some fourteen years. He is a member, in addition to his other connections, of the Yankee Division Club and the Cambridge Lodge of Elks and finds his principal recreation in athletic sports, particularly baseball, football, hockey and golf.

Major Robart married Della M. Poole, of Abington, and they have one daughter, Beatrice.

ADASKIN, EDWARD—Many branches of business, civic and social life have interested Edward Adaskin, of Fall River, and have attracted his active participation. He is president and treasurer of the Adaskin stores and corporations and a leader in numerous other enterprises of note.

His father, Adolph Adaskin, was born in Russia, in the Province of Morlif, in 1864, and his grandfather, Herman Adaskin, lived and died in Russia. It was the custom in Russia at the time of Adolph Adaskin's boyhood for every young man to spend five years in the army. At the end of his five years of service he became engaged in the clothing business, conducting his enterprise until 1892, when the fires of persecution were burning hotly. He was forced to give up his business, and at his earliest opportunity he came to the United States, settling in Springfield, Massachusetts. There he became engaged as a painter, continuing at that trade during his two years of residence there. While working on the Meekins-Packard Building, on August 1, 1894, he was instantly killed. Adolph Adaskin married, in Russia, in 1882, Rebecca Mittleman, of Morlif, daughter of Abraham and Rachel (Schneiderman) Mittleman. They were the parents of three children: 1. Herman, who was president of the Adaskin Furniture Company and a resident of Springfield, was born January 2, 1883, in Morlif, Russia, there remaining for the first nine years of his life until he came to the United States with his parents in 1892. After completing his schooling in Russia and this country, he became an auctioneer, then a salesman, then a grocer in 1903, and then the proprietor of a small furniture store at Bridge and Water streets, Springfield; from that beginning has grown in this region of Massachusetts the present Adaskin business; Herman Adaskin married, October 7, 1907, Sadie Wolfson, of Chicopee Falls, daughter of Abraham and Minnie Wolfson, who came to the United States in 1889, and to this marriage were born four daughters: Adelaide, Naomi Rebecca, Viola Lillian, and Leah Adaskin. Herman Adaskin died October 21, 1935. 2. Edward, of further

mention. 3. Anna, who became the wife of Sidney W. Marks, of Springfield.

Edward Adaskin was born August 19, 1893, in Springfield, Massachusetts, and attended the public schools of that city. At the completion of his preliminary schooling, he went to work in different furniture stores, finally entering business for himself in Springfield. He opened the furniture store in Fall River in 1922, becoming at that time vice-president and treasurer of all the Adaskin stores and corporations. His brother, Herman Adaskin, was president and founder of these same stores and corporations, and upon his death Edward Adaskin became president of all the stores. The Fall River store is one of the finest and most completely equipped institutions of its kind to be found in the whole of the State.

Aside from his activity in the furniture trade, Mr. Adaskin has many other interests. He is president and treasurer of all the Adaskin stores, as noted above, and is a director of the Fall River Trust Company, the Fall River Finance Corporation, the Adaskin Realty Trust Company, the Russell Corporation and other enterprises. Civic and social interests have also been his in abundance. In the Free and Accepted Masons he holds the thirty-second degree of Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite and is an initiate in the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is also a member of the American Legion of the United States, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Knights of Pythias. During the World War he enlisted in the navy, and was in France through the whole of the period of American participation in that conflict, being listed as first-class storekeeper.

On June 21, 1923, Edward Adaskin married Ethel Laurans, of New York, daughter of Samuel and Bessie (Pokross) Laurans. Their children are: Joan, Judith, and Janet Adaskin.

SILVA, MANUEL BENJAMIN—One of the leading funeral directors of Taunton, Manuel Benjamin Silva has rendered invaluable service to the people of this city through his professional labors and through his unfailing civic and social interests.

Mr. Silva was born October 28, 1896, in Fall River, Massachusetts, son of Marianno J. and Amelia P. (Machado) Silva. His paternal grandfather, Joseph Silva, was a shepherd in the Azores, the ancient seat of the family, and both his parents were born there. Leaving home at an early age, Marianno J. Silva came to America. He lived in Seekonk and Cotuit for two years, there being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Afterward he took up his residence in Fall River, Massachusetts, where he was engaged in important insurance work and subsequently became assistant superintendent of the Prudential Insurance Company.

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For seven years he held that office, going into the undertaking business at the conclusion of that time and becoming the first Portuguese undertaker in Fall River. His initial venture into this profession came in 1895, and he remained active in the same work. About two years prior to his death, he retired from his busy endeavors and spent the remainder of his days in the enjoyment of a well-earned rest. He was a Republican in his political views and a leader in party affairs in his city. Marianno J. Silva married Amelia P. Machado, who, like himself, was a native of the Azores, and who came to America as a young girl. The children of this marriage were the following: 1. Joseph, a captain in the United States Army; he has a son, Paul Silva. 2. Francis A., who has two children, Mary and William Silva. 3. Manuel B., of further mention. 4. Anthony, he has two children, Raymond and Madelin. 5. Cecilia. 6. Marianno J., Jr., who has two sons, Albert and Philip Silva. 7. Amelia. 8. Maria. 9. John.

Manuel Benjamin Silva was educated in the schools of Fall River and at the Boston School of Anatomy. He became an avid reader, and so added substantially to his learning as the years passed. Going into his father's undertaking establishment at an early age, he became associated with the elder man in business under the name of the Silva Funeral Service. In 1925 he went into the insurance business, continuing in this work for eight and one-half years thereafter. In 1934 he came to Taunton, where he began a career as a funeral director and where he continues his labors down to the present. He is also interested in insurance brokerage in Fall River.

From an early period in his life Mr. Silva has been interested in politics, serving as a delegate to numerous conventions of the Republican party. During the World War he enlisted for service in the United States Army and was stationed at Fort Rodman. He served for a time as a member of the Republican city committee of Fall River and as vice-president of the Republican Political Club, of Fall River. He is prominent in the work of the American Legion, as well as in church affairs, and is a member of the Portuguese-American Civic Club.

In 1918 Manuel Benjamin Silva married Mary Amaral, of Fall River, Massachusetts, daughter of Marianno and Mary (Mecarin) Amaral. The children of this marriage were the following: 1. William, who died in 1925. 2. Dorothy, born in 1924. 3. William, born in 1928.

JONES, EDWARD FRANCIS—After years of extensive preparation and experience Edward Francis Jones founded the firm of Edward F. Jones, Incorporated, one of the largest and most

widely-known contracting, fuel, and trucking agencies in Bristol County. Since its organization he has headed this concern as president and treasurer and the success it enjoys today can be attributed directly to his careful management and direction.

Edward Francis Jones was born in the city of Taunton, September 16, 1873, the son of Patrick and Elizabeth (McEvoy) Jones, who were also the parents of William Joseph, now deceased. His father, a native of Ireland, came to this country during his youth and arrived here shortly after the Civil War broke out. He joined the Union forces and served throughout the conflict, seeing action in many major engagements and being wounded at the Battle of St. Petersburg. He was discharged from the service in 1865 and upon resuming civilian life returned to Taunton, where he was to engage in the brick making trade throughout his life.

Edward Francis Jones received a general education in the public schools of his native community and after completing his studies here entered the trucking business and worked in the brick yards. It is said that during the twenty years he engaged in this work he only took a vacation of one week and three days. He later entered business for himself and founded the firm he has since conducted with such outstanding distinction and success. This concern, which markets coal, does heavy trucking, road building and construction work, owns a fleet of fifteen heavy service trucks and much modern road building machinery. It is a large employer of labor and throughout the depression period has maintained a staff of twenty-five men. Mr. Jones has a fine home on County Street and has built a large brick garage, where he houses his machinery and trucks and also maintains a finely appointed office.

In 1894, Mr. Jones married Minnie Gertrude Fitzgibbons of East Taunton, and the daughter of Michael and Mary (Higgins) Fitzgibbons. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of two sons: 1. Edward Russell, who was born in Taunton, March 3, 1895, received a general education in the public schools of this city and since completing his studies has engaged in the automobile business. For the past seven years he has been in business for himself and is now agent for the Chrysler, Plymouth, Hupmobile and Studebaker cars, as well as representing the International Truck. He is a member of the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the local council of the Knights of Columbus, the Foresters and the American Legion. During the World War he enlisted in the Army, was dispatched to Camp Devens, went to San Antonio, Texas, and then to Camp Green. In 1918 he was sent overseas and was with the first reserves at Chateau Thierry, fought



Richard L. Thynn

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at St. Mihiel and the Argonne and remained with the Army of Occupation until August, 1919, at which time he returned to this country and was honorably discharged from the service at Camp Devens. In 1927, he married Mary Bridget O'Hearn, daughter of John and Mary (Maxwell) O'Hearn, whose father was a former mayor of Taunton. They are the parents of two daughters; Mary Lee and Betsy Ann. 2. Harold William, was born in Taunton, August 27, 1897, educated in the public schools of this community and a veteran of the World War, having served with the United States Navy for two years. He enlisted at Newport and engaged in service largely between Boston and Virginia. After the war he became a dispatcher for the Connecticut Shore Line Railroad and later was associated with the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway as night foreman. He then became associated with his father and drove trucks for three years. At present he is a director and general manager of the Edward F. Jones, Incorporated. In a civic capacity he has served as a member of the water commission in Taunton for four years and, socially, belongs to the local lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the American Legion post here.

FLYNN, RICHARD R.—For over twenty-six years Richard R. Flynn has occupied the office of Commissioner of State Aid and Pensions and through his accomplishments has won wide recognition for his administrative ability and efficiency. Throughout this period he has been particularly active in the social and civic affairs of his surroundings, being especially prominent in military organizations for which he became eligible through his service in the Spanish-American War.

Richard R. Flynn was born in Fermoy, Ireland, on January 5, 1875, received the early part of his general education in the schools of his native county, later attended Creagh National and finally matriculated at a university, where he took his classical studies and also majored in a navigation course, for which he received a scientific degree. He came to this country in 1893, settled in Boston, took up steam engineering and secured a first-class engineering certificate from the State. In 1902 he became mechanical superintendent for the "Boston Traveller" newspaper and continued in this capacity until 1910, at which time he was appointed deputy commissioner of State Aid and Pensions by Governor Draper. He became commissioner in May, 1915, by appointment of Governor Walsh, and since that time has been renamed by both Democratic and Republican governors. Shortly after becoming associated with this department, he took up the study of law at the Suffolk Law School, from which he received a Bachelor

of Laws degree in 1915. He was admitted to the bar the following year and has since engaged in practice, specializing in settlement law, a field in which he has never known an adverse decision.

By the time the Spanish-American War broke out, Mr. Flynn was an American citizen. He volunteered his services and became an electrician on the U. S. S. "Newark," a cruiser which participated in engagements at Santiago, Cuba, and Manzanillo, Cuba, as part of Admiral Sampson's fleet. Through this service he is a member and former State commander of the Spanish War Veterans, belongs to the Veterans of Foreign Wars and is also an honorary member of the American Legion and the Indian War Veterans. He has been a very active figure in these organizations. Always an ardent sportsman, Mr. Flynn has found his principal hobbies in swimming and rowing.

Mr. Flynn is married and makes his home in Winthrop.

SLOWEY, CHARLES HENRY—Postmaster Charles Henry Slowey, of Lowell, has compiled an admirable record as a public official during the past twenty years. He is a native and life-long resident of the city, born October 27, 1886, and was educated in the Lowell public schools, the Evening High School, Burdette College, and studied for two years at the Suffolk Law School, Boston. He had his own way to make in life, and his solid attainments are the result of exceptional abilities and personal industry.

In 1916, Mr. Slowey was elected a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and was reelected to this body. In 1918, however, he entered the United States Army for service during the World War, and as a member of a Machine Gun Corps went overseas. He was first under enemy fire on Bunker Hill Day, June 17, 1918; was severely wounded on his birthday, October 27, 1918; and was honorably discharged from the Army on St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1919—an interesting series of coincidences.

In 1919, Mr. Slowey was elected once more to the General Assembly and was kept in the Legislature continuously until 1926. During this period he was a member of practically all the important committees of the House, and did a great deal of constructive work. In 1928, he was again elected a representative, serving four years, so that his total connection with the House of Representatives covered a period of fourteen years. In 1931, Mr. Slowey was elected mayor of Lowell and his two years in office are recognized as among the most progressive in the annals of the city. Since September, 1935, he has been the postmaster of Lowell, under appointment of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt. Mr. Slowey is a member of the American Legion, the Disabled Veterans, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the East End Club, and the

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Holy Name Society of St. Michael's. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Knights of Columbus, the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. A lover of all outdoor sports he is especially fond of baseball, and golf is his favorite recreation.

On November 26, 1922, Charles Henry Slowey married Mary C. Nelson, of Lowell, and they are the parents of a daughter, Alice Claire, born October 28, 1924.

DONOHUE, JOHN CORBETT—Immediately after the completion of his formal education and professional studies, John Corbett Donohue began a career in the law, at Lowell, and in a decade of practice and public life has come to be an increasingly prominent figure in the life of the city. He is a native of Lowell, born April 12, 1902, son of Joseph F. and Teresa (Corbett) Donohue, both of whom were born in the city, where his father was well and favorably known in the real estate and insurance business to the time of his death.

John Corbett Donohue attended local schools and made ready for an institution of higher learning, the Boston College High School, from which he was graduated in 1919. Matriculating at Holy Cross College, he received the degree Bachelor of Arts, with the class of 1923. Three years later he was graduated from the Harvard University School of Law, a Bachelor of Laws. In that same year, 1926, he was admitted to the bar and became associated in practice with James F. Corbett, being admitted as a partner in the firm in 1936. He was licensed to practice before the Federal Court in 1927. In 1935 Mr. Donohue was special attorney for the Department of Justice. He is a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts State Bar Association, the Middlesex County Bar Association and the Lowell Bar Society. For about three years he was county chairman of the Middlesex County NRA. He was commander of the Crusaders of the 51st Congressional District, Massachusetts, and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Vesper Country Club. Golf and tennis are his favorite sports.

On May 4, 1935, John Corbett Donohue married Kathleen Prindiville, of Framingham.

NICKERSON, NATHAN G.—The appointment, on July 1, 1935, of Nathan G. Nickerson as collector of taxes for Quincy was a well-timed and applauded recognition of the constructive services to the community of two generations of the family. Nathan G. Nickerson, the elder, was for a half century one of the prominent realtors of Quincy a many-year member of the city council, and long connected with progressive movements and organizations. His son, whose name heads this biog-

raphy, was born at Walliston, Massachusetts, July 8, 1883. His father and his mother, the former Rosa B. Hallett, were both natives of the Cap Cod section.

After completing his studies in the Quincy public schools and Adams Academy, Nathan G. Nickerson entered the shoe manufacturing industry in which he remained for about six years. For the past quarter of a century he has been engaged in the brokerage business with headquarters in New York City and Boston. Upon the death of his father, in 1932, he took over the long established real estate business which he has since continued. As has been indicated, Mr. Nickerson was appointed collector of taxes for Quincy, in 1935. He is a director of the Quincy Taxpayers Association, and vice-president of the Apartment Owners Association, of Quincy.

On June 12, 1907, Nathan G. Nickerson married Abigail Baxter Waldron, of Quincy, and they have a daughter, Priscilla Abigail, a senior in 1936 at William and Mary College, Virginia.

ROBINSON, ARTHUR—Inheriting by right of birth the fine traditions long associated with the family name in Massachusetts life, Arthur Robinson fully maintained them in his own career, which was one of wide influence and useful accomplishment. He was for many years managing editor of the "North Adams Transcript" and an honored figure in the Berkshire district, which was his lifelong home.

Mr. Robinson was born at North Adams on March 15, 1848, a son of James Thomas and Clara (Briggs) Robinson and a descendant of Thomas Robinson, who was in Scituate as early as 1640, when he purchased land of William Gillson and represented that town in the General Court of Plymouth at its session in October, 1643. Thomas Robinson was also deacon, probably of the Second Church in Scituate. In August and September, 1654, he purchased two estates adjoining each other, directly opposite Old South Church in Boston. Here he probably resided during the remainder of his life, though he seems to have retained his connection with the church at Scituate, as all his children by the second marriage, except James, were baptized there. There are reasons for believing that he was a son of Rev. John Robinson, of Leyden, pastor of the church of the Pilgrims which was established in Plymouth in 1620. Isaac Robinson, known to be a son of Rev. John Robinson, settled at Scituate at the same time or very nearly the same time that Thomas made his purchase of a homestead there, and hence it is not unreasonable to infer kinship. No authentic evidence concerning this fact, however, has been ascertained. Thomas Robinson was a stalwart citizen and wrought out a good name for himself.

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(I) Thomas Robinson was thrice married, his second wife having been Mary, widow of John Woody, and daughter of John Cogan, of Boston. They were married January 11, 1652-53, and she died October 26, 1661. Subsequently he married Elizabeth Sherman. John Cogan is said by Snow ("History of Boston") to have "opened the first shop in Boston," located on the northeast corner of Washington and State streets. Children of Thomas Robinson: 1. John, a merchant. 2. Samuel, a merchant, died unmarried, January 16, 1661-62, aged twenty-four years. 3. Josian, apprentice to Joseph Rocke, died April 17, 1660. 4. Ephraim, died September 22, 1661. 5. Thomas, mentioned below. 6. James, born at Boston, March 14, 1654-55; died September, 1676. 7. Joseph, baptized March 8, 1656-57; married Sarah —, and died in April, 1703. 8. Mary, baptized February 28, 1657-58; died young. 9. Mary, baptized November 6, 1659; married Jacob Green, Jr., of Charlestown.

(II) Thomas (2), son of Thomas (1) Robinson, was baptized at Scituate, Massachusetts, March 5, 1653-54. He inherited a part of his father's homestead, where he resided; he also inherited from his grandfather Cogan the house and store on the northeasterly corner of Washington and State streets, Boston. He was a cordwainer by trade. He died in June, 1700. He married Sarah, daughter of Edward Denison, of Roxbury; she died November 15, 1710, aged fifty-three years. Edward Denison was the son of William Denison, one of the earliest inhabitants of Roxbury. He had two brothers—Daniel, major-general of the Massachusetts Colony during King Philip's War, and George, a successful and distinguished captain of Connecticut troops during the same war; both rendered important service as legislators and magistrates. Edward manifested no taste for military affairs, but was useful as selectman, town clerk, and representative. Children of Thomas and Sarah (Denison) Robinson: 1. Thomas, born November 5, 1677; married Sarah Beswick; and died 1729-30. 2. Sarah, baptized December 28, 1679; married (first), John Ingoldsbury; (second), John Perry. 3. Joseph, baptized November 20, 1681; died young. 4. Elizabeth, born September 26, 1686; died young. 5. James, mentioned below.

(III) James, son of Thomas (2) and Sarah (Denison) Robinson, was born March 15, 1689-1690; died shortly before March 11, 1762, when his will was approved. He was a housewright by occupation. He inherited from his father the homestead on Washington Street, Boston, which he sold February 7, 1711-12, and bought a house on the southerly side of Boylston Street, which he also sold April 12, 1714, and removed to Rochester, where Rev. Timothy Ruggles, a brother of his wife, resided. He remained at Rochester until

1757, when he exchanged his farm in Rochester for another in Hardwick, where several of his children had already settled. Of his eight surviving children, Dorothy alone remained in Rochester, all the others having removed to Hardwick and Barre. He married Patience, daughter of Captain Samuel Ruggles, of Roxbury, July 3, 1711. She died in January, 1768, aged seventy-eight years. Captain Ruggles married Martha, daughter of Rev. John Woodbridge, and granddaughter of Governor Thomas Dudley, on July 8, 1680. His father, Samuel Ruggles, was a prominent citizen of Roxbury, where he was selectman fourteen years, assessor during the same period, and representative for the four critical years succeeding the revolution of 1689. He was for several years captain of militia, and when Governor Andros and his associates were seized and imprisoned, Joseph Dudley (afterwards Governor) was committed to his special charge, while temporarily released from prison. His preservation from death by lightning on May 25, 1667, was so remarkable that an account of it was entered on the church record by Rev. Samuel Danforth: "25 (3) 1667. There was a dreadful crack of thunder. Samuel Ruggles happened at that instant to be upon the meetinghouse hill, with oxen and horse, and cart loaded with corn. The horse and one ox were stricken dead with the lightning; the other ox had a little life in it, but died presently. The man was singed and scorched a little on his legs, one shoe torn apieces, and the heel carried away; the man was hurled off from the cart and flung on the off side, but through mercy soon recovered himself and felt little harm. There was a chest in the cart, wherein was pewter and linen; the pewter had small holes melted in it, and the linen some of it singed and burnt." Captain Ruggles, father of Patience, inherited his father's military spirit and succeeded him in many of his offices; he was assessor, 1694; representative, 1694; captain of militia, 1702; and selectman continuously from 1693 to 1712, except in 1701 and 1704. His death occurred after a short sickness, February 25, 1715-16, and his funeral is mentioned in Sewall's "Diary": "Feb. 28, 1715-16. Capt. Samuel Ruggles was buried with arms. . . . He is much lamented at Roxbury."

Children of Mr. and Mrs. James Robinson, of whom the first two were born in Boston and the remainder in Rochester: 1. James, born March 1, 1711-12. 2. Thomas, born September 15, 1713; died young. 3. Samuel, born November 1, 1715. 4. Thomas, mentioned below. 5. Sarah, born July 9, 1720; married Ebenezer Spooner, of Rochester. 6. Dorothy, born March 10, 1722-23; married (first) David Peckham, in 1743, and (second) Major Elnathan Haskell, in 1749; and died at Rochester, September 25, 1810. 7. Denison, born July 16, 1725. 8. Joseph, born September 13,

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1727. 9. Hannah, born November 16, 1730; married Benjamin Green in 1764.

(IV) Thomas (3), son of James and Patience (Ruggles) Robinson, was born April 20, 1718. He settled at Hardwick as a young man, and there engaged in farming. Subsequently he removed to Furnace Village, where he kept a store and tavern and also managed a sawmill and gristmill on Moose Brook. He was very prosperous in business, and was one of the wealthiest men in his neighborhood in 1776. In that year the assessment of the town of Hardwick against his property was the fourth largest upon the town's books, but he sacrificed the larger part, if not absolutely the whole, of his plentiful estate in the Revolutionary War, and he also served as a distinguished soldier in that conflict from the beginning to the end. He was one of the grand jurors who refused, April 19, 1774, to be impanelled at Worcester if Peter Oliver, the Chief Justice, should be present. He was elected lieutenant of the Alarm List, January 9, 1775, and was afterwards styled captain. He was a selectman five years, a member of the committee of correspondence five years, and served on various other important committees during that troublous period. He sold his real estate in and near Furnace Village in five parcels to Captain Benjamin Convers, in 1780, for £20,000, in the depreciated currency of that period, and subsequently removed to Windsor, but returned again in a few years. About 1799 his mental faculties having become impaired and both his sons having left town, he and his aged wife became inmates of their daughter Mary's home, where he died January 5, 1802, aged nearly eighty-four years, and his wife, Mary, died August 7, 1812, aged nearly eighty-eight years.

Thomas Robinson married Mary, daughter of Captain Eleazer Warner, November 23, 1744. Captain Warner married Prudence, daughter of Thomas Barnes, of Brookfield, December 4, 1722. He devoted several years in early life to the service of his country. A brief sketch of his military career and his single-handed deadly encounter with an Indian is given in the "History of Hardwick," by Lucius R. Paige. This branch of the Robinson family was very prominent in the early history of Hardwick. Before James Robinson removed to Hardwick from Rochester after selling the family homestead on Washington Street, Boston, opposite the Old South Church, several of his children had already settled in Hardwick and the family remained there until Denison Robinson removed to Windsor about 1780.

Children of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Robinson: 1. Denison, mentioned below. 2. Thomas, born February 10, 1753. 3. Mary, born December 3, 1758; married Timothy Paige, January 20, 1780; and died March 21, 1836.

(V) Denison, son of Thomas (3) and Mary (Warner) Robinson, was born September 18, 1746. He was a farmer by occupation. He was sergeant of Captain Simeon Hazeltine's Company of minute-men, which marched to Cambridge on the Lexington Alarm in April, 1775, and was commissioned captain of the 2d Company of Militia in Hardwick, Massachusetts, June 11, 1778. He was a member also of the committee of correspondence in 1778. About 1780 he removed to Windsor and resided there for several years. Late in life he followed his sons to Adams, where he died November 17, 1827. He married (first), April 10, 1768, Millicent, daughter of Rev. Robert Cutler; she died July 5, 1798. He married (second), Elizabeth Hyde, of Lenox, about 1801; she died in 1829. Children of Denison and Millicent (Cutler) Robinson: 1. Mary, born October 18, 1769; married Alpheus Prince; and died in September, 1829. 2. Alice, born July 1, 1771; married Daniel Felshaw; and died February 1, 1792. 3. Hannah, born June 10, 1773; died unmarried, July 7, 1796. 4. Josiah Quincy, born July 31, 1775. 5. Sophia, born August 19, 1778; died unmarried, May 12, 1855. 6. Denison, born December 29, 1780. 7. Robert Cutler, born March 12, 1785. 8. Thomas, mentioned below.

(VI) Thomas (4), son of Denison and Millicent (Cutler) Robinson, was born December 20, 1787, at Windsor, Massachusetts. He received excellent educational advantages in his youth and was prepared for the legal profession. He held high rank at the Berkshire bar, and received from Williams College the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1828. In the spring of 1836 he removed from the south to the north village of Adams, residing for many years and until his death, October 3, 1867, aged nearly eighty years, in the stone house on Main Street, later a portion of the estate of the late Dr. N. S. Babbitt. He married (first), May 13, 1812, Nancy Wells, who died in March, 1827. He married (second), in September, 1829, Catherine Susanna McLeod, who died July 20, 1854. Children: 1. Millicent Cutler, born April 12, 1813; married F. O. Sayles; and died January 31, 1852. 2. Ann Eliza, born April 29, 1815; married Dr. Nathan Snell Babbitt. 3. Mary Sophia, born May 16, 1817; married Jackson Mason, of Richmond, Vermont. 4. James Thomas, mentioned below. 5. Nancy W., born June 20, 1826; died October 13, 1826. 6. Alexander McLeod, born September 8, 1830. 7. Margaret Maria, born March 14, 1833; married Lyndon Smith, of Terre Haute, Indiana. 8. Elizabeth Rupalee, born August 5, 1836; married Albert R. Smith. 9. John Cutler, born October 4, 1839; was captain of volunteers in the War of the Rebellion. 10. Charles Henry, born September 2, 1841. 11. William Denison, born August 1, 1844.

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(VII) James Thomas Robinson, son of Thomas (4) and Nancy (Wells) Robinson, was born in the south village of Adams on September 7, 1822, and died on November 21, 1894. He accompanied his father and other members of the family who moved from the south to the north village of Adams in 1836 and received his education in the local schools and various private institutions of learning. In 1840 he entered Williams College but after remaining for one year, withdrew to begin the study of law in his father's office at North Adams. He returned to Williams to take the senior year with his class, graduating in 1844, although without degree. The degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts were subsequently conferred upon him. James T. Robinson was engaged in the practice of law with his father until the latter's death. He became active in public life early in his career, supporting the Free Soil movement in 1848, and in 1852 was elected to the State Senate on the Free Soil and Democratic tickets. In 1853 he was appointed a secretary of the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention, and in January, 1857, became register of insolvency for Berkshire County. In 1859 he was elected by the Republicans to the State Senate for a second term and while still in office was appointed, by Governor N. P. Banks, judge of probate and insolvency for Berkshire County. In this position he served with great distinction for over thirty years. James T. Robinson was also a delegate-at-large from Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention that renominated Lincoln for the Presidency. He was an able public speaker and a brilliant writer, whose early editorials on public questions appeared frequently in the "Greylock Sentinel." In 1866, with his brother, John Cutler Robinson, and John Dalrymple, he purchased the "Adams Transcript," which he later published with his son. His trenchant editorials were a feature of this paper until his death.

James Thomas Robinson married, at Marblehead, on May 6, 1846, Clara Briggs, daughter of Dr. Calvin and Rebecca (Monroe) Briggs. They became the parents of three sons.

Arthur Robinson, of this record, was the eldest son of the family. After completing his preliminary education in local public schools and at private schools in Lanesboro and Williamstown, he entered Williams College, from which he was graduated in 1870 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Immediately afterward he entered the office of the "North Adams Transcript," owned and edited by his father, and after serving a thorough apprenticeship, took over the business management of the press and paper. He became a partner in the firm of James T. Robinson and Son, and later continued as an executive of the Transcript Publishing Company. His energetic management was chiefly responsible for the development of what became

the largest printing business in North Berkshire; while with his father, who controlled the editorial department, he labored to win for the "Transcript" a circulation rarely attained by a country weekly. Although he devoted himself primarily to business matters, he was also a frequent contributor to the columns of the paper, writing with an originality of style and thought which clearly stamped his articles. As managing editor, he moulded a cohesive and uniform organization of much value to the "Transcript" and insisted upon maintaining, without compromise, the finest professional standards and ideals. He was highly regarded by all who worked under him and enjoyed to the fullest extent the respect and admiration of his community at large.

Mr. Robinson continued his connection with the "North Adams Transcript" until after the death of his father in 1894, and his mother, in 1895. His own health had then begun to fail and, feeling no further family obligation in the matter, he sold the paper and retired from business life. He retained, however, certain responsibilities of a public nature and at the time of his death was a trustee of Drury Academy, the North Adams Savings Bank and the Public Library. Mr. Robinson was an independent Republican in politics. He had no ambition for office, preferring to remain a private citizen, but on many occasions he demonstrated convincing talents as a public speaker. He always employed his gifts to further the public interest and met with great willingness every duty of good citizenship. He died at North Adams on April 13, 1900, "universally mourned as a good neighbor, citizen and friend."

On December 14, 1871, Arthur Robinson married Clara Ellen Sanford, born in North Adams in 1854, daughter of Michael and Caroline (Millard) Sanford. They became the parents of four children:

1. Sanford Robinson, the eldest son and child of Arthur and Clara Ellen (Sanford) Robinson, was born July 8, 1873, and has been for many years an active member of the New York bar. Graduating from Williams College, attended before him by his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather, he prepared for his professional career at Harvard University Law School, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1900. In the same year he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar and entered the law office of Lincoln and Badger at Boston. After one year, however, he removed to New York City, where his activities have since centered. Mr. Robinson became associated with the New York law firm of Cary and Whitridge in 1901 and was subsequently a member of the firm of Cary and Robinson. He was admitted before the Supreme Court of the United States in 1907, and in 1910 entered independent

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practice, continuing alone for some twenty years. Since 1932 he has been senior member of the firm of Robinson and Henson. In his activity at the New York bar, Mr. Robinson has firmly established his professional reputation. He has appeared frequently in important cases before State and Federal courts, including the long litigation in the suit of Virginia *vs.* West Virginia, in which he served, as counsel for bond-holding creditors, from 1906 to 1919. He was also counsel for the Eastern Group Carriers in the Federal valuation of the railways of the United States, from 1914 to 1930.

Mr. Robinson is a Republican in politics and a member of the Congregational Church. He is affiliated with the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity, is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Greenwich, Connecticut, where he makes his home; the Williams and Bankers clubs of New York, the Round Hill Club of Greenwich; the Ekwanok Country Club of Manchester, Vermont; and the Taconic Golf Club of Williamstown, Massachusetts. He is the author of a published volume: "John Bascom, Prophet," which appeared in 1922.

On April 10, 1909, Sanford Robinson married Ruth Edson, born in New York on March 17, 1886, daughter of Dr. Cyrus and Virginia (Page) Edson. She died June 22, 1935. Her father was an eminent New York physician and her grandfather, Franklin Edson, was mayor of New York from 1882 to 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Robinson became the parents of the following children: i. Virginia (Mrs. Gordon W. Abbott). ii. Priscilla, who married Hervey Thompson and is the mother of two children: Diana and Hope Thompson. iii. Jane, who married Colby M. Chester, 3d, and is the mother of one child: Penelope Edson Chester. iv. Ruth. v. Sanford, Jr.

2. Arthur M. Robinson, second son and child of Arthur and Clara Ellen (Sanford) Robinson, was born July 7, 1875; married Bertha Torrey and now resides in South Williamstown, Massachusetts. He followed his grandfather, James Thomas Robinson, as register of insolvency for Berkshire County, and as judge of probate for Berkshire County, being elected register in 1900 and appointed judge subsequently.

3. James Thomas Robinson, third son and child of Arthur and Clara Ellen (Sanford) Robinson, was born April 1, 1879; married Myrtle Dryer; and died September 1, 1930. Children: James Thomas, John Arthur, and Marthe Lee Robinson.

4. Mary, youngest child and only daughter of Arthur and Clara Ellen (Sanford) Robinson, was born February 1, 1884; married, first, Lawrence Smith, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, and after his death, married (second) Ewald Heinz.

VIOLA, MICHAEL EDWARD—Michael Edward Viola was born in Boston, May 25, 1902, son of Luke A. and Isabel (Arana) Viola, both

natives of Italy. His parents came to the United States in 1890, and settled in East Cambridge, where the father carried on a mercantile shoe business to the time of his death.

Michael Edward Viola was graduated from the Cambridge High School and the Latin School, later entering the Suffolk Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws with the graduating class of 1923. For three years he was in the real estate and insurance business in Boston, but in 1926 was admitted to the bar. He began the formal practice of his profession in an office at No. 294 Washington Street, Boston, which has continued to be his professional headquarters. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association, First District of the Middlesex Bar Association, which he also serves as a member of the executive and advisory board. His favorite club is the University, of Boston. Fraternally, he is affiliated with the Everett Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and he is an honorary member of the Young Men's Hebrew Association, of Middlesex County. On January 1, 1935, he was appointed assistant district attorney for Middlesex County, deserved recognition of his abilities and training, and served until June, 1936, when he retired to private practice.

On October 12, 1926, Michael Edward Viola married Anna E. Bond, of Everett, and they are the parents of two sons: Edward, born June 22, 1928, and Lawrence, born February 22, 1934.

ZIMON, ABRAHAM ISADORE—In a quiet and unobtrusive manner Abraham Isadore Zimon, attorney and member of the Lower House of the Massachusetts State Legislature, has come to occupy a prominent place in the life of Boston. As a lawyer he has built up a large and lucrative practice in the city where he is also prominent socially, holding membership in several of the leading clubs and societies of the metropolis.

Abraham Isadore Zimon was born in Russia, September 25, 1899; came to this country with his parents during his youth; and received a general education in the schools of Boston. After completing this part of his studies he matriculated at the Boston University Law School from which he was graduated in the class of 1920 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. That same year he was admitted to the State bar and established himself in a practice which he has since conducted with outstanding distinction and success. His present offices are located at No. 19 Milk Street, Boston.

While modesty may be said to characterize Mr. Zimon, he has not neglected his social and civic obligations. His quiet earnestness and ability have attracted his fellows and voters. His career as a public official dates back to 1935 when he was

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elected to the Massachusetts State Legislature from the Twelfth Suffolk House District. Socially he is a member of the New Century Club, the Roxbury Historical Club and the Menorah Institute. He fraternizes with the Order of Free and Accepted Masons; is a Republican in politics; and belongs to the Brotherhood of the Temple of Mishkan Telfila.

'RIPLEY, WILLIAM LITTLEFIELD —

For many years engaged in business in the City of Taunton, William Littlefield Ripley operates the H. B. Buffinton Company, Inc., widely known funeral directors. He is president and treasurer of this company.

Mr. Ripley was born May 26, 1889, in West Medway, Massachusetts, son of William Littlefield and Ida J. (Miett) Ripley. The Ripley family is an old and honorable one, and its members have become prominent throughout the United States for their accomplishments in business, industrial, civic, financial and artistic life. The name is synonymous with industry, thrift and achievement. The grandfather of the present head of H. B. Buffinton Company, Inc., was William B. Ripley, a native of Winthrop, Maine, who died in Medway, Massachusetts, at the age of ninety-four years. He went to California in 1849 at the time of the gold rush, and was a tinsmith and carpenter by trade. In fact, he worked at carpentry most of his life. He and his wife, Lucy Ripley, were the parents of the first William Littlefield Ripley, who was born in Augusta, Maine, and died in Boston at the age of sixty-eight. He received his education in the schools of Maine, and came to Massachusetts with his parents, learning the tinsmith's trade and for a number of years carrying on a business relationship with his brother in Medway. He later took up his residence in Taunton, where he was associated with the Glenwood Range Company in the manufacture of stoves. He retired from his active endeavors two years before his death. A leader in civic, social and fraternal affairs, he was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Ida J. Miett, of Medway, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Bertha, who became the wife of Fred M. Haskell. 2. William Littlefield, of further mention. 3. Nellie Josephine, who is now deceased; she was the wife of Joseph Badger. 4. Raymond Harold, who married Gertrude Gardner; their children were Raymond Harold Ripley, Jr., Ruth Ripley, Phyllis Ripley, Philip Ripley, David Ripley and Dorothy Ripley.

Of these four children, William Littlefield Ripley chiefly concerns us herein. He was born in West Medway, as noted above, and studied in the schools of West Medway and Taunton. He learned the

watchmaker's trade in young manhood, and for about twenty-three years worked at that trade. During those and subsequent years he traveled extensively throughout the United States, earning the respect of all whom he met in all walks of life. Eventually he became associated with the late Hiram B. Buffinton, an undertaker, becoming Mr. Buffinton's assistant. The Buffinton business was incorporated in 1924 under the name of H. B. Buffinton Company, Inc., its founder having been a leader in Massachusetts commercial circles, engaged in the furniture and undertaking business with different partners, and independently in several New England cities and communities. At Mr. Buffinton's death, Mr. Ripley was prepared to take over the reins of the business, and accordingly became its president and treasurer. In these two positions he has continued his work down to the present time, admirably serving the people of Taunton.

In addition to his other activities, Mr. Ripley is a leader in social and fraternal affairs. He is active in the Free and Accepted Masons, in which he is affiliated with the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch chapter. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and belongs likewise to the Rebekahs and the Knights of Malta. He is a member of the Lions' Club of Taunton, and of The First Parish Church (Unitarian) of Taunton.

On June 9, 1909, William Littlefield Ripley married Mary Howard Buffinton, of Warren, Rhode Island, daughter of Hiram B. and Cora H. (Surgens) Buffinton, and they became the parents of the following children: 1. Robert C., born October 9, 1910. 2. Herbert L., born June 5, 1915. 3. William L., Jr., born September 20, 1918. Robert C. Ripley is associated with his father in business, and the other two sons operate a farm of their own in Berkeley.

ANDERSON, HON. LARZ—Through his many years of service in the United States diplomatic corps, Larz Anderson became an internationally known figure. He filled with distinction the posts to which he was successively called abroad and by his own labors benefited both his own country and the nations to which he was accredited. His many philanthropic interests served only to increase the range and scope of his service, and to establish more firmly his place as one of the most admired Americans of his generation.

Mr. Anderson was born in Paris, France, on August 15, 1866, a son of General Nicholas Longworth Anderson and Elizabeth Coles (Kilgour) Anderson. He came of a notable American family, numbering among his ancestors in the paternal line Colonel Richard C. Anderson, aide to General Lafayette during the Revolution, Major (later

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General) Robert Anderson, who was in command of Fort Sumter when it was bombarded at the outbreak of the Civil War, Governor Charles Anderson of Ohio, and Captain William Clark of the Lewis and Clark expedition. Mr. Anderson received his early education abroad and came to the United States to enter Phillips-Exeter Academy. Upon his graduation, with honors, from that institution he went on to Harvard College, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with honors, in 1888. He spent the following two years in travel, circling the globe, and upon his return to the United States in 1890 entered Harvard Law School. In 1891, however, he was appointed second secretary of the United States Legation and Embassy at London by President Benjamin Harrison, and left Harvard to begin his career as a diplomat. Mr. Anderson remained at London until 1893. From 1893 to 1897 he was first secretary and charge d'affaires, successively, at the United States Embassy in Rome. Following his marriage in the latter year, he traveled extensively and in 1898 enlisted in the United States Volunteers for service during the Spanish-American War. Commissioned captain, he was assigned to the Second Army Corps, in which he subsequently served as assistant adjutant-general and acting adjutant-general of the Second Division. After the termination of the war, he returned to private life, traveling to the far corners of the earth as was his lifelong custom, among other trips being an official one to the Philippines with Mr. Dickinson, then Secretary of War. In 1911, however, he was again called to the diplomatic service by President Taft, who appointed him Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Belgium, where he remained for the greater part of two years. In November, 1912, he was appointed Ambassador to Japan, but resigned as is the custom for Ambassadors with the change of administration which brought Woodrow Wilson to the Presidency in 1913.

The outbreak of the World War brought Mr. Anderson other opportunities for service and for a number of years he devoted much of his time to Belgian relief work. He was honorary chairman of the New England Belgium Relief Committee and a member of the National Belgium Relief Committee, giving generously of his time and means to this cause in token of his profound admiration and sympathy for the Nation in which he had previously represented his own country. Later, with the further progress of the war, he also became a member of the New England Italian Relief Committee and a member of the District of Columbia Red Cross Committee.

Mr. Anderson received many decorations in recognition of his services to the countries in which he was stationed during his diplomatic career, his

efforts to promote mutually helpful relations between these countries and the United States and his later services in the war. He was a Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, of Italy; a Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy; received the Grand Cordon, First Class, of the Order of the Rising Sun, of Japan; and the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Crown of Belgium. In the United States he was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Loyal Legion and the Order of the Spanish-American War. He was also a member of many clubs in Washington, District of Columbia, where he made his home, in Boston, New York, London and in Paris, among them the Somerset and Union clubs, the Tennis and Racquet Club, Eastern Yacht Club, and the Press Club, of Boston; the Alibi and Grasslands, the Metropolitan Club, the Army and Navy Club and the Chevy Chase Club, of Washington; the Union Club and the Harvard Club of New York, the New York Yacht Club; the Bachelors Club in London; and the Travelers Club in Paris.

Mr. Anderson was a summer resident of Brookline for many years and always retained his early interest in Massachusetts. He was active socially, entertaining with great frequency both in Washington and at Brookline. The Anderson garden "Weld" at Brookline, was opened to public inspection periodically and for charities. During the war the Washington home was given over to French officers here on duty. Mr. Anderson was a generous friend of Harvard and among his other gifts contributed the funds necessary for the erection of the Anderson Bridge, named for his father, near the Harvard Stadium and gave to the Harvard Arnold Arboretum his valuable collection of Japanese dwarf trees. He made substantial donations to the endowment fund of Phillips-Exeter Academy and hundreds of unpublished gifts which were as completely devoid of ostentation as they were freely given. Mr. Anderson served under both Democrats and Republicans while in diplomatic service. He was a communicant of the Episcopal Church.

He married, on June 10, 1897, Isabel Perkins, of Boston, whom he had met during his stay in Rome, a daughter of Commodore George Hamilton Perkins, United States Navy, and Anna (Weld) Perkins. A record of her career as a writer and nurse overseas at the front during the war accompanies this.

Mr. Anderson died at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, on April 13, 1937, after a brief illness of pneumonia. Of his career it may be said that it revealed a faithful stewardship of the fine gifts entrusted to him, an unfailing loyalty in the performance of every responsibility which life brought him. Wrote a neighbor and friend of many years standing: "Society mourns a noble

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figure gone, but humanity has lost a pillar of God's temple." As a final tribute to his memory he has been laid to rest, in the Washington Cathedral, there to take his place among the great men of America. On his tomb in St. Mary's Chapel are engraved the words: "Patriot, Diplomat, Soldier, Loyal Friend."

ANDERSON, ISABEL (Mrs. Larz Anderson)—A world-traveler, author, playwright, and poet, Isabel Anderson has a rich background in heritage as well as in experience. She was born in Boston, Massachusetts, on March 29, 1876, the daughter of Commodore George Hamilton Perkins (U. S. N.) and Anna (Weld) Perkins. Commodore Perkins had a remarkable Civil War record, and Anna Perkins was of the famous Weld family who made the sea white with their many clipper ships.

On June 10, 1897, Isabel Perkins married Larz Anderson, of Washington, District of Columbia. Soon followed the Spanish-American War, in which Mr. Anderson served as an officer, carrying out the tradition of his family, noted for war service. Nicholas Longworth Anderson, father of Larz Anderson, was a Major-General in the Civil War, and it is to his memory that his son erected the Anderson Bridge, between Cambridge and Boston.

The Hon. Larz Anderson served in the diplomatic service in London and Rome and as Minister to Belgium, and Ambassador to Japan.

On the outbreak of the World War, Mrs. Anderson organized the canteen in Washington, District of Columbia. Later she went overseas as a Red Cross nurse. She returned from France with the manuscript of her war book, "Zigzagging." For her service at the front she was decorated with the *croix de guerre*, by France; and the Medal of Elizabeth, by Belgium. Her work is also commemorated by a window at the Red Cross headquarters, in New York City; and a column in the National Red Cross Building, in Washington.

While several books of fiction are to Mrs. Anderson's credit, it is to travel that she has devoted much of her time. Her best known books are: "Odd Corners," "From Corsair to Riffian," "The Spell of Belgium," "The Spell of Japan," "The Spell of the Hawaiian Islands and the Philippines," "Circling South America," "Circling Africa," "A Yacht in Mediterranean Seas," "In Eastern Seas," and "Zigzagging the South Seas."

"Under the Black Horse Flag," which had a large sale, records the story of the Weld, Perkins, and Anderson families. The Black Horse Flag was the symbol of the Weld fleet.

As a playwright, Mrs. Anderson came to the professional stage with "Marina," which was pre-

sented at the Colonial Theatre, Boston, in 1931. "Dick Whittington" was given at the Boston Opera House, and also at the Copley Theatre, Boston, in 1933. Among her other plays and operettas, given in Boston, New York, Washington, and in other parts of the country are: "Wing," "The Kiss and the Queue," "Robinson Crusoe," "Freedom," "Tahiti Ho," "Under the Bo Tree," "The Green Turban," and "The Gold Madonna."

George Washington University conferred on Mrs. Anderson the honorary degree of Doctor of Literature; and Boston University gave her the degree of Doctor of Laws.

She has served as librarian general of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is a member of the Colonial Dames and other organizations, and belongs to the Boston Authors' Club, and the Chilton Club.

COOLIDGE, CALVIN—Although the passing from the public scene of the thirtieth President of the United States, Calvin Coolidge, occurred but a few years ago, already he is becoming a traditional figure about which is collecting the legendary. More and more he has come to occupy in the minds of Americans something of the character and place of a present-day Abraham Lincoln in a period of high-pressure living and action. As with all successful men, there exists the two extremes of critics; one of which attributes to him the most meagre of abilities; the other regards him as a type of the strong silent man, of almost unfathomable power, who directs the government of which he is in charge with a sure, powerful and irresistible hand to the goal he has set. Somewhere between the two, lies the truth. To the future must be left the more exact measurement of his stature.

Many may be forgiven for believing that there was some ordained significance in the coincidence of the natal days of the American Republic and Calvin Coolidge. He was born July 4, 1872, and from maturity was almost continuously, in some capacity, in the service of the Republic. There may be significance in the facts that he was born in the rear room of his father's store; that he early learned to solve the difficulties of wresting a living from the rugged hills of Vermont. He was named John Calvin, after his father, but the first name was soon dropped for simple utilitarian reasons. His birthplace was the rural hamlet, Plymouth Notch (Plymouth), where the Coolidge family settled in about 1780 and had lived for the three generations, preceding Calvin, the usual lives of Northern New England farmers. His ancestry went back to John, son of William, of Cottenham, England, baptized in 1604, who settled at Watertown, Massachusetts, where he was a freeman in 1640. Further back in

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the history of the old country was the English ancestor, Thomas Coulynge, of 1495

The father, Colonel John Calvin Coolidge, combined farming with the business of a country storekeeper. Typically he held several public offices—notary public, constable, selectman, collector, superintendent of schools, State Assessor, and represented the town in both houses of the State Legislature. He had married Victoria Josephine Moor, who died March 14, 1885, when her son, Calvin, was twelve years old. One recalls with sincere pleasure that the older man lived to a night, when at the age of seventy-eight he swore in his son as the President of the United States by the light of a kerosene lamp in his own plain Vermont farm house.

The youth, Calvin Coolidge, did farm work, kept store, shod horses, served processes, collected insurance premiums and tried almost anything that came to hand, winning a reputation as an "industrious worker but sometimes aggressive." Perhaps the latter characteristic was to be expected of a boy who was known to the other lads as "Red." Some critics insist that Mr. Coolidge was ambitious, and they are right. He was ambitious to get an education and, after obtaining his elementary schooling in a local red school house, he prepared for college at Black River Academy, Ludlow, Vermont, graduating in 1890, and after another year in St. Johnsbury Academy, Vermont, he entered Amherst College, from which he was graduated with the class of 1895, a Bachelor of Arts. Later he received many honorary Doctor of Laws and other degrees, but his first was the most hardly earned. Incident to his college years was a one hundred dollar prize for an essay, "The Principles of the Revolutionary War," and he was Grove orator, a much coveted honor, at the commencement exercises. He also did excellent work in mathematics, English and French, and was a charter member of the Amherst Chapter of the Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity. But in after years he was wont to appraise his most valuable achievement in college as the one hundred dollars won in his senior year.

Calvin Coolidge was ambitious to become a lawyer, and to this end he "read" law in the offices of Hammond and Field, of Northampton, Massachusetts. This began on September 23, 1895; he had no funds to attend a law school. On July 2, 1897, he was admitted to the bar, and later established the firm of Coolidge and Hemmingway. He never claimed skill in court practice, for, as he himself indicated, he was inclined to settle cases out of court. "This," he wrote, "did not give me experience in the trial of cases, so I never became proficient in that art." He was ambitious for a career in public life, but writes a commentator, "We will be nearer the truth if we say he was ambitious to

excel in the offices he held, but always under the legal and constitutional limits imposed upon these offices . . . With him the phrase, 'law is a rule of action,' is of deep significance." Somehow, public office came his way steadily. Shortly after his admission to the bar, he was made a councilman of Northampton, in 1899. Then followed election as city solicitor, 1900-01; clerk of the courts, 1903, and chairman of the Republican city committee, 1904; representative to the General Court, 1907-08; mayor of Northampton, 1910-11; State Senator, 1912-15; President of the Senate, 1914-15. In these senatorial years he was a member of the Special Legislative Committee which settled the Lawrence strike so admirably; in 1913, he was chairman of the Committee on Railroads; and, in 1914, was chairman of the Committee on Resolutions at the State Republican Convention.

Mr. Coolidge was Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1916-18, inclusive, and elected Governor of the State, serving two terms, 1919-20. In his first term he gained Nation-wide fame through the handling of the Boston police strike. The scene was a general attack of the police force of the entire city over the question of their right to form a union. This was at a time when widespread movements by radical elements in many sections of the country were causing great uneasiness in the Nation. Calvin Coolidge called the military forces of Massachusetts into action to preserve law and order, and he wired to the national labor leader a message concluding, "There is no right to strike against public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime." If this statement of fundamentals was an exhibition of political acumen, it was one which few politicians, worried about their future, would care to make.

The nomination, in 1920, of Calvin Coolidge, says Louis Clinton Hatch, in his "History of the Vice-Presidency," "was the first time a Vice-President had been selected by a party on any ground but expediency." In this case "it was a popular uprising and unplanned event." Delegates literally stampeded to Coolidge, and the "managers of the party were terrified at the selection of a provincial who had never been in Washington in his life." Strange as it may seem, the Western delegates and people, who suspected anything coming from "the State of the Cabots and the Lodges," supported the Governor. They felt they understood this small-town man and the backbone of the party—the industrious farmers and the substantial middle class, business and professional men—were ready to enlist under the banner of a man of whom the press wrote that he had the gift of common-sense, fine powers of expression, a clean record of achievement combined with frugality, honesty and sound thinking.

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President Warren G. Harding was frank to acknowledge his running mate and the Vice-President was invited to do the unprecedented—sit with the Cabinet. It was but a year and a half to the death of Harding, but Coolidge could later write, "My experience in the Cabinet was of supreme value to me when I became President." Americans have not yet forgotten a scene in a Vermont farm house at 2:46 A. M., August 3, 1923, at Plymouth, when the elderly but vigorous John C. Coolidge, legally competent, administered the oath of the highest office in the land to his son. Mr. Coolidge, in his "Autobiography," wrote, "I do not know of any other case in history where a father had administered to his son the qualifying oath of office which made him chief magistrate of a Nation. It seemed a simple and natural thing to do at the time, but I can now realize something of the dramatic force of the event." He might have added that the incident was unique in all Christian nations, monarchical or democratic.

The nomination of Calvin Coolidge for another term as President came as a matter of course, after his efficient administration for two years and more. The election is too much a part of current history to require recapitulation. "Keep Cool with Coolidge" was not only the watchword of the campaign, but the epitome of his later régime. In November, 1924, he was reelected by a plurality of more than seven million votes and a total of three hundred and eighty-two in the electoral college. His last four years in office were marked by a steady growth of economic prosperity. He might well have broken tradition and accepted a third nomination as President, but, on August 2, 1928, he gave to the newspaper men in his Black Hills' camp, the message, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928." A movement started to "draft Coolidge," but he remained firm in his decision, which was universally received with regret, and retired to private life, still continuing his public service with pen and word until his death on January 5, 1933. Some of his writings seem destined to become classics; his state papers remain models of their kind. About his private life there are myths and conjectures originating, no doubt, because he considered it private. He was a member of the Vermont Association of Boston, and of such clubs as the University, Union, Algonquin, Corinthian Yacht, Belmont Country, and the Union League of New York; the Metropolitan, Army and Navy, Chevy Chase, Columbiana, and Washington Country of Washington, District of Columbia, although he was not inclined toward sports or purely social activities. He and his family were communicants of the Edwards Congregational Church of Northampton.

No "Lady of the White House" is more beloved than Grace Anne (Goodhue) Coolidge, who once

was a teacher in the Clark School for the Deaf in Northampton. They were married on October 4, 1905, and were the parents of two sons: John, born September 7, 1906, and Calvin, Jr., born April 13, 1908.

There have been many explanations attempted of the tremendous hold Mr. Coolidge had upon the people of his day, and one of the most plausible of these is that of Alfred P. Dennis, who knew well the President in Northampton:

Mr. Coolidge kept faith with the homely virtues of our ancestors. In our restless, complex, high-keyed Western civilization, we cannot forget the slow grave men of our early, half-starved beginnings in the wilderness of the New World. The fundamental instinct is the instinct for self-preservation, and that instinct has made our democracy workable. That instinct tells us that we are not to be saved by pomp and show, rhetoric and luxury, but by honesty and simplicity of character. We live in an extravagant money-spending, pampered, high-powered age. We must balance excess by moderation. Mr. Coolidge was eighteenth century—frugal, simple, honest, hard-bitten—set down in a twentieth-century age of jazz, extravagance in speech, dress, mad desire for pleasure. As a Nation our craving is to be saved from ourselves. Not alone to the poor, the insincere, the insignificant, but to the rich and powerful, comes the yearning for the shelter of a great rock in a weary land. Coolidge was just that.

Somewhat similar is the thought of Perlle P. Fallon, whose interpretive article in "Americana" of April, 1936, concludes with the paragraph:

Coolidge stands as an odd and lone figure in the world of 1929. In a spendthrift age he was the symbol of economy. In a time of easy money he was preaching the doctrine of redemption through work. In an era when Government was expanding its functions he urged individual responsibility. In an era of alleged supermen he never asserted superiority. He executed the law. He accepted his place. He had a simple faith in and even stood in awe of the tools with which he worked. He belonged not to the world of 1929, but to what preceded it, and if our form of government is to continue he belongs to the future. He stands as a symbol which unites the past and the future. He is of greater stature as what was only incidental and temporary in his time recedes. His simplicity is like a golden thread marking the actual level of achievement amid the excesses of life in our time and joining it to what is durable in all time.

McCOOLE, JOSEPH R.—Since his appointment as judge of the Probate Court at Dedham in 1922, Joseph R. McCoolle has continued without interruption the career of public service which he began in earlier years. He is an admired figure in the life of Norfolk County and is well known in other parts of the State.

Judge McCoolle was born on March 26, 1879, a son of Patrick J. and Jane (Carlin) McCoolle. His father, who was born in Somerville, Massa-

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chusetts, in 1857, died at the age of twenty-nine in 1886. His mother was born in Dedham and died in 1915. Three sons were born of their marriage: Joseph R., of this record; George F. and John A.

Judge McCoole received his early education in Dedham schools and prepared for his professional career in Northeastern College of Law, Boston, from which he was graduated in 1908. In June, 1909, he was admitted to practice in the courts of the Commonwealth. Meanwhile, however, his career was already under way. Appointed on June 1, 1905, as a clerk in the office of the Register of Probate and Insolvency at Dedham, he continued in this office as assistant register after his admission to the bar until November, 1913, when he was elected register. On January 1, 1914, he assumed his new duties and in 1918 was reelected for a second term. In 1922 he was elevated to the bench of the Probate Court and has since presided as judge of this court in Dedham. His earlier experience and broad legal scholarship thoroughly qualify him for his present office, which he has administered efficiently and with unfailing fidelity.

Judge McCoole is also a trustee of the Lotta Crabtree estate. He is a Republican in politics but since ascending the bench has confined his active efforts to non-partisan civic interests, among them the Forest Hill General Hospital, of which he is a trustee. He is also a director of the Charitable Irish Society. Judge McCoole is a member of the Norfolk County Bar Association and is affiliated fraternally with the Catholic Order of Foresters and the Knights of Columbus. He is a prominent Catholic layman and an active member of St. Mary's parish in Dedham. Golf and fishing are his favorite recreations. Judge McCoole is universally respected for his human qualities and admired for his judicial attainments and knowledge of the law. In 1923, in recognition of his distinguished career, Boston College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Judge McCoole married, on June 25, 1907, Sarah E. Harris, daughter of John H. and Margaret A. (Slattery) Harris. They are the parents of one daughter, Pauline, a graduate of Elmhurst Sacred Heart School at Providence and of the Garland School for Home Making in Boston.

NALLY, J. EDWARD—A successful attorney-at-law, J. Edward Nally, of Cambridge, is highly esteemed by colleagues and clientele. He was born at Amesbury, Massachusetts, August 2, 1898, and received his academic education in Phillips-Exeter Academy, from which he was graduated in 1917, and Harvard University in 1921. He also did his law studies in the Harvard School of Law, class of 1924. In that same year he was admitted to the bar and after practicing law in

Boston for five years, returned to Cambridge where he has since followed his profession with notable success.

Mr. Nally is a member of the Cambridge Bar Society and the Massachusetts State Bar Association. He is president of the Homestead Coöperative Bank, at No. 36 Bromfield Street, Boston, and is a director of the Pioneer and Guardian Coöperative Bank. Although not yet eighteen when the World War started, Mr. Nally enlisted in the United States Army. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the American Legion, D. K. E. and Institute of 1770; Harvard College and Hasty Pudding clubs. Chief among his recreations is golf, but he is a lover of the out-of-doors, and interested in a variety of civic, sports and social activities.

On June 30, 1931, J. Edward Nally married Hannah F. Cronin, of Cambridge, and they are the parents of two children: 1. Ann, born February 14, 1933. 2. James Edward, Jr., born on Christmas Day, 1934.

BASCOM, HENRY ALBERT—Few men could more clearly exemplify the art of living than did the late Henry Albert Bascom of Malden, Massachusetts. He was a man noteworthy for his interest in his home and friends; a many-sided gentleman, somewhat of a classicist, skilled in voice and musical instruments, a student of modern poetry and a public speaker of high reputation. He was owner of a leading hay and grain business in Boston, Massachusetts, and has in his own words summed up his commercial activities in an address given before the National Hay and Grain Association, upon his retirement as president, a decade before his death. He then said: "To have been identified with the hay business since 1883 up to the present time (1926), covering a period of forty-five years; to have started with very little and, measured by business standards, to have attained a fair degree of success, and finally, to become the executive head of an organization numbering a thousand of the most reputable hay and grain dealers in the United States and Canada, is, indeed, a great honor."

Mr. Bascom was a native of Portland, Maine, born October 26, 1860, son of Dr. Ezekiel Fitz and Olive (Ransdill) Bascom, and was a direct descendant of Elder William Brewster of the "Mayflower." After being graduated from the Portland High School he entered Bowdoin College, and received the degree of Bachelor of Arts with the class of 1883. He had won high rank as a student, and had been elected a member of the honorary scholastic fraternity, Phi Beta Kappa. He also was a member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. Two years later, in 1885, he had earned his Master's degree in French. This degree was

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also conferred upon him by Bowdoin College. In the fall of 1883, Mr. Bascom associated himself with Lord and Webster, hay and grain concern, of Boston, a connection which was never broken throughout a period of more than half a century. In the later years he and Henry Hamilton, of South Boston, became the owners of this business and at the retirement of Mr. Hamilton from active business Mr. Bascom became the sole proprietor. When forty-six years of age, he took up the study of law, evenings, in the Boston Young Men's Christian Association Law School. He was the president of his class during his entire course. He had reached the half century mark when he was admitted to the Massachusetts bar, and during the following twenty-five years practiced law to some extent. It should be pointed out that his connection with the legal profession was for use in his business and organizational work. He gave freely of his professional services without remuneration to friends and to worthy institutions and causes.

Mr. Bascom's kind and vivacious personality early endeared him to his fellowmen. He won the nick-name of "Nobby Bascom" while at Bowdoin College, a name by which his intimate friends have always known and remembered him. His courage and generosity have cheered and helped many people.

He was a very definite exponent of the get-together spirit in commercial and public affairs. He was a director of the Horse Association of America, a member of the New York Hay and Grain Dealers' Association, and the National Hay Association, of America, of which he was one of the oldest members. He had served on every committee of the organization, was twice vice-president, and during 1925 and 1926, president, which as he once said was "the highest honor that can be had in this game." The memorial committee of this association, in expressing their regret at the news of the death of their former leader, concluded with the comment: "A convention without the presence of Henry Bascom will never be the same. A fine character, a gentleman in every sense of the word, a Prince of good fellows, Henry, our friend, has set an example in the art of living."

On January 6, 1887, Henry Albert Bascom married Alice Howard, daughter of William and Marion (Newman) Howard. Had he lived until January 6, of the following year, 1937, they would have celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary. Mr. and Mrs. Bascom were the parents of two children who survive with the widow: 1. Marion, a Bradford Academy graduate, who married Walter Hull Carpenter, of New York. They have two sons: Edward Henry Carpenter, who will be a freshman at Cornell University, class of 1941; and Walter Hull Carpenter, Jr., who expected to enter Bowdoin College in 1937. 2. Henry Albert Bascom, Jr., of Wakefield, Massachusetts, Syracuse

University graduate and graduate in law, 1934, who married Helen Beach Hegel; they have one young son, Wynne Beach Bascom.

Mr. Bascom was seventy-five years old at the time of his death on June 15, 1936, at his Malden home, and many expressions of sorrow and formal tributes came from all parts of the United States. He could look back on life and say that it had been good, and none there are who would not insist but what it had been eminently useful. He had led in his business, and he had been a leader in many other fields of human interest—music, the collection of art objects such as rugs and home decoratives, modern verse, cultural and benevolent activities. Mr. Bascom had been a member of the Kernwood Club of Malden; the Boston University Club, and Converse Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons. He was identified with the First Congregational Church of Malden. One might quote from the numerous tributes paid his career and personality, but it may be more appropriate to repeat a poem which was among his favorites and expressive of his philosophy of life:

MEET YOUR SHIP! IT'S IN.

Are you waiting, always waiting,
By Life's ocean on the strand,
For a ship weighed down with treasures
To bring riches to your hand?

Have you told a wondrous story
Of the work you'd begin
To make this old world better,
When your ship comes in?

Every morn there in the offing,
Brought by every wind that blew,
Are the ships that have a cargo,
Billed direct from God to you.

Opportunities unnumbered,
Wonder-filled, are there to win;
All for you, just for the taking;
Meet your ship! It's in!

BARNICLE, MICHAEL—Concerning the reasons why so many men of Irish birth are among the most successful American business men and public officials, much has been written, and conclusions differ. It is self-evident, however, that there are many like Michael Barnicle, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and a leading citizen of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, who come to this country full of ambition and the will to work, lovers of freedom and gifted with a sense of responsibility for useful service to the community.

Michael Barnicle was born April 15, 1878, the son of Michael and Ellen (Mallahy) Barnicle, both, like their son, natives of County Mayo, and both now deceased. He received his education in Ireland and worked for a time in England. He celebrated his coming of age by migrating to the

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United States, in 1899, and settling in Fitchburg, Massachusetts. He learned the heating and plumbing business with the Jennison Company, of this city, but in 1906 entered the employ of the Boston and Maine Railroad, with which he remained until 1922 in various capacities in connection with the maintenance department. In 1922 he established his own plumbing and heating business and advanced far in the field of contracting before his death in 1936. He was associated with the Handley Company, in several projects installing heating systems, and had recently completed many large contracts, such as installation in the Hyannis, Massachusetts, High School. It was while he was supervising the placing of heating equipment in the Concord, New Hampshire, ice plant that death claimed him.

While always a good citizen, ready always to do what he could for the best interests of Fitchburg, Mr. Barnicle did not enter politics actively until 1933, when he was elected city councilor over three strong candidates. He was reelected to this office in November, 1935, by a large majority. Mr. Barnicle was keenly interested in his work as councilor and gave freely of his time and energy to committee work as well as meetings of the council. He gave personal attention to nearly all of the questions which came to his attention, either in sub-committees or at the regular meetings of the council. He was chairman of the committee on public safety which passes on fire, police, military affairs and licenses; a member of the committee on city property, which has charge of the purchase of fuel and supplies, and the special committee on the Burbank Hospital. He was a member of the Independent-Progressive party and the Democratic city committee and active in everything pertaining to their welfare.

Into the purely social life of the city, Mr. Barnicle did not enter deeply. His business took a great deal of his time, and his free hours he liked best to devote to home life and family. He was a member of St. Bernard's Church, and a popular figure in its Holy Name Society. Fraternally, he was affiliated with Fitchburg Council, Knights of Columbus; Fitchburg Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Loyal Order of Foresters of America. He long had been a member of the city Chamber of Commerce.

In 1903 Michael Barnicle married Anna Fitzgerald, born in County Cary, Ireland, and they were the parents of four children: 1. Francis J., a graduate of the Massachusetts State Nautical School, and now associated with the Jennison Company, of Fitchburg. 2. Robert S., who graduated from Worcester Polytechnic School, class of 1931, with the degree of Bachelor of Science in Engineering, and now engaged as assistant city engineer of Fitchburg. 3. Helen M., who graduated with the class of 1930 from the Fitchburg

State Teachers' College, and now engaged as a teacher in the South Hadley schools. 4. Gerald Joseph, attending Holy Cross College, Worcester.

Flags were placed at half-mast on the Fitchburg municipal buildings on the last day of January, 1936, when it became known that Michael Barnicle had died suddenly while in the performance of duty. Mayor Greenwood voiced the opinion of his colleagues when he said, "No councilor in recent years gave more freely of his time and had a more sincere interest in city affairs." To his many friends and business associates, his passing was deeply mourned as marking the ending of a career of great achievement and even greater promise.

GOODELL, GEORGE ZINA, M. D.—By right of seniority and the high honor in which he was held by clientele and colleagues, George Zina Goodell, M. D., was the dean of the medical fraternity in Salem, Massachusetts. He was a specialist in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, but his activities covered other fields of medical practice and, as a man and citizen, he touched and enriched the life of the community in which he was born and lived for more than three-quarters of a century. During the fifty-three years as a physician, he was noted for his adherence to the highest standards of professional ethics, as a practitioner of marked native abilities and experienced skill, and for his devotion to human health and betterment.

Inheritance and the traditions of a fine New England family probably played a major part in the progress and success of Dr. Goodell. He traced his ancestry to one Robert Goodell, "planter," born in England in 1604, who came from Ipswich, Great Britain, to Salem, Massachusetts, in 1637, and later was a pioneer settler of West Peabody. The family homestead, built in that early period, still stands, and has housed many descendants of the American progenitor. Dr. Goodell was born in Salem, August 22, 1859, son of Zina and Mary N. (Cousins) Goodell. His father, who was the proprietor of a machine shop and in business in Salem for seventy years, was a substantial and esteemed citizen of this historic city. A brother of Zina Goodell, one Abner Cheney Goodell, was well known as an historian and genealogist, the editor of "Province Laws," who spent the whole of his numerous years in the Salem section.

Dr. Goodell received his academic education in the local schools and was graduated from the Salem High School with the class of 1878. Matriculating at the Harvard Medical School, he received the degree, Doctor of Medicine, and a few years later took a post-graduate course in diseases of the ear, nose and throat, and also specialized in electric therapeutics. For a short time after his graduation he was in charge of the Winthrop Fresh Air Home, but it was but a prelude to the practice of

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his profession in Salem that was to span more than half a century. His exceptional qualifications, both as physician and specialist, quickly established his reputation and, with the passing years, the demands upon his services reached large proportions. He came to be a prominent personage in medical societies throughout the State. These included the Massachusetts State Medical Association, the Essex County Medical Association, Southern District Medical Society, of which he was treasurer for over a quarter of a century; and the New England Society for Physical Therapeutics.

Dr. Goodell served on the staff of Salem Hospital from 1883 to 1894, and was superintendent in 1889 and 1890. The enlarged requirements of his personal practice caused his retirement, but not before he had given full proof of executive abilities of a high order and a flair for leadership which later was of great value to organized hospitalization and humanitarian projects. Fraternally, he was affiliated with Essex Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the John Endicott Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. Over a long period he was a member of the Essex Institute and the Danvers Historical Society. Dr. and Mrs. Goodell were members of the Tabernacle Church for many years, and active in religious and philanthropic works.

At Newtonville, Massachusetts, on October 8, 1885, Dr. George Zina Goodell married Esther Frances Chase, daughter of Stephen Freeman and Ellen Maria (Doe) Chase. Her father was a native of Unity, and her mother of Augusta, Maine, Mrs. Goodell being born at Vassalboro, in that same State. Stephen Freeman Chase came to Salem in 1867, as the minister of the Lafayette Street Methodist Episcopal Church. Later, he was pastor of the Topsfield Church, but returned to Salem, where he studied dentistry and became one of the leading dentists of the city. He also was a veteran of the Civil War, during which he served two years as a chaplain. He died in 1921, his wife having preceded him in 1912.

Mrs. Goodell has been connected prominently with many phases of Salem life and affairs. She has been a member for four decades of the Salem Oratorical Society, of which she is also a past president. She is a charter member of the Salem Garden Club, member of the Salem Women's Club and has served as chairman of its various committees. She is a member of the Salem Society for the Higher Education of Women, and long has been keenly interested in the equal rights for woman movements. Mrs. Goodell headed the first organization in Salem founded in the interests of woman's suffrage, and was its treasurer and secretary. Later this became the Women's Republican Club, and she has been active in this and many other societies.

Dr. and Mrs. Goodell were the parents of a son and a daughter: 1. Raymond B. Goodell, who mar-

ried (first) Grace E. Price, and they were the parents of two daughters: Jeanne A., and Barbara; he married (second) Dorothy McDonald. 2. Edna, who married Raymond H. Odell, and they have three children: Esther, Albert Hale, and Ruth.

Dr. Goodell died at his Salem home, on September 9, 1935, after a long illness, at the age of seventy-six years. His passing was widely mourned as that of a great physician and good man. Of the many tributes paid the beloved doctor, the following appreciation well reflects the admiration and affection in which he was universally held:

Dr. Goodell was a man of high integrity, as all who knew him could testify, honest and honorable in all his dealings with his fellowmen, clean and true in his heart and life, which was like an open book, with no pages that might not be read by all.

He possessed a cheery nature, and a fund of humor that remained with him even to the end, through the long years of disability and suffering. His presence brought sunshine to the sickroom, and joy to little children.

He was one of God's noblemen. His memory will always be cherished by his patients and many friends.

SHEEHAN, JOHN W.—The name John W. Sheehan was connected prominently with the contracting business in Lynn, Massachusetts, for two generations. The father, John Sheehan, established himself as a contractor a number of years ago, and his son, the John W. Sheehan of this record, followed in the footsteps of the older man, and together they not only did an extensive business but created a reputation for integrity, skill and citizenship which will long make a worthy page of the annals of Lynn.

John W. Sheehan, son of the late John and Mary F. Sheehan, was born in Lynn and educated in the city schools. When hardly more than a boy he became associated with his father in business as has been mentioned. He entered into many phases of civic and social life, and was active in the promotion of the best interests of Lynn, until he practically retired some few years before his death. Fraternally, Mr. Sheehan was affiliated with Valladolid Council of the Knights of Columbus; Lynn Lodge, No. 117, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Kiwanis Club.

John W. Sheehan died on November 23, 1936, and was survived by his wife, Margaret T. Sheehan, and two brothers and six sisters. The editor of the "Lynn Telegram-News" expressed well the feelings of numerous friends and fellow-citizens when he wrote:

Monday's news contained notice of the passing of John W. Sheehan, widely known in the general construction business and as a man who did his full share as a private citizen in civic affairs and in a kindly, friendly and helpful attitude toward his fellowmen. He was a native of Lynn, the son of a father who

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worked hard through a wide span of time to build up a successful business.

He took up the torch to carry on the business of his father, while his father was still alive and a familiar figure in Lynn. The son was a hard worker, too. He passed through all the routine experiences of the business founded by his father, a real worker every day, both in the physical and mental struggle necessary to keep a going business going well. He was never so busy, however, as to neglect the interests of his community or of his fellow-citizens. He was always in the forefront of Kiwanis activities for community service and was a sound, helpful member of the Knights of Columbus, with whom he affiliated in his younger manhood.

Folks who knew John W. Sheehan formed a great liking for the man, as a man among men, unostentatious, but always ready to serve. He served faithfully and well, and was a builder for Lynn progress and well-being as well as for his own business.

MALOUF, FARIS S.—Chairman of the Board of Street Commissioners for the City of Boston, Faris S. Malouf is a well-known lawyer and public figure in the New England metropolis. From an address of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, made in 1936, much of the following brief record is taken.

Mr. Malouf was born in the heart of the coastal chain of the Mountains of Lebanon in Syria, on July 16, 1892. A descendant of a long line of educators and statesmen, his father was a physician. He received, with the children of his little mountain village, preliminary education in Arabic, at the hands of the parish priest, under an ancient church oak tree of his native town. Primary importance in that simple school was given to character building. Less than two months after his fifteenth birthday, Mr. Malouf left his native land for America, arriving in New York on October 4, 1907. Seven days later found him traveling the dusty and muddy roads of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee and the Carolinas as a peddler of dry-goods and later as a salesman. Having never seen an English-speaking individual nor heard English spoken until he boarded the ship from Bologne, France, to New York, Mr. Malouf had for the first two weeks of his travels in the South to accompany another of his own countrymen. At the end of two weeks Mr. Malouf had learned about thirty English words and soon mastered the language.

He was successful as a salesman but did not know how to take care of his health in a new climate, consequently he had to give up selling and come to Boston in April, 1909, where he engaged in many occupations from a factory worker at the weekly wages of seven dollars to the management of an important manufacturing company. In 1919 he decided to attend evening school, beginning at the Franklin Evening School on Waltham Street

and graduating with a Bachelor of Laws degree from the Northeastern University School of Law in 1928. Admitted to the practice of law in Massachusetts on May 1, 1929, during the following year he was admitted to practice before the United States Courts. He takes special pride in the fact that during his entire school period he was never absent from his classes and never failed in any test or examination. This is in keeping with a principle he often reiterates, "No excuse, no matter how valid, is good enough to take the place of a task well accomplished."

During his twenty-nine years in Boston Mr. Malouf has constantly engaged in public activities of civic, charitable and educational nature, especially helping to organize Syrian-American citizens clubs and in helping alien people to become naturalized American citizens. He held high offices in many such organizations, the latest of which was the presidency of the Syrian and Lebanese American Federation of the Eastern States, a federation composed of forty-five Syrian and Lebanese American Societies in the Eastern States and representing about 130,000 of his people, 40,000 of whom are in Massachusetts. During 1937, when Mr. Malouf was serving his second term as president of the Eastern Federation, he succeeded in having Syrian-American Societies in the forty-eight states organize The American National Federation of Syrian-Lebanonite Societies. He was appointed Street Commissioner for Boston on March 31, 1937, by Mayor Mansfield and on June 3, 1937, was elected chairman of that board.

Mr. Malouf is a member of the board of directors of the International Institute, and a member of the Boston City Club. His religious affiliations are with the Boylston Congregational Church of Jamaica Plain, of which he is a deacon, and chairman of the prudential committee. He has found the time to teach in the Sunday school and to make numerous addresses of a religious and cultural nature to varied groups. It was his distinguished honor to deliver the traditional patriotic "Fourth of July Oration," in Faneuil Hall, in 1937. The subject of his oration was "The Fundamentals of True Democracy."

On May 2, 1910, Faris S. Malouf married Hanny Malouf, but no children were born to them.

MURPHY, TIMOTHY J.—Despite the fact that he is one of the most youthful attorneys in the city of Boston, Timothy J. Murphy, who has been practicing in this community for three years, has already established a reputation that has placed him among the most prominent and promising young lawyers and civic leaders in the State. During the limited time he has been active, he has become an influential figure in the local Democratic party and has served as a member of the Massa-



Frederic S. Malouf

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chusetts State Legislature, accomplishments which prophesy the success he is destined to enjoy.

Mr. Murphy was born in the city of Boston, September 23, 1909, the son of John T. and Mary (Geoghan) Murphy, the former a native of his son's birthplace and the latter of Ireland. His father is a blacksmith by trade. After completing a general education at the Dorchester High School in 1926, Mr. Murphy matriculated at Northeastern University, attended the law school of this institution and was graduated with a Bachelor of Laws degree in the class of 1932. The following year he was admitted to the State bar and established himself in a practice under his own name at Boston, which he has conducted since with outstanding distinction and success. Professionally, he is a member of the Boston Bar Association.

From the outset of his career he has taken a keen and active interest in civic and political affairs, and been particularly prominent as a member of the local Democratic organization, for which he served as delegate to the State convention. He was named candidate by this party and elected a member of the Massachusetts Legislature in 1934. During his tenure of office he served on a number of important committees, including the Constitutional Law Committee, the Bills Committee, and others. Mr. Murphy has been interested in labor problems and is a member of the Electrical Workers Union and the American Federation of Labor. Socially, he is president of the Monroe Club of Dorchester and fraternizes with the Knights of Columbus and the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters.

On June 17, 1935, Mr. Murphy married Florence Donovan, of Quincy.

HOWARD, CHANNING—As a civil engineer of long experience and distinguished record, Channing Howard is well known in professional circles of New England. He has been associated with many large engineering projects throughout the New England States and is now head of Whitman and Howard, Incorporated, the oldest firm of civil engineers in Boston.

Mr. Howard was born in Easton, Massachusetts, on February 16, 1867, a son of Edwin D. and Sarah Ann (Hunt) Howard and a member of old and distinguished New England families. He is a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, of the "Mayflower" company, of John Howard, who settled at Duxbury in 1643, and of the early settlers and proprietors of Bridgewater. His father, Edwin D. Howard, was a schoolmaster, shoemaker and farmer in this State.

Channing Howard was educated in the public schools of Easton, where he was graduated from high school in 1883. Subsequently he pursued studies in Boston evening schools, and also carried on special work at various later dates. He began

his professional career in Boston with the firm of Whitman and Breck in 1884, and, after a number of years of experience, became a member of that firm, whose name was changed to Whitman and Howard in 1896. It was incorporated in 1924, with Mr. Howard as president and treasurer. Meanwhile, his professional reputation had been firmly established through forty years of civil engineering practice. Sewerage projects, water works, water front developments, roads, surveys, and other engineering projects in the Boston metropolitan district, Eastern Massachusetts, Cape Cod, and the more widely distributed areas of the New England States—all successfully completed—reflect the qualifications of his firm to undertake the large responsibilities with which it has been continuously occupied. The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its various cities and towns, as well as corporations and individuals, have retained the services of the firm. Mr. Howard, who has now given more than half a century of service to his profession, has directed the operations of his firm for many years and has taken an active part in all its work. He has served for fifty years as engineer for the town of Winthrop, where he makes his home, and, in addition to this connection, has been library trustee for thirty-two years, has held various offices, committee memberships and other posts in behalf of the town.

Mr. Howard is a member of the Engineering Societies of New England and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers. He is a member and past president of Old Suffolk Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution; a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants; a member and officer of the Bay State Historical League; curator and past president of the Winthrop Improvement and Historical Association; an officer of the Bourne Historical Society; a member of the Sandwich Historical Society and the Cary House Association of Chelsea. He is also a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows, the Republican Club of Massachusetts, the Boston City Club, the Cottage Park Yacht Club of Winthrop, and the Boston University Alumni Club. In religious faith he is a Baptist. He is the author of various monographs and compilations which reflect his historical as well as professional interests, including compilations of maps of old Boston North Peninsula, the Bourne, Cape Cod, Valley, the Annals of Winthrop, of Chelsea and various contributions to local writings relating to the history, locality, growth and municipal affairs of Greater Boston and upper Cape Cod, usually from the viewpoint of the engineering profession and student.

On November 6, 1889, in Boston, Mr. Howard married Gertrude Maria Creech, daughter of Horace Chadbourne and Harriet Welthema (Heath) Creech. Seven children have been born

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of this marriage: 1. Horace Channing, born June 1, 1891, died August 13, 1892. 2. Ethel Gertrude, born December 27, 1892; married, on January 18, 1930, Carlyle Haven Greene, of Naples, Maine. 3. Herbert Roland, born April 18, 1894; married, on December 11, 1918, Muriel B. Mayo, of Brewer, Maine. 4. Alden Channing, born May 28, 1897; married, in March, 1921, Mary Tucker, of Narragansett, Rhode Island. 5. Paul Frederick, born January 13, 1900; married, on March 28, 1925, Helene Haskell, of Plymouth, Massachusetts. 6. Miriam Grace, born September 27, 1904; married, on June 20, 1928, Leslie Albert Needham, of Ashburnham, Massachusetts. 7. Edwin Morey, born December 1, 1906; married, on May 14, 1931, Dorothy G. Pennie, of Winthrop.

GROSSMAN, MAXWELL BENARD—President and treasurer of the Massachusetts Envelope Company, and the Massachusetts Drinking Cup Company, Port Commissioner of the City of Boston, and officer in a number of other business and municipal organizations, Maxwell Benard Grossman today is one of the most active and prominent industrialists and civic leaders in this metropolis.

Mr. Grossman was born in Rumania in 1897, the son of Isaac and Rebecca (Mouldover) Grossman, both of his birthplace, where his father was a rabbi. As a child he came to this country with his parents, received the early part of his general education in the James Otis School at East Boston, and later completed his studies at the East Boston High School, from which he was graduated. Since that time he has engaged in a business career which has been marked for its success and led him to his present responsibilities, which include the presidency of the two aforementioned organizations and a directorship in the Sterling Finance Corporation.

In conjunction with business affairs, he has also been one of the most active and influential figures in advancing the commercial interests of this metropolis, particularly as Port Commissioner of the City of Boston, and member of the Massachusetts Port Recess Commission. He is a member and national director of the American Association of Port Authorities, and his civic interests are further evidenced by the fact that he is a member of the Massachusetts Governor's Highway Safety Committee. He was also appointed in 1938 to the Massachusetts Industrial Development Commission.

Mr. Grossman is widely known in service and social organizations. He is a member of the Boston Better Business Bureau, the Boston Maritime Association, the Advertising Club of Boston, the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston, the Boston City Club, and the Brookline Jewish Club, of which he is president. He fraternizes with the

Everett C. Benton Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons, and is chairman of the permanent fund. He belongs to the Temple Israel Brotherhood of Brookline, and the Temple Chabei Shalom Brotherhood, also of that community.

On February 11, 1916, at Boston, Mr. Grossman married May J. Radin, daughter of Aaron and Sarah (Cohen) Radin. Mr. and Mrs. Grossman are the parents of the following children: 1. Jerome, born August 23, 1917. 2. Edgar, born August 20, 1919. 3. Sara Ruth, born December 5, 1933.

BEGG, ALEXANDER SWANSON, M. D.

—For almost three decades, Alexander Swanson Begg, M. D., has been identified with medical education in the Middle West and in the East, half of this period as a professor and dean of the Boston University School of Medicine. A man of broad culture and knowledge, possessing those gifts which mark the educator, he holds a place among his colleagues and the medical profession at large which is outstanding.

Dr. Begg was born at Council Bluffs, Iowa, May 23, 1881, son of Alexander Swanson and Lauretta (Slotterbeck) Begg. He is a graduate of the Collegiate Institute of Sarnia, Province of Ontario, Canada; Drake University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science with the class of 1906, and is a Doctor of Medicine of this same institution, 1907. From 1907 to 1909 he was an instructor in pathology at Drake, and continued his association with the university as assistant professor of pathology, histology and embryology, 1909-1910, and as professor of histology and embryology, 1910 to 1913. During the scholastic year, 1911-12, he was a teaching fellow of the Harvard Medical School, and instructor there in comparative anatomy, 1913-18; demonstrator in anatomy and instructor in histology, 1919-21. During this period, Dr. Begg was also a research associate of the Carnegie Institute, 1915-16, and participated in the World War on active duty with the office of the Surgeon-General, American Expeditionary Forces, and as commanding officer of Base Hospital 88, from 1917 to 1919. He was a first lieutenant and captain of the Medical Reserve Corps in 1917; a major and lieutenant-colonel during 1918, and has been a colonel since 1919.

In 1921, Dr. Begg was called to the Boston University School of Medicine as professor of anatomy and since 1923 has been dean of this school. He is a member of the Association of Medical Colleges, serving on the executive council from 1929 to 1932; the American Medical Association; Norfolk District Medical Society, president in 1933; member of the Association for the Advancement of Science, the American Anatomists Association, American Association of University Professors,

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Association of Military Surgeons, Boston Chamber of Commerce, which he served as director from 1928 to 1931, and has been secretary since 1935 of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He is a member of the National Board of Medical Examiners and was a member of a special commission appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts in 1936 to study the public health laws of the Commonwealth. In college he won the honorary Phi Beta Kappa key, and is a member of the Alpha Kappa Kappa Fraternity. He is a member of the Harvard Club of Boston. He is a Unitarian in his religious affiliation. His contributions to professional journals have been numerous and important.

In 1908, Alexander Swanson Begg, M. D., married Grace Waers (deceased 1935), of Des Moines, Iowa, and they became the parents of three children: John, Charles, and Barbara.

LIMING, MELVILLE DARST—The name of Melville Darst Liming, executive secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce since 1927, has figured prominently in the educational, legal and civic affairs of this metropolis for over a quarter of a century.

Mr. Liming was born in Brown County, Ohio, December 10, 1882, the son of James O. and Sabrah (Oursler) Liming. After a general education in the schools of his native State, he matriculated at Miami University, from which he was graduated in 1906 with a Bachelor of Arts degree. The same year he began to teach at the Todd School in Woodstock, Illinois, and continued in this capacity until 1908, when he accepted a position in the Michigan City High School of Indiana, remaining there until the end of 1909. It was at the expiration of this period that he became an Adams Wood fellow at Harvard University, where he was to study until 1912. During this time he also served as an assistant of government at Harvard and later secured a position as instructor of political science at Tufts College. In the meantime, he had been admitted to the Massachusetts State bar in 1913 and was appointed a counsel for the Boston Legal Aid Society. Eventually, he returned to Brown County, Ohio, and organized the Brown County National Bank, for which he served as an officer and member of the board of directors from 1915 to 1917. He was then appointed a member of the staff of the National Industrial Conference Board, and two years later, in 1920, became manager of the Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. He occupied this office until 1927, and then was named executive secretary and a member of the executive committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in which position he has since served with distinction and success.

Aside from this affiliation he is prominently identified with several other organizations, including the New England Association of Commercial Executives, which he headed as president between 1929 and 1931, and the National Association of Commercial Organization Secretaries, in which he was a vice-president from 1932 to 1933, and a director from 1931 to 1934. He is the author of numerous articles on industry, commercial organization and commerce. Socially, he belongs to the Acacia Club of Cambridge. Mr. Liming fraternizes with the Masonic Order, belongs to the Delta Upsilon Fraternity and worships at the Episcopalian Church. His office is located at No. 80 Federal Street, Boston, and he resides at No. 48 Ballard Street, Newton Center.

On October 21, 1916, Mr. Liming married Marjorie Odlin, of Boston, and they are the parents of two children: Elizabeth and Robert Warren.

MULLOWNEY, EDWARD O.—The professional and civic accomplishments of Edward O. Mallowney have served to establish him as one of the most promising and prominent attorneys in the city of Boston and vicinity, where he has practiced with outstanding success for the past six years. At present he is serving his second term as a member of the Board of Assessors for Brookline and also is Democratic candidate for the office of State Senator.

Mr. Mallowney was born in Brookline, November 8, 1904, the son of John M. and Mary A. (O'Hearn) Mallowney, both natives of Boston, whose parents came to this country from Waterford County, Ireland, and settled in the latter community about 1840. Mr. Mallowney received a general education in the Brookline public schools and after completing his high school studies, matriculated at Boston College, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1926. He then enrolled at the Harvard University Law School and was awarded a Bachelor of Laws degree from this institution in 1929. The same year he was admitted to the State bar and established himself in a general practice of law, which he has conducted since with outstanding distinction and success.

A popular figure, deeply interested and active in the affairs of his surroundings, Mr. Mallowney has come to assume a place of leadership among his fellow-citizens through the contributions he has made to general welfare and progress. It was this feature that paved his way to election as member of the Board of Assessors for Brookline in 1931, and won him reelection in 1934. His record of achievement with this body, in conjunction with other qualifications, were the underlying factors in his nomination by the Democratic party for the State Senate.

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Socially, Mr. Mallowney is a member of several of the leading clubs and societies in this section, including the local council of the Knights of Columbus. In his religious convictions he adheres to the Roman Catholic faith. As a student, Mr. Mallowney won fame for his athletic prowess, playing as a member of the baseball and hockey teams. He now finds his main recreation in the game of golf.

BURNS, JOSEPH H.—Recently appointed probation officer of the Charlestown District, Joseph H. Burns, attorney in this section and the city of Boston, is serving his first term in public office and on the basis of his professional accomplishments, during five years of general practice, is destined to achieve further distinction and recognition as a member of the bar and a legislator.

Mr. Burns was born in Charlestown, August 18, 1901, received a general education in the public schools of his native community and after completing this part of his studies matriculated at Northeastern University, from which he was graduated with a Bachelor of Laws degree in the class of 1929. He was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar in May, 1930, and since that time has engaged in a general practice of law in Charlestown and Boston, maintaining offices in the latter community, which are located at No. 73 Tremont Street. He was appointed to his present post, as probation officer of the District Court of Charlestown, on April 25, 1936, and has since occupied the office with distinction and success. Socially, Mr. Burns is a member of the Bunker Hill Council of the Knights of Columbus. He maintains a residence at No. 40 Park Street, in Charlestown.

MULLEN, JAMES J.—Twenty-five years ago James J. Mullen entered the clerk's office of the Municipal Court of the Charlestown District as an assistant. In the ensuing years he has risen through the various positions that make up this unit and since 1933 has occupied the office of chief clerk. In conjunction with his official activities he has also taken a keen and active interest in social, civic and military affairs. His talent as a lecturer and orator has won him wide recognition throughout the State, and he is highly esteemed in Charlestown for the contributions he has made to the progress and general welfare.

James J. Mullen was born in Charlestown, July 30, 1888, and received a general education in the public schools of this community. Shortly after completing his high school studies he began to learn shorthand writing, a facility that was to be of the greatest value to him when he became clerical assistant in the clerk's office of the Municipal Court in 1910. He continued in this capacity until 1912, at which time he was promoted to the post

of first assistant clerk of this court. The wide and varied experience he enjoyed throughout this period of his distinguished career, eminently equipped him to assume the important office of chief clerk, which he was appointed to fill in March, 1933, by Governor Ely. His capabilities are further demonstrated by the fact that since that time he has been reappointed during each successive administration.

His prominence in the military affairs of the State dates back to the World War. In 1917, shortly after the United States entered the conflict, Mr. Mullen enlisted as a private in the coast artillery, serving with this unit in Boston and Camp Lee until he received his honorable discharge with the rank of battalion sergeant-major in 1919. Since that time he has been a leader in several veteran organizations. He is listed as one of the organizers of the Massachusetts American Legion and for a number of years has occupied the post of chairman of the speakers' bureau for the State department. It was also shortly after the war, in 1920, that Mr. Mullen organized the American Legion Artillery, for which he served as judge advocate for five years. Mr. Mullen has made extensive use of his oratorical talents, delivering more than eight hundred and twenty-two speeches before various organizations throughout the State and served as lecturer for several clubs and societies, including the Massachusetts State Council of the Knights of Columbus and the Massachusetts State Grange. Mr. Mullen has made a hobby of all outdoor sports and finds particular pleasure in witnessing baseball and football games.

In 1931 Mr. Mullen married Marguerite Sullivan of Brighton and they are the parents of four children: Joan, James, John and Mary.

McGRATH, JOSEPH—Ranked among the most influential and prominent political figures in the State of Massachusetts is Joseph McGrath, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, former member of the State Legislature and municipal official in the city of Boston, where he is also widely known as a realty appraiser.

Mr. McGrath was born in Boston, December 20, 1890, and received a general education in the public schools of his native community, completing this part of his studies at the Dorchester High School. He began his career in the real estate business in 1908 and has continued in this work since. Throughout his life he has been keenly interested in the civic and political affairs of his surroundings. His official life dates back to 1915 when he was elected to serve as a member of the State Legislature, a body to which he was to be reelected on three successive occasions, indicating the success that attended his efforts as a legislator. In Boston he was chosen to serve on the City Council in 1926

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and continued with that body as a representative from Ward No. Thirteen for ten years. During his tenure of office he was elected president of the Council in 1931, and two years later served as acting mayor of the city of Boston during Governor Curley's absence abroad. Mr. McGrath was elected to his present post as chairman of the Democratic State Committee on January 1, 1935, and has since served with outstanding distinction and success.

On December 29, 1926, Mr. McGrath married Doris Pearson, of Dorchester, and they are the parents of one child: Richard, born November 2, 1929. The family reside in Savin Hill in Dorchester.

BARR, MARY A.—Director of the Division of Immigration and Americanization, Department of Education, Mary A. Barr, of Boston, has the unusual record of success in the fields of business, public life and education. She is a Bostonian, the daughter of Michael and Mary A. (McLaughlin) Barr. Her father was a member of the Boston City Council and the Board of Aldermen for many years, and Mary A. Barr is of the third generation of the family in New England.

Miss Barr completed her formal education in the Notre Dame Academy, Roxbury, Massachusetts, and the New England Conservatory of Music. In the course of a comparatively quiet early career she engaged in a local transportation business, and ultimately was the owner of the concern known as the M. Barr Company, now operated by a nephew, William Barr Dolan. Mary A. Barr was appointed a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Charities in 1914 and served efficiently with this body until 1919. In this latter named year she became a member of the Boston City Planning Board, and also received appointment to the Advisory Board of the Massachusetts State College, at Amherst. Miss Barr was appointed a member of the Advisory Board, of the Division of Immigration and Americanization, by Governor Calvin Coolidge, and since has been reappointed by every successive Governor of the State. Upon the death of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, in 1919, she was appointed director of this highly important branch of the Massachusetts educational system. She has proven herself remarkably capable, a woman of fine mentality and sympathetic understanding of problems facing the newcomers to our shores from foreign countries, and of our own very great responsibility, and the problems involved of teaching them not merely our language but American ideals and customs, good citizenship and loyalty to the land of their adoption. Her long tenure of office is, in itself, evidence of both her devotion to the duties of her office and of the universal approval of her endeavors.

PORTER, WILLIAM BASKIN—In the comparatively short space of fourteen years William Baskin Porter and his brother, John Porter, have become recognized among the most able and prosperous market gardeners in Middlesex County, where they conduct a twenty-eight-acre property in Lexington.

Mr. Porter, ten years his brother's senior, was born in Ireland, October 22, 1883, the son of Thomas and Mary Ann Porter, both natives of his birthplace where the father engaged in farming. After a general education in the schools of that country, Mr. Porter came to the United States, arriving here in 1901. From that time until 1923 he was to work on several truck gardening farms of this section. Frugal and ambitious, he conserved his earnings and remained alert for the opportunity which presented itself during the aforementioned year. At that time he and his brother bought the twenty-eight-acre Johnson Estate in Lexington, which they have since operated on a partnership basis with a high degree of success. Today the entire establishment is given over to the cultivation of a general line of market produce. In addition to this they have constructed two large greenhouses where during the winter months they raise lettuce, cucumbers, tomatoes, and radishes, as well as flowers. Mr. Porter belongs to the Market Gardeners' Association, the Loyal Order of Orangemen, is a Republican in politics and worships at the Congregational Church.

On April 6, 1911, at Woburn, Mr. Porter married Jennie Gibbons, daughter of William and Mary Gibbons, and they were the parents of the following children: 1. Mary, born May 1, 1912. 2. Margaret, born October 12, 1913, and died at the age of ten and a half years. 3. Dennis E., born December 29, 1914. 4. Ernest W., born May 1, 1916. 5. Helen, born November 25, 1918. 6. Ruth, born May 18, 1924. 7. Marjorie J., born March 18, 1926.

BRADY, M. FRANCES—During the period that has witnessed the change from opposition to women holding high places in business and professional life, Mrs. M. Frances Brady, of Boston and Watertown, has achieved notably in the law and in civic and club affairs.

She was born in Concord, Massachusetts, and attended grammar and high schools from which she was graduated. In 1910 Mrs. Brady began the study of law, and was admitted to the bar three years later. For the past twenty-three years she has been practicing her profession in Boston. Mrs. Brady was the first woman to be appointed assistant district attorney for Middlesex County, serving for two years from 1919, during which period she handled all cases pertaining to women and chil-

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dren. Over the following decade she conducted a bar review course.

In addition to her successful activities in the law, Mrs. Brady takes a keen interest in civic and club affairs. For the past twenty-five years she has been a member of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston, which she is now serving as president.

In 1895 she married James N. Brady, of Boston, now deceased, and they were the parents of a daughter, Rosamond. Mrs. Brady's sister is the widow of the late James H. Vahey, noted lawyer, and their daughter, Rosamond Vahey, has won the State Golf Championship upon three occasions.

HERLIHY, ELISABETH M.—The long and distinguished official career of Elisabeth M. Herlihy, executive secretary and chairman of the State Planning Board of Massachusetts, in city, State and New England affairs, not only forms a brilliant record of achievement but clearly indicates the important place women have come to occupy in the civic and social life during the past quarter of a century. Her accomplishments have been widely recognized by her colleagues and the public-at-large. She has served on numerous and important boards and through her extensive experience, study, and ability, has become an authority on planning and zoning, subjects on which she has lectured before some of the largest universities in the State and written about in many publications. The value of her contributions to the progress and welfare of the city and State cannot be overestimated. Miss Herlihy has worked diligently and richly merits the important place she has come to occupy.

Elisabeth M. Herlihy was born in Wilton, New Hampshire, and received a general education in the public schools of that community. After completing her high school studies she took a secretarial course at the Bryant and Stratton Commercial School. Her career dates back to 1910, when she entered the city of Boston service as chief clerk in the office of Mayor John F. Fitzgerald. From the outset she recognized the opportunities that existed and worked patiently and ably. Four years after securing this position she was named secretary of the Boston City Planning Board, which had just been organized. She was given added responsibility in 1915 as secretary of the Commission on Heights of Buildings in the city of Boston, and between 1917 and 1919 acted in the same capacity for the City of Boston Committee on Public Safety.

The interest and understanding she displayed in city planning led to her appointment as clerk of the Board of Zoning Adjustment of the City of Boston in 1924, at the time the Boston Zoning Plan was adopted. She became a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Federa-

tion of Planning Boards in 1923, served with this unit for ten years and in 1931 was elected a member of the board of governors of the American City Planning Institute, with which she remained until 1933.

Through her long experience in city government, Miss Herlihy acquired a profound and well-rounded knowledge of its history, its development and its people. On the basis of these qualifications it is natural to find her appointed vice-chairman of the Boston Tercentenary Committee, when it was formed in 1925 and serving with it until 1932. The nature of her contributions to the success of this event are to be found in the outstanding work she did as chairman of the sub-committee on Memorial History. In this connection she was editor of the volume entitled "Fifty Years of Boston," and the work entitled "From Trimountaine to Boston 1630-1930." She also was chairman of the Committee on Compilation and editor of the volume known as the "Tercentenary of the Founding of Boston." These works are now ranked among the most authoritative sources of Boston history in the State.

As the outstanding authority on zoning in Boston, Miss Herlihy has represented this city at city planning conferences in practically every large metropolis in the country and also served as a delegate to the International Meeting held in Paris, France, during 1928. In this connection she has also been special lecturer on city planning and zoning at the Simmons College School for Social Work; the School of City Planning, and the Department of Social Ethics, Harvard University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and has spoken before practically every civic and professional organization in Boston and many other New England communities. She has also been the author of many special articles on city planning and zoning, which have appeared in technical magazines and newspapers. The impressive work she did during the Tercentenary led her to be named co-editor of the volume entitled "George Washington in the Town of Boston," which has been in preparation since 1932 under the direction of Professor Albert Bushnell Hart. Miss Herlihy was treasurer of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee of the City of Boston between 1931 and 1932.

Mayor James M. Curley appreciated Miss Herlihy's talents as a student of government and shortly after he organized the Conference on Metropolitan Boston, for the purpose of considering the advisability of coördination in government of the Metropolitan District, he appointed her secretary, a post she occupied from 1930 to 1931. During that year Mayor Curley also named her secretary of the committee formed to consider the possibility and feasibility of establishing a civic center in this city. She served in the same office for the



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Boston Noise Commission between 1931 and 1932, and was made secretary of the Advisory Committee on Housing appointed by Mayor Curley to work with the City Planning Board in studying ways and means of improving housing conditions in the city of Boston. In 1932 she became a member of the Massachusetts Council of Home Building and Home Ownership, belonged to the Advisory Committee of the Boston Emergency Committee on Unemployment, between 1931 and 1932, and was appointed secretary to the Advisory Committee on Housing by Mayor Frederic W. Mansfield in 1934. On September 18, 1935, Governor James M. Curley named Miss Herlihy chairman of the Massachusetts State Planning Board, a post she maintains today with outstanding distinction and success.

On September 1, 1936, upon the occasion of Miss Herlihy's relinquishment of her position, after more than twenty years' service as an executive officer of the City Planning Board of Boston, to go with the Massachusetts State Planning Board, the Boston organization in a minute of the August 18, 1936, meeting, made a statement of "The Service of Elisabeth M. Herlihy" from which the following is quoted:

From the day of her appointment by this board, Miss Herlihy dedicated her life and devoted her full energy to the field of planning, the importance of which as a guide to the orderly and efficient development of our municipalities was, at the time, just coming to be recognized by the American public. Through study and research, by contacts and exchange of ideas with others, by regular attendance at State and national planning conventions, by correspondence with foreign planners, and by personal investigation of planning work elsewhere, both in this country and in Europe, coupled with her own experience in planning for Boston, she has become a master in the planning field. She was the first woman to be honored by election to membership in the national professional planning organization, the American City Planning Institute. Deservedly has she come to be recognized as the foremost woman in the field of planning in the country and likewise she is well known abroad.

To the work of this board Miss Herlihy has contributed in an unusual degree, ability, tact, wisdom, and initiative. Her service to the city has been of distinct value, and to her, in large measure, is due credit for the successful work of the board since the beginning.

For many years Miss Herlihy, perhaps more than any other individual, has aided the cause of planning in this State through helpful counsel with public officials and members of other municipal planning agencies and through her work as an officer of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards. It is logical, therefore, in view of her talent and experience, that her full time service should now be demanded by the Commonwealth.

The Boston City Planning Board, sincerely appreciating the exceptional service which Miss Herlihy has rendered as its secretary, regrets most deeply that the

time has come when this happy and intimate relationship of twenty-two years' standing must be broken. The board recognizes, however, the larger field of public service to which she is now called. No one is better qualified to direct the newly undertaken work of planning for the development of the State-at-large. While thus recording its appreciation of the service which she has rendered to the city of Boston, the board extends to her its cordial good wishes for a long and successful administration of the affairs of the State Planning Board of Massachusetts.

MOLLA, ALBINA J.—Ranked among the prominent and successful women lawyers of the State of Massachusetts is Albina J. Molla, of Boston, who has practiced in that city for the past five years and won wide recognition for her achievements.

Miss Molla, a native of Boston, received a general education in the public schools of this city, later attended the Boston Evening High School and after completing her studies at this institution, matriculated at the Portia Law School, from which she was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1931 and was awarded the degree of Master of Laws the following year. On May 1, 1931, she was admitted to the Massachusetts State Bar and since that time has engaged in a general practice, being associated with Emma (Fall) Schofield throughout this period. Through her mastery of the profession she has tutored many students preparing for bar examinations and also conducted classes in real estate and insurance law.

Professionally she is a member of the Boston Bar Association and president of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Associates Masters of Law. Socially she belongs to the Business and Professional Women's Club and in politics supports the Republican party.

GUYTON, MARY LOUISE, M. A.—Holding a place of distinction in Massachusetts education, Mary L. Guyton, State Supervisor of Adult Alien Education, Massachusetts State Department of Education, is especially well known for her contributions to a modern development in her field of endeavor, and to organized educational activities. She is a native of Lowell, and the daughter of Patrick Henry and Margaret (McNeil) Guyton.

After attending local schools, Miss Guyton was graduated from the Teachers' College, in that city. For a time she taught in Ayer, Revere, Malden and Somerville, Massachusetts, her special subject then being English. She is a Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts of Emmanuel College, Boston, and has studied in the Boston University and at Harvard University summer schools. Prior to her present post she was an instructor in the Windsor Training School, Boston University, State College at Hyannis, North Adams, and Bridgewater, Mas-

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sachusetts, and a lecturer at Radcliffe College and the Wheelock Training School.

Miss Guyton assisted in the organization of the adult immigration educational project for the Women's Municipal Aide, of Boston, and for twelve years has served in the State House in the Department of Education. Miss Guyton is a member of the administrative committee of the American Teachers National Council of Naturalization and Citizenship, a member of the Massachusetts Council of Adult Education, Greater Boston Council of Adult Education, and Massachusetts Association of Americanization Teachers. She is president of the State House Women's Club, member of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and of the Boston Professional Women's Club, and is district governor of the Fourth District of the International Quota Club.

EAGER, HELEN—As motion picture and dramatic editor of the "Boston Traveler," Helen Eager has shown herself to be excellently qualified for the kind of newspaper and journalistic work that she has undertaken.

Miss Eager was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, and attended the Public schools there. Later she studied at the LaSalle Boarding School, in Auburndale, Massachusetts, and at the Pierce Secretarial School, in Boston. In 1925 she associated herself with the "Boston Traveler," working at first in the household department, under Marjorie Mills. In 1927 she became moving picture editor under Katharine Lyons, and after Miss Lyons' death, in 1933, she became motion picture and dramatic critic of the "Traveler."

PARKER, RAYMOND B., M. D.—A prominent physician of Winthrop, Dr. Raymond B. Parker was born at Somerville, this State, on December 3, 1885, son of Henry C. Parker, a native of Reading and a prominent man in his community. The family is an old and honorable one, dating back, according to family records, to Thomas Parker, who came to America in 1635 and was made a freeman in 1637. The Parkers were of English origin. Henry C. Parker, father of the physician, was a well educated man who taught school in Boston and died in Reading. For forty-two years he carried on his work as a teacher. He was also a leading Mason, belonging to all Masonic bodies, including the Knights Templar. He held many offices of importance in his community and took part extensively in town affairs.

In the public and high schools of Reading, Dr. Raymond B. Parker received his early education. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1908, and took his degree of Doctor of Medicine from Harvard in 1912. He then spent two and

one-half years at Boston City Hospital and the Lying-in Hospital, where he obtained very valuable experience and knowledge. Coming to Winthrop, he began his practice of medicine in 1914 in this city, and since that time he has grown and developed in a significant way, becoming one of the best known and most successful men in his special line of work. His more than twenty years of practice have carried him far in his profession and caused him to be loved, honored and respected in every circle in which he is known.

Along with his regular practice of his profession, which has naturally taken up most of Dr. Parker's time, he has attempted to give his very best energies to the labor of maintaining sound health conditions in his community. He was for twelve years school physician at Winthrop, and for twenty years a member of the local Board of Health. During the World War he served as major in the Medical Corps of the United States Army, from which he was discharged on May 9, 1919. His service overseas covered thirteen months at the United States Army headquarters, and he continued his service for a time after returning to this side of the Atlantic. He is now a member of the American Legion and other groups in Winthrop. In the Free and Accepted Masons he belongs to the lodge at Winthrop, as well as to the Royal Arch Chapter and the Council of Royal and Select Masters. He also belongs to Winthrop Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. Along with his other duties, he has served on the staff of the hospital at Winthrop. He is a member of the Cottage Park Yacht Club.

In 1913 and 1914 Dr. Parker taught obstetrics at Harvard Medical College. His service to his profession has been a significant one, and the people and institutions of Winthrop are, indeed, fortunate in enjoying his participation in their affairs and his active help with many specific projects.

In 1915 Dr. Raymond B. Parker married Helen F. Stark, descendant from Revolutionary ancestors, among whom was General Stark. Mrs. Parker was born in Wakefield, which at the time of her birth, was known as South Reading, Massachusetts. Three children were born to Dr. and Mrs. Parker: 1. Raymond B., Jr., named after his father. 2. Frances, born in 1920. 3. Henry C. Parker, 2d, born in 1926.

COOLIDGE, HON. MARCUS ALLEN—The Hon. Marcus Allen Coolidge, of Fitchburg, has for years performed a valuable service in business and public life, beginning his service as a member of the United States Senate, in Washington, District of Columbia, in 1931. His participation in civic affairs has been a noteworthy one, redounding to the good of his fellow-citizens and the welfare of his native State.

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Mr. Coolidge was born October 6, 1865, in Westminster, Worcester County, Massachusetts, son of Frederick Spaulding and Ellen Drusilla (Allen) Coolidge. He received his early education in the public schools, later attending Bryant and Stratton Commercial College, in Boston. His first employment was in the chair and rattan business in association with his father. Then, in 1883, he entered the general contracting business, building street railways, water works, bridges and other structures and continuing that work until 1905. He is now president of the Seneca Falls Machine Company, of Seneca Falls, New York, manufacturers of machine tools, after having previously served as president of the Fitchburg Machine Works, an office that he assumed in 1905. His work has been particularly influential in the manufacturing trade, and he has come to be widely and favorably known in the large circle of his business acquaintance.

At the same time he has figured prominently in politics and public life. From an early period in his career he has been a staunch Democrat, and it was in 1916 that he served as chairman and treasurer of the Wilson advisory committee in the campaign of President Woodrow Wilson in that year. He was subsequently appointed by President Wilson as special envoy to Poland, where he represented the Peace Commission. In 1916 he was mayor of Fitchburg, the city that he has chosen as his place of permanent residence. In 1920 he was chairman of the Democratic State Convention in Massachusetts. In that same year and in 1924 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. His work as treasurer of the Democratic State Committee has been a valuable one to his party. In 1929 he was a member of the Democratic Electoral College of Massachusetts.

His work in the Senate in Washington, District of Columbia, has reflected credit on Senator Coolidge. He was elected to the Senate in 1930, and began his term of office in 1931, to continue for the usual six-year period. He succeeded Senator Frederick H. Gillett, Republican, in this high office, being elected over his opponent, former Senator William M. Butler, by a plurality of 112,713 votes. In addition to his labors as a member of the upper law-making body of the Nation, Senator Coolidge has concerned himself in a most constructive way with matters of education and of cultural life. He is a trustee and vice-president of Cushing Academy, at Ashburnham, Massachusetts. For more than a score of years he has been a director of the Old Ladies' Home, in Fitchburg, and he is also a member of the board of directors of Burbank Hospital, in this city. He is vice-president of the Mutual Insurance Company, another Fitchburg institution, and through it he takes a lively part in local business affairs. He worships in the faith of the Universalist Church. Every organization or project

to which he has turned his attention has in some definite and concrete way benefited from his efforts in its behalf, with the result that he is widely and favorably known and his influence is a permanent power for good.

On October 1, 1898, Marcus Allen Coolidge married Ethel Louise Warren, of Springfield, Vermont. The following children were born to this marriage: 1. Louise Coolidge, who became the wife of Donald Fell Carpenter. 2. Judith Coolidge, wife of Robert Earl Greenwood. 3. Helen Coolidge, wife of Harry Hines Woodring.

MOYSE, HON. GEORGE G.—Senator George G. Moyse, of Waltham, has been a commanding figure in the public eye for a number of years. He was born in Canada, December 21, 1878, and completed his formal education in Boston University. His active connection with governmental affairs began as a member of the Waltham Board of Aldermen, on which he served two terms. In 1920 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, where he was continued for four years. In 1925 he was sent to the State Senate, since when he has won repeated elections down to the present time. He has long been prominently active in the Massachusetts National Guard, and holds the rank of Brigadier-General (retired). He is a member of the noted Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and is a thirty-second degree Mason, a Knight Templar, and affiliated with the Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He also is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of the Y-D Veterans Association, and the American Legion.

CRAFTS, FREDERIC A.—During the two decades that Frederic A. Crafts has been a member of the legal fraternity in Boston, his services have been drafted for a variety of offices in connection with law enforcement in city, county and State. Since 1929 he has been special justice of the Second District Court, Eastern Middlesex County. He long has been known as a lawyer of noteworthy abilities and high ideals, and a citizen active in the public welfare. Judge Crafts is a native of New Hampshire, born at Nashua, December 25, 1888, son of George E. and Rose (Carter) Crafts. George E. Crafts was professor of music in the public schools and is now a resident of Cohasset.

After being graduated from the Milton (Massachusetts) High School, in 1906, Judge Crafts studied, during the following year, in the Bryant and Stratton Business College. He then matriculated at Georgetown University, Washington, District of Columbia, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws with the class of 1910, and for postgraduate work was awarded the degree

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of M. L. D. three years later. Admitted to the bar in 1915 he engaged in practice at Boston. He was special assistant district attorney in 1925, assistant district attorney for seven years from 1927, and also prosecuting attorney for Massachusetts in Claims Investigation. As has been mentioned he was appointed special justice of the Second District Court sitting in Middlesex County, by Governor Frank Allen, a post he has since filled with marked success. Judge Crafts is a member of the Boston Bar Association, the Middlesex County Bar Society, and the Massachusetts State Bar Association. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Free and Accepted Masons, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Loyal Order of Moose. Golf ranks first among his recreations and he is a member of the Weston Golf Club.

On June 28, 1911, Frederic A. Crafts married (first) Mary Sanford Baxter, of Rutland, Vermont, who died in 1914; they had a daughter, Dorothy Baxter, wife of Norman T. Johnson, of Weston, Massachusetts. On June 30, 1920, Judge Crafts married (second) Josephine L. Mears, of Boston, and they are the parents of a son, Frederic A., Jr., a student in Meadow Brook School.

CABOT, CHARLES RAYMOND—The name of Charles Raymond Cabot occupies a prominent place among the leading corporation lawyers and business executives of the State of Massachusetts. For the past twenty years he has engaged in practice at Boston and also served several large industrial and utility concerns in an official capacity, including the New Hampshire-Vermont Power Company, which he heads today as president as well as being a member of the board of directors. Politically he has been recognized as a leader of the local Republican party and contributed substantially to the welfare of this organization. Socially, Mr. Cabot has been very active and holds membership in several of the leading clubs and societies in Newton, where he makes his home.

Charles Raymond Cabot was born in Newtonville, August 12, 1891, the son of Charles Dwight and Alice (Washburn) Cabot. He secured a general education in the public schools of his native community and after completing his high school studies here, matriculated at Dartmouth College from where he was graduated with a degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1912. Having decided on a legal career, at this time, he enrolled in the Boston University Law School and was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws from this institution in 1915. Directly after completing his professional training he was admitted to the bar and embarked on a career that has been marked for its distinction and success. He became a member of a law firm in the city of Boston and eventually entered practice for himself. The nature of his

legal activities brought him in contact with many of the larger corporations of this section of the State. The success of his counsel soon became apparent and he was invited to join these concerns in an official capacity. Thus we find that in addition to being president and director of the New Hampshire-Vermont Power Company, he is also a member of the board of directors of the New Hampshire Power Company, Durgin Park and Company, R. Estabrook's Sons Company, the Federal Cranberry Company, and Cooley's Incorporated. He is also listed as the incorporator of the West Newton Savings Bank. In addition to his achievements in business Mr. Cabot has also gained distinction professionally, having served as an Assistant Attorney-General for the State between 1920 and 1922. He is a member of the Boston Bar Association and the Middlesex Bar Association.

Throughout his business and professional career, Mr. Cabot has maintained his residence in the community of Newton, where he has been among the active leaders in social and civic affairs. He is a member of the Newton Chamber of Commerce, the Sons of the American Revolution, and fraternizes with the Dalhousie Lodge of the Free and Accepted Mason, and the Royal Arcanum. He also belongs to the Phi Delta Theta Fraternity. During the World War he enlisted at the first Plattsburg Camp in 1917, and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He became a member of the 103d Regiment of the United States Infantry and went overseas as part of the American Expeditionary Forces. He was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, became a captain and was finally commissioned a major. His unit, which was part of the 26th Division, saw action in many of the major engagements of the conflict, including the battles at Chemin-des-Dames, the Toul front, Chateau Thierry, St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne offensive. Today he holds the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the 302d Infantry of the 94th Division. Through his military service he is a Past Commander of both the Military Order of the World War and Newton Post, No. 48, of the American Legion.

Mr. Cabot married Eleanor Banchor, of Newtonville, and they are the parents of one son: Rogers W.

DUNPHY, REV. E. P.—One of the leading figures in the church in Massachusetts, the Rev. E. P. Dunphy is the beloved pastor of St. Francis' Church, North Adams. His parish and his community alike have gained from his labors in their behalf, and his influence has been widely felt as a constructive force.

St. Francis' Church, whose work he heads, was built in 1863, and was the first church in North

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Adams. It was established in Center Street, and until 1872 the first building was used. But for years before there was a church, beginning in 1853, when the first Mass was celebrated, the Catholics had an organization in North Adams. In that year the Rev. Jeremiah O'Callaghan came here from Burlington, Vermont, saying the first Mass in the home of Michael Ryan. A year later he was succeeded by Father John Benedict Daly, of Bennington, Vermont. Then came the Rev. Bernard O'Cavanaugh, who in 1849 was made pastor of Pittsfield. In 1852 he was succeeded by the Rev. Patrick Cuddihy as pastor at Pittsfield, and Father Cuddihy later succeeded him at North Adams. Beginning to shape the parish along proper lines, he was later succeeded by the first resident pastor, the Rev. Charles Lynch, in 1863. Father Lynch, who had been assistant to the Rev. Edward Purcell at Pittsfield, knew the people well and was admirably fitted for the place. He was strong in body, mind and will, was far-seeing and quick to observe trends in business as well as religious life, and always able to master situations. In a short time he had obtained a permanent site for the church, and in 1867 the cornerstone of the new building was laid. The superstructure was finished in 1869, and on July 18 of that year the church was dedicated. The old church was rented to the Canadians, and in 1881 was sold for \$3,800. In that same year the Cady property, at Eagle and Union streets, was purchased, and later a school was built and classes placed under supervision of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Father Lynch never lived to see the school completed, dying on May 28, 1883. In July of that year the Rev. Charles E. Burke, of Springfield, was assigned to St. Francis' Church. He completed the school, paid off the large debt of \$37,500, repaired and frescoed the church, beautified it with stained glass windows, bought the Boland property on Union Street, and on May 25, 1894, deeded to the bishop the "Arnold homestead." He continued his distinguished pastorate until 1907, when he was succeeded by the Rev. E. P. Dunphy, the present pastor.

Father Dunphy, who came here from Adams, was born at Haydenville, Massachusetts. After completing his graded and high school studies, he became a student at college and then at the Grand Seminary in Montreal, Province of Quebec, Canada. Ordained to the priesthood at St. Michael's Cathedral, Springfield, he was assigned to Lancaster, where he remained for two years, then to South Hadley Falls, Massachusetts, as a curate. Afterward he was sent to Adams, and at the death of Father Burke he came to North Adams to be pastor.

Father Dunphy is the senior pastor of North Adams in point of years of service. Particularly is he known for his work in the realm of education.

His crowning achievement has been the building, equipping and organizing of his own school, in which all grades are taught by specially prepared teachers, and from which graduates may enter any recognized college. In addition to the regular graded and high school classes, the school has special courses in physical training and other subjects. It has a splendid library of ecclesiastical literature and general books. The school building represents an expenditure of about \$300,000, and is thoroughly modern and up-to-date in structure and equipment. Father Dunphy also has done everything in his power to encourage the church societies—the Holy Name Society, the Senior and Junior Crusaders, the League of the Sacred Heart, the Ladies Sodality and the Society for the Propagation of the Faith.

He and the parishioners and members of the community are justly proud of the appearance of the church itself, with the beautifying of which he had much to do. He had the church interior entirely refinished and redecorated when he first came here, and had the exterior encased in brick and greatly beautified. The church has 4,000 souls. It is a magnificent edifice of brick and sandstone, in Gothic style, measuring sixty-two feet in width on the inside and one hundred and twenty-five feet in length. The highest point from floor to ceiling is sixty-one feet high. Beautifully frescoed and ornamented within, it lifts its splendid tower without, and its chime of bells on festal days fling over the city their beautiful tones, making the hills resound with mellow praises to the people's God.

ROBIE, SAMUEL H.—As editor and publisher of the "Chelsea Evening Record," Samuel H. Robie became one of the most influential and prominent figures of his generation. His talents transcended the mere chronicling of news events, though this phase of the profession was carried out with an exactitude and excellence that made his publication a dominant force in the life of this community. He established and pursued policies in the administration of his newspaper that went to make it one of the most respected journals in this section of the State. Impartial, accurate and terse and interesting in its presentation of news, the "Record" won wide favor. It reflected the spirit of its owner-editor, a crusader who regarded the welfare of his surroundings to be of paramount importance. Its virile campaigns netted substantial results, eradicating evil and promoting measures that have proved lasting and beneficial. Mr. Robie devoted his life to journalism, starting as a printer's devil and working his way through the various departments of the profession. He was thoroughly equipped. During his long and distinguished career he came to know adversity, a factor that strengthened rather than weakened his useful-

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ness. Eventually he triumphed, rising above misfortune a stronger and more courageous individual. The nature of his activities brought him into intimate relationship with the social, civic and business life of the city of Chelsea, and in each phase he became a leader.

Samuel H. Robie was born on a farm, in the eastern part of the town of New Hampton, New Hampshire, known as Winona, on August 9, 1862, the son of William and Harriet (Chase) Robie. He received a general education in the district schools of his native State and later completed this part of his studies at the high school in Meredith. His boyhood ambition was to become a printer. Before he was sixteen he was acting correspondent for a local paper and a year later went to Plymouth where he became a printer's devil for the "Grafton County Journal." Here he began to lay a foundation for a career that was to be marked for its distinction and success. Not only did he carry out the usual apprenticeship duties but was also charged with the printing of the weekly edition of the paper, which he turned out on a Washington hand press. He continued in this work for two years and then satisfied that he was ready to launch out on his own, he embarked on his first publishing venture in Meredith, New Hampshire. Later he removed to Franklin, in the same State, and was associated in the printing business with the late Judge Omar A. Towne. When his employer purchased the "Franklin Transcript," Mr. Robie was taken into the business on a partnership basis and placed in charge of the editorial department of the paper. He acted in this capacity and wrote local news for several years.

As a resident of Franklin he displayed a brand of public spirit that was to characterize his life. He led a campaign for better roads in this part of New Hampshire, and took a leading part in the development of tourist business in the summer. In an official capacity he was first associate justice of the Franklin Police Court and when the community changed to a city form of government he was appointed the first city marshal by the City Council. He continued in the latter office until he sold his interest in the "Franklin Transcript" and came to Chelsea to take over the "Evening Record." The deal was consummated July 1, 1898, and Mr. Robie took possession.

The paper was suffering a trying period. It had lost prestige, circulation and advertising. To add to the problem, the new editor and owner was a stranger in the community. He strove valiantly to reconstruct what was left and build on an entirely new foundation. His first editorial revealed a professional philosophy that eventually was to command the respect and esteem of the city. It read as follows: "It will be my aim to make 'The Record' a newsy, bright, clean, reliable paper,

devoted to the interests of Chelsea people and Chelsea enterprises; to deal honorably with patrons and to merit their confidence and support."

Despite his earnest and well directed efforts the situation became more discouraging. After three months of ceaseless labor, Mr. Robie decided to dispose of the paper and return to Franklin, where he had continued to maintain residence. He advertised his intentions and placed the property in the hands of brokers. In view of circumstances it was impossible to sell the paper. A few loyal employees in the mechanical department, notably W. F. Herman, saved the situation. They continued to publish. Mr. Robie proffered financial assistance and was aided in this support by his brother, C. W. Robie, formerly vice-president of the Railway Express Agency in New York, and by the late Judge O. A. Towne, who rescued the enterprise on several occasions. Mr. Robie was not to take active part in the management of the paper again until 1901, at which time his trusted friend and employee, Mr. Herman, decided to resign to take a better position. Upon his return the owner-editor found that the situation had been considerably improved. Under the management of Mr. Herman the reputation of the paper had been considerably enhanced. New Year's Day, 1902, Mr. Robie resumed his journalistic activities in Chelsea.

He soon had gained the friendship of many of the leading and most influential citizens, among them former Mayor Edward E. Willard, who at the time had just been elected to the office in which he was to serve for ten terms. He admired the paper and its editor; in the years that followed they were to be among his most ardent supporters, so loyal in fact that the "Record" became known as the "administration organ," though the mayor had no financial or business interest in the property. Conditions improved. The paper was gaining circulation and advertising, doing a particular extensive business in legal notices. It was in this healthy position in April, 1908, when the great fire, that destroyed most of the business and residential sections of the city, broke out. The "Record," plant was burned to the ground. For a time the paper was faced with a critical situation which was soon dissipated, however, when neighboring plants offered assistance. Publication was maintained and the daily offered a service that was of incalculable benefit to the citizens. The "Record" business office rose out of the ashes of the razed town and was one of the first enterprises to resume operations. It was shortly after the catastrophe that the landlord who owned the "Record" building and plant, announced her intentions of building on the original site. A two-story brick structure was erected and the paper removed to the new site in January, 1909. With the insurance collected and

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the money gained through rise in circulation, Mr. Robie was able to buy and pay cash for the latest equipment. A new era in the history of this journal was initiated.

As editor of the "Record" for over thirty years, Mr. Robie was responsible for conducting a series of civic campaigns. It was his notion that his newspaper should be a leader in fostering movements that would be of benefit to the progress and welfare of Chelsea. One of his most successful and outstanding achievements was the campaign he waged against hazardous fire conditions. His work in this instance won nation-wide recognition and he was invited to speak before the National Fire Protection Association in Atlantic City, New Jersey. City authorities took cognizance of the "Record" contentions. A commission was appointed to investigate the matter and slowly measures were taken to improve the situation. It had the desired economic effect, which found expression through the lowering of insurance premiums and the full resumption of the larger insurance firms here.

Though deeply interested in political affairs and frequently mentioned for important and responsible public office, Mr. Robie consistently declined, feeling that he could be of greater usefulness to the city as an editor. He was impartial in his local political views, only voicing his opinions when the welfare of the city seemed to be challenged. This impartiality was reflected in his treatment of candidates and parties. He always insisted that each should have the same amount of space in the news columns and on one occasion was known to have delayed publication so that this rule might be abided by. He served as chairman of the excise board at one time and after repeal did much work in connection with licensing.

A genial man, who loved the spirit of good fellowship, Mr. Robie was a leader in many of the social and civic clubs here. For many years he devoted his energies to the affairs of a luncheon club which held weekly meetings at the Young Men's Christian Association; and later when the Chelsea Rotary Club was organized he was unanimously chosen its first president. It was as a member of this organization that he was elected a delegate to the national convention held in the city of Chicago, Illinois, during June, 1929. Mr. Robie was president of the Chelsea Day Nursery and Children's Home, a vice-president of the Old Ladies Home, former member of the board of directors of the Chelsea Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Chelsea Coöperative Bank for twenty years, and a member of the board of trustees for the Chelsea Memorial Hospital and the County Savings Bank. He also belonged to the Cary House Association, the North Suburban Press Club, the Massachusetts Press Association, the New England Daily Newspaper Publishers'

Association, the National Editorial Association, and fraternized with the Merrimack Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Franklin, New Hampshire. Mr. Robie was an honorary member of the Curtis Guild Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Theodore Winthrop Post of the Grand Army of the Republic and was one of four Chelsea residents to hold the Distinguished Service Medal of the American Legion, which was awarded to him by the Chelsea post "For civilian services rendered." Perhaps the honor he treasured above any other was the framed testimonial he was presented by his associates on the "Record" the night the fortieth anniversary of the paper was celebrated. This tribute was given to him by the staff December 17, 1930, shortly after a sixteen-page issue of the paper had been published commemorating the event.

Mr. Robie's sudden death occurred in Chelsea, July 10, 1934. He was seventy-one years of age. News of his passing came as a distinct shock to this community and the surrounding territory, where for years he had been known as one of the most able and public-spirited citizens. In an editorial tribute printed by his own paper, entitled, "Our Great Loss," we find the following:

The staff and employees of the "Chelsea Evening Record" have sustained an overwhelming loss in the death of their beloved employer and devoted friend, Samuel H. Robie. With but brief warning he was taken from us and our loss is inconsolable. . . . Mr. Robie was of the highest type of employer. He was kind, considerate and always solicitous of our welfare. We were more than employees to him, for he took an interest in things pertaining to us aside from our duties to him and his newspaper. . . . No matter what happened to us, whether it be bereavement, sorrow or illness, he always was ready to be of assistance and to help us over the hard places. We can never forget his kindnesses, his richness of character, his high principles and his justice and fairness to us all. Right was always might with him. . . . He wanted all of us to be contented and satisfied, one happy family. Our success brought him satisfaction and pleasure, and he encouraged us with words of advice, wisdom and understanding. It was a delight and a privilege to be associated with him. . . . Our debt of gratitude to him can never be paid. He has been taken from us and we have lost a beloved friend, but his memory will always remain with us and will be cherished as long as we live.

HANCOCK, HERBERT D.—The name of Herbert D. Hancock, general manager of the "Chelsea Evening Record," occupies a prominent place among the leading journalists of Suffolk County. He has been associated with the aforementioned publication, in various capacities, for fifteen years, assuming his present office after the death of the editor and publisher in 1934, when the property was incorporated. Mr. Hancock has de-

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voted his entire career to the profession of journalism and prior to becoming associated with the "Record" had served on the staff of the "Wakefield Daily Item." His long residence in this section of the State has given him a knowledge of the territory, which coupled with his ability, eminently qualifies him for the work he has chosen. He has also assumed an important place in the business life of this community and socially has contributed substantially to all those organizations designed to aid in the general welfare and progress of this city.

Herbert D. Hancock was born in Everett, March 5, 1902, and received a general education in the public schools of Wakefield, completing his high school course with the class of 1920. His interest in journalism began while he was a high school student. At this time he covered sports and general school news for the "Wakefield Daily Item," a paper he joined after finishing his studies. His experience with this publication took in every phase of editorial work and admirably equipped him for the important and responsible work he was to assume. During this period he also served as correspondent for the Associated Press and the "Boston Transcript," in Wakefield, Reading and Stoneham. He continued in this capacity until October, 1925, when he resigned to come with the "Chelsea Evening Record," which he has served since with distinction and success. In commenting on his ability the late Samuel H. Robie, editor and publisher of the "Record," said: "About six years ago I began to look around for a young man with whom I could divide responsibility. I later met Herbert Hancock, by accident, and he impressed me as being just about the kind of a fellow that I hoped to have in my employ some day. Not long after that he was looking to make a change and I had an opportunity to engage him, much to my great joy. He can write news, sports, and advertising. He is now city editor of the 'Record' and is responsible for covering each day's events, either personally or through other members of the staff. He also handles much of the local advertising." Such was the appraisal of his former editor. When Mr. Robie passed away in 1934, the "Record" was incorporated and Mr. Hancock appointed manager. Since he assumed charge of the "Record" he has won the admiration of his fellow-citizens as a capable and popular journalist, who is carrying on the traditions and ideals of his predecessor. Professionally he is a member and former secretary of the North Suburban Press Club, is a vice-president of the Massachusetts Press Association, a member of the National Editorial Association and the New England Daily Newspaper Association. In addition to his newspaper work he has also been active in business affairs here and is listed as one of the trustees of the County Savings Bank, trustee of the

Chelsea Memorial Hospital, director of the Chamber of Commerce, and treasurer of the Chelsea Scholarship Loan Fund.

Socially, Mr. Hancock is identified with a number of clubs and societies in this vicinity. He is a member of the Chelsea Rotary Club, a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and an organizer and first president of the Y's Men's Club of Chelsea. In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Golden Rule Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons. Throughout his life Mr. Hancock has been deeply interested in athletics. As a student he was a star basketball player and also was student manager of athletics. While in high school Mr. Hancock also became a member of Company H, of the Massachusetts State Guard. At the time of the Boston police strike, the Guard was called out by the then Governor Calvin Coolidge and he served in that city for two months.

In May, 1929, Mr. Hancock married Grace M. Thresher of Melrose Highlands, and they now reside in the Greenwood section of Wakefield. They have one son, Robert.

"CHELSEA EVENING RECORD"—Standing today as one of the most prominent dailies of its type, the "Chelsea Evening Record" boasts an interesting and eventful history. Forty-five years ago, on December 17, 1890, the first issue of the paper was distributed gratis to the business men and residents of the city. Its owner and editor, Henry C. Gray, already a working journalist in this community and neighboring cities, had concluded it was an opportune time and place to launch such a venture. He established offices on the second floor of a building which stood at No. 220 Broadway and also housed the police department and overseer of the poor. His first reporter and assistant business manager was William H. Farnham, whose duties included the writing of local news and the solicitation of advertising. The "Record" was originally printed at Mr. Gray's plant in Malden, was transported to the city by horse car and deposited at Chelsea Square where it was distributed to newsboys. This cumbersome method was soon discontinued, however, the owner leasing a wooden building in Chelsea at No. 18 Fourth Street. He removed here in 1894, and at the time installed new equipment, which consisted of a Hoe press and folder, operated electrically and said to be the first of its kind in this city.

Prior to establishing the "Record" as a daily Mr. Gray had conducted it as a weekly, a feature that was discontinued when he removed to the aforementioned plant. About 1895 the paper was sold to J. Waldo Denny, who edited approximately one year. It then reverted to the Gray estate and came under the direction of Isabella Gray, her father having died in the meantime. Busy publish-

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ing the "Malden Mirror," at the time, she appointed Mr. Farnham editor and manager with George O. Jewett as his assistant. Miss Gray was anxious to dispose of the Chelsea property and put it on the market. In time it was purchased by Fred A. Kehew, printer and newspaper man, who strove diligently to make the paper an effective and paying daily, but was laboring under a heavy mortgage held by a Boston wholesale paper firm, and confronted with other circumstances that made his task impossible. Soon the new owner was looking for a buyer and placed the publication in the hands of newspaper brokers. It was at this juncture that Samuel H. Robie became interested. He came here from Franklin, New Hampshire, inspected the plant and considered the purchase. Despite the adverse circumstances that existed he decided to buy, concluding that any paper which could live under the handicaps that the "Record" had faced for eight years, was worth trying to develop. Three months later he regretted the decision. He had been unable in that period to bolster the prestige of the "Record" and consequently was unable to secure adequate advertising. Discouraged at the prospects that confronted him, he returned to Franklin, where he maintained residence, and left the paper in charge of the mechanical staff. He placed the "Record" in the hands of brokers and tried to sell, but could find no buyers. For three years the paper was issued by the mechanical staff under the direction of W. F. Herman. Mr. Robie supplied the property with funds and continued until 1901, when Mr. Herman resigned to accept a better position. At this time he returned to Chelsea and took over active management. The condition of the paper encouraged him. During his absence, Mr. Herman had gained the good will of the public and the "Record" was enjoying a firmer position financially. Mr. Robie became acquainted with the leading citizens of the community, among them Edward E. Willard, who served as mayor of Chelsea for ten terms. Mr. Willard was encouraging. The paper began to secure more advertising, particularly in the field of legal notices, and the circulation gradually began to rise. During this period Mr. Robie worked practically unassisted, acting as editor, reporter, bookkeeper, clerk, collector, and on occasions, make-up man. Later he was assisted by his wife and eventually was able to hire a full-time bookkeeper at four dollars a week. Type was set by hand and the compositors received seven and eight dollars a week. The paper was in this healthy position when the memorable fire of April, 1908, razed practically the entire community. The "Record" plant was completely destroyed. Neighboring publishers were quick to offer assistance. Ernest J. Pierce, publisher of the "Revere Journal," who was in New York City at the time, wired and instructed

his office to put its plant at the disposal of the "Record." The courtesy was soon accepted and a few days after the catastrophe the "Chelsea Evening Record" resumed publication. Its advertising space was soon at a premium, the physical appearance of the paper altered and the size increased.

The owner of the old Fourth Street building decided to rebuild at that site. A two-story brick structure was erected and in January, 1909, the "Record" established its plant here. New equipment was purchased by Mr. Robie, including a modern cylinder press and a folding machine. He paid for this apparatus with the cash he collected through insurance and the profits he had made through the increase of circulation and advertising. At this time the paper was changed from four six-column pages to eight six-column pages.

Rehabilitation brought the "Record" further success. New business sought to advertise in its columns and soon the paper was on a sound financial basis. This growth was accompanied by a rise in circulation and an enhanced prestige that was rapidly establishing the daily as a dominant influence in city affairs. Further mechanical changes making the paper larger and more attractive were made. The format was widened to seven columns and a larger cylinder press installed. In 1914 the first linotype machine was purchased and five years later the existing press equipment was duplicated by an old type Duplex press which was purchased by the Hoe Printing Press Company. The installation of this new press required the purchase of additional land on the Division Street side of the main building. Here a one-story brick structure was erected that was to house the press room. The new apparatus greatly facilitated and speeded publication of the paper, which was then appearing in four, six and eight pages per issue. Later, during the early part of 1927, the aforementioned press was replaced by a new Model E Duplex web press, the most modern flat bed newspaper machine of the time. The first issue of the paper to come off this press appeared on April 27 of that year, the size being changed from seven to eight columns and the typographical appearance greatly improved. The press, run by a variable speed motor, has an electrical button control. Since it has been installed the paper has been issued in six, eight, ten, twelve and sixteen-page issues, according to the demand for space.

In 1924 Mr. Robie purchased the "Record" building from Mrs. Mabel E. Slade. He had a modern oil heating unit installed and six years after acquiring the site, built an addition to the Division Street press room, part of which is used for the storage of newsprint and the balance for the melting of linotype metal and the storage of other equipment.

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The policies established and pursued by Mr. Robie have been responsible for the success of the "Record." It is respected for its impartial treatment of news matter and the methods it has pursued in its business departments. A concise presentation of this philosophy appears in the fortieth anniversary issue of the "Record," published December 17, 1930. It says: "The policy of 'The Record' for nearly 30 years under its present owner has been to do business on business principles—pay its bills, seek nothing that looked like charity, have no entangling alliances for revenue only, pay cash for what was bought and collect cash for its advertising and circulation. We have aimed to make 'The Record' a recognized and respected institution, both financially and in its treatment of local matters. It took some time, however, for us to get acquainted with the people and for them to get acquainted with us." Further in the same article we find the following: "It has been our aim in these later years to make 'The Record' more and more a Community Newspaper, catering to all classes of people. . . . 'The Record' does not favor political racketeering and never will as long as the present owner controls the paper. . . . Every church, society, and other interest, regardless of race or religion, may find in 'The Record' a place for a report of the events in which they are interested."

The "Record" has been one of the most effective instruments in bettering local welfare and calling attention to situations that were impairing the good name of the community. It has been a crusading organ. Its most famous campaign was waged against hazardous fire conditions that existed here, not only imperiling life and property but also causing the insurance companies to raise premiums on such protection. The well directed efforts of the "Record" not only achieved the desired results but won Nation-wide recognition.

Further recognition as an outstanding newspaper has come to the "Chelsea Evening Record" from State and national organizations.

In December of 1935 the "Chelsea Record" won honorable mention, second prize, in the newspaper production contest sponsored by the Massachusetts Press Association.

The "Chelsea Record" was the only New England newspaper selected for recognition in the general excellence contest of the National Editorial Association in 1936, being acclaimed the best newspaper in its class in New England and winning third prize in its class in Nation-wide competition. The award, a certificate of merit, was presented at the annual convention of the National Editorial Association at Poland Spring, Maine, on June 4, 1936.

Its greatest achievement, however, came in 1937, when, at the annual convention of the National

Editorial Association at Detroit, Michigan, the "Chelsea Evening Record" won the Editor & Publisher trophy, a huge silver cup, the first prize in the Nation-wide contest for general excellence for newspapers in its class, the so-called small-city daily field. This award entitles the "Chelsea Record" to be called the best small-city daily in the United States.

In closing this review we again quote from the fortieth anniversary number of the "Record," which says: "'The Record' has not been flashy in its progress down through the years. It has not made a big showing on borrowed money. Its equipment has been consistent with business requirements. Today we feel that its history has been one of steady progress until it has the reputation of being a creditable local daily newspaper, fully equipped, mechanically, and sound financially."

SOUTHWICK, HENRY LAWRENCE, M. O., Litt. D.—The late Henry Lawrence Southwick, for nearly twenty-four years president of the Emerson College of Oratory, exercised a vital influence in the elevation of American standards of public taste and culture during his long and active career. "Citizen, Artist, Educator and Friend of All the World," he was called by Dr. James Watt Raine, of Berea College, Kentucky, who expanded this tribute in the following just appreciation of his life and work: "His whole life has been directed with singular devotion to the manifold art of speech, the greatest civilizing influence in human life. As a citizen he gathers and guides the half formed thoughts and feelings of a community into a stream of progress. As an artist, he delights and fashions us by pouring upon us the treasures of poetry in beauty of tone. As an educator, he creates power of mind by the sharing of the soul's deep experiences in clear and persuasive speech."

Henry Lawrence Southwick was born in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, on June 21, 1863, a son of John and Mary Frances (Lawrence) Southwick. He was graduated from Dorchester High School in 1880 and spent the following seven years as a member of the staff of the "Boston Herald." During this time his growing interest in the persuasive eloquence of the spoken word led him to enroll in the Monroe Conservatory of Oratory, forerunner of the Emerson College of Oratory, from which he was graduated in 1887. In 1889 he took the degree of Master of Oratory at this institution and subsequently received special instruction in literature, art and languages from various masters. In 1930, in recognition of his distinguished career, the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred upon him by Berea College, in Berea, Kentucky.



Henry Laurence Southwick.



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Emerson College of Oratory in Boston was for many years the largest school of oratory in America, and with its extraordinary development, Dr. Southwick was identified vitally for almost thirty-nine of the fifty-eight years it has been in existence—successively as secretary, teacher, dean, acting president, president, and for the first eight years in partnership with Dr. Emerson as a proprietor and director. The institution was founded in 1880 by Dr. Charles Wesley Emerson, as a private school with ten pupils, meeting in a single room. It had not yet outgrown its first quarters in 1885, when Henry Lawrence Southwick became a student and was profoundly influenced by the ideas and instruction of Dr. Emerson and Lewis B. Monroe, whose connection gave to the school one of its earliest names. As a result of his association with these men and their philosophy, he relinquished his career in journalism and in the spring of 1887 tried his "prentice hand" in teaching at Bates College, Maine. In the same year he received his first important appointment in the famous old William Penn Charter School, of Philadelphia, to which he went in September, 1888, as "master of English, spoken and written." Meanwhile, in the summer of 1888, he conducted the department of expression at Martha's Vineyard Summer Institute.

In February, 1889, Mr. Southwick received a letter from Dr. Emerson, the significance of which was epitomized in the following sentence: "No man can assist me in the work of the college as you can." A liberal partnership was offered, with increasing advantages in the future if a larger success were attained. Mr. Southwick accepted this offer, returning to the Boston school from Philadelphia in 1889, although the income provided was only about half that he was receiving from William Penn Charter School. Despite a yoking of youth with years, the new partnership worked well for some time. Mr. Southwick was made director of the dramatic department in the college and developed the educational value of dramatics, putting on Shakespearean and other notable plays in Boston and vicinity. Dr. Emerson preferred the way with which he was familiar; and in 1897 the happy, prosperous affiliation came to an end. More accurately, it was suffered to lapse during an interim of three years.

This interlude in Dr. Southwick's association with Emerson College of Oratory had its highly important and interesting features. It was a pioneering venture in a field that is now well occupied and the public response was extremely gratifying to Dr. Southwick. Upon leaving Emerson College of Oratory he determined to pursue further his contact with the living stage and for a year he played with the professional company managed by Augustin Daly, not only on Broadway, but abroad in

England and Scotland. He had produced a number of the leading Shakespearean rôles with distinguished success during the 'nineties, receiving high praise from qualified critics. Professor William J. Rolfe, the noted Shakespearean commentator, wrote to him in this connection:

Allow me to congratulate you and your fellow-actors on great histrionic triumphs. The plays were admirably rendered, and the applause and other tributes were well deserved.

The "Hamlet" was a most sympathetic and impressive personation. Your "Othello" was worthy of an experienced actor of the first class. Possibly the "Richelieu" (another of Dr. Southwick's rôles) might be better done, but I cannot conceive it. It stirred and moved me more than I know how to express. I came away as from a most impressive religious service where you had been the eloquent preacher.

Otis Skinner, the eminent actor, wrote to Dr. Southwick:

I thank you for the opportunity of seeing your "Hamlet." I have been thinking about it today, and find the beauties of your performance to grow upon reflection. You certainly have the gratitude of all the serious-minded theatregoers for a potent, graceful, and scholarly impersonation of this most wonderful of Shakespeare's creations. Last night was an evening of great delight to your audience, and I offer hearty congratulations on the success you achieved.

The press of the period accorded Mr. Southwick similarly high praise. Of his Hamlet, the "Boston Herald" wrote:

The "Hamlet" of Mr. Southwick showed the great amount of careful study he has given the play. In appearance and method it more resembled that of Charles Fechter than any other actor, but it was by no means a copy. In conception and execution it revealed inspiration drawn from the great master himself.

Of his performance of Richelieu, the "Boston Times" wrote: "Mr. Southwick's Cardinal Richelieu is a masterpiece." Of the same performance, the "Boston Herald" wrote:

"Richelieu" was carefully staged and well, and it was capitally acted in every part. Mr. Southwick imitated no one, and he made no attempts to gain applause by resort to tricks of elocution or novel bits of original business. He gave an intelligent and effective impersonation. He succeeded admirably in suggesting the grim humor of the Cardinal, and the famous declamatory passages and brilliant theatrical outbursts for which the play is noted were skilfully handled and won enthusiastic plaudits.

Of Mr. Southwick's impersonation of Othello, the "Boston Globe" wrote:

Henry L. Southwick, as the noble Moor, made an imposing appearance, and he also followed up the first

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impression caused by his fitness for the part, with most satisfactory work. When he denounced Desdemona he moved his hearers at will.

The "Boston Times" also wrote:

The finish and force of his performance of "Othello" left an indelible impression on the minds of all who witnessed it. His whole acting was instinct with a charm that comes from a complete understanding and sympathy with the part.

The importance of this aspect of Dr. Southwick's career has been indicated by an earlier biographer:

His work on the professional stage, although not of long duration, was significant in training. It added surety of touch to his presentation of characters and enabled him to carry his audiences far above the level of the average impersonator and reader.

For many years thereafter Dr. Southwick was recognized as one of the country's leading Shakespearean scholars. At his death he stood out as the dean of Shakespearean interpreters in America. President Harry Seymour Ross, touching on this subject, wrote:

From this to his own interpretative presentations of these plays on the lecture platforms of forty-four states of the Union was the next, and natural step. Before literary and dramatic clubs, colleges and universities, he thrilled the same audiences year after year. Twenty-one annual tours to the Pacific Coast, more than thirty to Canadian Provinces and through the Southern states from our Atlantic Seaboard to Texas, all attest the high grade and permanent value of his contribution in the educational development of his country. Never once did he lower his standard, nor make concessions to the popular call for the cheap or the meretricious. No inducement of financial gain or public applause could lure him to the lower and darker levels. He was for the mountain top and the morning. Thus thousands have unknowingly come to have a finer taste and higher appreciation of the great drama of human life and action.

There was something distinguished in his look and bearing on or off the platform, something arresting as when Phillips Brooks or Robert Collier passed by. The clear-cut profile, with features as expressive and mobile as those of Jefferson or Arliss; and, to crown all, that "good grey head that all men knew," made him stand out as Saul above his brethren, and focussed all eyes before he began to speak.

With his remarkable verbal memory he was always letter perfect in his parts. Never once have I heard him hesitate for the right word. Whether in a pleasing introduction of another speaker, or in the full flow of his own speeches there was a charm and a gracious quality, all too rare in the staccato, machine-made utterances that so often assail our ears today. A review of his speeches will show the glowing orator at first and the growing restraint at last, in the fifty years that stretched between his first and last ap-

pearances in the rostrum of the Old South Church Historical Society.

Dr. Southwick was but nineteen when he spoke as the winner of the first Old South Historical Essay Contest, delivering his essay on the "Policy of Massachusetts Colony Toward Quakers." Just half a century later to the day, February 22, 1932, he stood on the same platform in the Old Meeting House in Boston as the orator selected to deliver the bi-centennial address on "George Washington, the Man of Responsibility."

While Dr. Southwick was abroad with the Augustin Daly Company, he received a call from his old school, the Penn Charter School, to return as master of English, at a salary of \$4,000, with an extra \$1,000 for afternoon lectures on literature at the Ogontz School for Girls, both in Philadelphia. He accepted and remained three years. At various times in after years he conducted extended courses in English, literary interpretation, public speaking and other expressional subjects in numerous schools, colleges, theological seminaries and universities, including Bates, Tufts, the Universities of Georgia, Minnesota and Wisconsin and the University of Virginia. For twenty-five years he was a popular leader at such summer schools in the South and North as Martha's Vineyard, Glens Falls; Staunton and Charlottesville, Virginia; Monteagle, the University of the South, Tennessee; University of Tennessee Summer School and others over a lesser period. It should also be noted that he founded the Artist Recital Course in Boston and himself opened the thirty-third annual series of interpretive play readings in the autumn of 1932.

It was, of course, with Emerson College of Oratory that Dr. Southwick was most closely associated, however. His second connection with this institution began in 1901 when he came from Philadelphia to become dean of the school Dr. Emerson remaining honorary president. In 1904 Dr. Emerson died and Dr. William J. Rolfe became president and Dr. Southwick dean. In 1908 Dr. Rolfe resigned and Dr. Southwick became president and Harry S. Ross entered the college as dean and co-partner. Dr. Southwick remained president until his death, nearly a quarter of a century later.

The location of the college was changed, 1900, from Berkeley Street to Chickering Hall, the staff was enlarged and a number of courses were added. In 1928 a splendid college home on Commonwealth Avenue was purchased. More recently, at the opening of the fifty-fourth scholastic year of Emerson College of Oratory, the institution moved into handsome quarters at the corner of Beacon and Berkeley streets, Boston, purchased from Harvard University. This purchase was made possible by two gifts: one from Mrs. Jessie (Eldridge) Southwick as a memorial to her husband. Mrs. South-



Jessie Elbridge Southwick

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wick, widow of the late president, retired as a member of the faculty of Emerson College of Oratory in 1935 after half a century of service.

The physical growth of Emerson College of Oratory is more readily recorded than the continued, various and altogether remarkable development of its president as an educator of the rarest vision. Perhaps in the "Credo" which he set forth at the Golden Jubilee of Emerson College is to be found the best epitome of Henry Lawrence Southwick's contribution to education. It reveals the principles on which he founded and carried on his life work as a great leader in the arts of speech and it seems fitting to restate at least its key phrases:

I believe in methodical development of the powers of expression through a pedagogy based upon the natural order of their development—education of personality through expression of personality.

I believe in training the voice for extraordinary demands of public service and for the intercourse of every day living. . . .

I believe it the duty of the professional school to promote a better standard for the spoken word, to awaken a consciousness deep and acute of the majesty of our mother tongue, its melody and its magic.

I believe in study of the essentials and traditions of oratory, the philosophy and methods of eloquence, as science and art of directing mind, as training for leadership—to bear opinion to a loftier seat.

I believe in educational dramatics, not only for exemplification in the arts of the theatre, but for broadening of sympathy and deepening of understanding.

I believe in study of great literature—not as philology, dissection, or biography—these are but by-products—but as revelation of life on the mountain-top of being.

I believe in study of great literature through interpretation—for service to others and for self-realization and understanding. . . .

Dr. Southwick died on December 30, 1932, at his home in Boston. In the summer he had made a glorious tour of the British Isles with Mrs. Southwick. He opened the fifty-third scholastic year of Emerson College in the autumn with customary zest, and had been at his best in lectures before the school, in nearby platform lectures, and his annual Canadian tour. He was on his twenty-ninth annual professional visit to the South when he was stricken with a heart ailment from which he long had suffered but by which he was never dismayed. He died in his seventieth year in the plenitude of his powers.

From a tribute by Dr. Allen A. Stockdale:

What a great soul our loved friend was. What understanding of the best in human nature. What grasp of the richness of literature and art. What powers to conceive the beautiful and the good. What talents to express the true and the eternal. Challenged by the difficult but always adequate. Pressed by the irritat-

ing but always cheerful. Puzzled by problems but always patient. Searched for decisions but always loving, a chivalric knight of a loving home. A stalwart saint of the educational world. A just and dependable team-mate on a college staff. A tender friend to the growing student. A heart companion on a mountain climb. A mystic neighbor in the pathway of life. For him there is not a note too sweet in the music of today nor a flower too many in the tributes of friends. Our combined memories is his total eulogy, and our multiplied heart throbs the radiations of our love.

SOUTHWICK, JESSIE ELDRIDGE—After fifty years as an active member of the faculty of Emerson College of Oratory, Mrs. Jessie (Eldridge) Southwick retired in 1935, and in recognition of her signal service to the College over this extended period, the trustees of the institution elected her its first professor emeritus.

She was born in Wilmington, Delaware, on March 25, 1865, daughter of Issachar Hoopes and Martha Beverly (Gause) Eldridge. As a girl she was a student in Glendale Female College. She was prepared for Vassar College by a graduate but coming to Boston, entered Miss Abbie Johnson's Private School for Girls, at No. 18 Newbury Street, Boston. She came to Boston primarily to study music, oratory and dramatics and pursued these arts, as well as piano and expression, at the New England Conservatory of Music. In 1883 she was graduated from the Oratory Department of the latter institution. Becoming intensely interested in Dr. Emerson's philosophy, she enrolled for his courses and was graduated from Emerson College of Oratory with the degree of Master of Oratory in 1886. She then became an assistant in teaching, giving lessons to private pupils and to classes, and subsequently, professor, director, and joint owner and now a member of the board of trustees.

On May 30, 1889, she was married to Henry Lawrence Southwick and they became the parents of three daughters: 1. Mrs. Ruth S. Maxfield, who has taken her mother's place as a member of the faculty of the Emerson College of Oratory. She has one son: Henry Southwick Maxfield. 2. Mrs. Mildred S. Potter, who has had ten years of professional work on the stage, has attained some distinction in dramatics and is now the wife of Dr. J. E. Potter, lieutenant commander in the United States Navy. They have two daughters: Mildred Elaine and Mabel E. Potter. 3. Mrs. Jessie S. Ross, whose husband is engaged in the electrical business in Port Chester, New York. They have two daughters: Barbara and Beverley Ross.

In earlier years Mrs. Southwick played in a number of her husband's Shakespearean productions, winning praise for her skill and fine art.

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Of her performance in the "Merchant of Venice," the "Boston Times" wrote:

Jessie Eldridge Southwick played "Portia" with all possible grace, and gave its delicious humorous touches in the daintiest and most bewitching manner. Her scene in the court-room, where more dignity and strength are called for, was given with all due force.

Like her husband, however, Mrs. Southwick won her widest fame as a teacher, public reader and speaker, and after fifty active years she still takes the platform with some frequency. Her devotion to the Emerson College of Oratory has been wrought into the fabric of its development, and the value of her labors in its behalf is as clearly recognized as her inspirational force as an associate and teacher. Mrs. Southwick has formulated and published in full a record of Dr. Emerson's philosophy of expression, natural voice culture and the development of personality through expression. She has added literary achievement to her distinction in oratory, having published a number of her own original poems, and has been an interested student of philosophy. With it all, she has been active in a number of civic and cultural institutions of the city.

Mrs. Southwick is a member of the Professional Women's Club, the Twentieth Century Club, the New England Women's Press Association, the Boston Browning Society, which she serves as a member of the executive committee; and the Music Lovers' Club. For some time she has been a member and chairman of the Library Committee of Old South Church in Boston and active in the Women's Guild of the church. Mrs. Southwick is also a member of Boston University Women's Council. Although passing years have brought some diminution, perhaps, of her activities, her interests remain as broad and varied as in the past and her purpose holds to seek out the vital riches and spiritual satisfactions of life through study, meditation and useful service to others.

DRURY, FRANK ADAMS—Among the men of financial strength and influence in the banking circles of Worcester, Massachusetts, the late Frank Adams Drury was an outstanding figure. His distinctive service in the financial field lay along the lines of the active management of a brokerage business, constructive participation in a number of commercial and industrial companies, and the presidency of the Merchants Bank, of the city, and the principal factor in its rise from a relatively weak institution to one of great resources and importance. In civic and public affairs he was esteemed a substantial and progressive citizen, whose mind and aims moved in harmony with the community program of municipal advance and

welfare. Inheriting from a long established Massachusetts family the traditions of New England and a capacity for hard work, intelligent thrift and the gift for leadership, he contributed new lustre to a fine old name.

A lineal descendant of an officer on the staff of William the Conqueror, and of Hugh Drury who settled at Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1641, but removed to Boston five years later, Frank Adams Drury was a native of Spencer, Massachusetts, born July 12, 1868, son of Franklin and Caroline (Howe) Drury. After attending the local schools of his birthplace and being graduated from the Spencer High School, he initiated his business career as a messenger for the Spencer National Bank and had been there but a short time when he was promoted to the position of teller. His ascendancy in that bank was rapid and he quickly was elevated to the office of cashier and then president. He resigned from this office to join Winslow and Company, investment brokers in Worcester, and when that company ceased, he, with Carl Bonney, organized the investment house of Drury and Bonney, which became the Worcester representative of Lee, Higginson and Company.

While engaged in the latter business he helped to organize the Merchants National Bank in 1905, with D. D. Muir as president. When in 1908 Mr. Muir resigned to go to Boston as vice-president of the First National Bank of Boston, Mr. Drury was induced to succeed him. He finally accepted the offer after his proposals that one of three others be given the post, were refused by the directors of the bank. His marked ability in financial matters is illustrated clearly by the growth of the Merchants National Bank during his presidency. At the time he accepted the offer in 1908 to head the bank, the deposits aggregated three million dollars and the assets, five million dollars. When he resigned the deposits in the bank totalled twenty-five million dollars and the assets had grown to twenty-nine million dollars.

Mr. Drury's business acumen stamped him as a leader in other endeavors, which he was persuaded to accept for the public welfare, and as chairman of three Liberty Loan drives he achieved outstanding success. His ability as an executive and influential aid in the field of finance, industry and commerce, was evidenced from the fact that Mr. Drury found time to serve as director of twenty corporations, all of which welcomed his keen decision and leadership in the promotion and transaction of enterprises involving millions of dollars. From the time of his arrival in Worcester to become an employee of Samuel E. Winslow in Winslow and Company, bankers, his name was linked with the outstanding business men of the city, and his retirement in 1924 came when he was at the pinnacle of his business career.

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When the city sought to raise its share of funds for the successful prosecution of the World War, three times Mr. Drury's financial acumen was drawn upon to assure the success of the campaigns. In each case under his direction the allotments were oversubscribed. Although he actively presided over the affairs of the Merchants National Bank, Mr. Drury found time to assist in and direct the management of many business organizations in this section. He also became a trustee of the Worcester County Institution for Savings and his counsel was frequently sought by officials of that bank. Mr. Drury had served for many years as a commissioner of the Jacques fund of City Hospital. He was a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church and notably generous in his support of religious and charitable works. His recreational activities were confined mainly to golf and motor travel. For many years he was an active member of the Worcester Club and the Worcester Country Club. He also held membership in the Union League Club of New York but had recently resigned membership in all three organizations. In his fraternal affiliations he was a member of Quinsigamond Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

On June 4, 1891, Frank Adams Drury married Ellen S. Prouty, daughter of Lewis and Mary B. Prouty, of Spencer. Their son, Percival P. Drury, graduate of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, is a major in the United States Army Reserve Corps.

In the death of Mr. Drury, at his home on June 20, 1936, Worcester was the poorer for the loss of one of its really important citizens and leaders, although the richer for his manifold achievements. The value of such a life as had been his is never lost, for it continues as an inseparable part of the life and annals of his time and city—an example and an inspiration.

WOOD, EDWARD EVERETT, Jr.—It was the good fortune of Edward Everett Wood, Jr., to enter early in life the business he liked best and thereafter apply to it wisely and well his talents and energies. It has been said that he knew more about the cutlery industry than any other expert in Massachusetts, and this State is the center of that industry in New England. Incidental to his work, but throwing light upon his ideals and character, was the organization of a co-operative bank, which became the Northampton (Massachusetts) Coöperative Bank, to which he devoted his most constructive attention for nearly half a century. Always he was an active and progressive force in the development of the municipality, a man who made the most of the privileges, and avoided none of the responsibilities of good citizenship.

Mr. Wood was a native of Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts, born July 26, 1857, son of Edward

Everett and Emma (Wight) Wood. On his mother's side he traced his ancestry to Lieutenant William Putnam (nephew of General Israel Putnam) and to other first settlers of the old Salem region in the early seventeenth century. His academic education, received in the public schools of Northampton, was supplemented by studies in Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York, long the outstanding business school in the country. While still a young man he entered the employ of the Northampton Cutlery Company, for which company his father served as treasurer, and later became superintendent of cutlery. Young Mr. Wood then became associated with his father in the cutlery and hardware business, under the trade name of E. E. Wood and Son, and located in a store on Main Street, where they remained for four years and then sold out. His father then bought an old paper mill on Federal Street and established the E. E. Wood Cutlery Company. While engaged with his father in this business, Mr. Wood, Jr., started the silver plating department of the plant. Both departments of the company were sold to the Rogers Company, and later by that company to the present Oneida Company. Mr. Wood continued for some years with the Rogers Company as superintendent and also as expert consultant of this plant and plants in Niagara Falls, New York, and Norfolk, Virginia. He became widely known in the industry as a cutlery expert and did much to build up a large business for the company in silver plate, carving sets and the like. He had started in at the age of seventeen and learned the business thoroughly. He retired in July, 1918.

Edward Everett Wood, Jr., as an employer of men in the cutlery business, took deep interest in their personal welfare, and he believed that they and other workmen should have the opportunity to own their own homes through such an organization as the coöperative bank. It was while he was in the hardware business that he and others talked over the organization of a coöperative bank here, and when the plan was carried out he was one of the founders and one of the original directors. He had been a member of the board for forty-eight years and rarely missed a meeting.

The public good and civic betterment were always leading interests in Mr. Wood's aims and activities, and he was ever ready to enter vigorously into community affairs if thereby he could promote the happiness of people. As a young man he sang in the choir of the Edwards Congregational Church, and was a regular attendant of its services. Although considered a cautious, conservative business man, he was also noted for a readiness to try new things to prove their value. It is not yet forgotten in Northampton that he was one of the first to own an automobile, and he con-

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tinued to drive a car even in advanced years. Some will always retain a mental picture of early days when he drove about the city in an electric automobile of a type now out of date. He was a member of few organizations, but was proud to belong to the Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1885 Edward Everett Wood, Jr., married Ella Eames, daughter of Henry Eames, a banker, and Adelia (Morse) Eames, of Bath, Maine. Ella (Eames) Wood was a graduate of Smith College, in 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Wood became the parents of two sons: 1. Henry Eames, born March 11, 1894; died February 17, 1918, while in the service of the navy and during the outbreak of an unusual type of pneumonia in the Naval Radio School at Cambridge, Massachusetts. 2. George Wight, who died in infancy.

The death of Mr. Wood occurred at his Northampton home on September 17, 1936, and a local editor expressed the sorrow of a community and paid a deserved tribute when he wrote:

The passing of Edward Everett Wood, Jr., has removed from the community one of its leading business men over a long period of years. An expert in the cutlery business, to which he devoted most of his active life, Mr. Wood was one of the founders of the Northampton Coöperative Bank, and had served on its board of directors ever since the institution was established nearly forty-eight years ago. During this time, it is stated by officers of the bank, he had missed only two meetings of the board—one when he was out of the city on a vacation and the other when he was ill. It seems doubtful whether many other directors of local banks or other institutions could claim any such record of faithful attendance for almost half a century. Always interested in civic betterment, Mr. Wood contributed much, in an unobtrusive but positive way, to make the city a more desirable place for us all.

In the Northampton Coöperative Bank there is hung a "Memorial" to Mr. Wood of more than ordinary importance, for it is the first set of memorial resolutions adopted by the United States Building and Loan League, in its history, for one, not an official of the organization. Its closing paragraphs read:

WHEREAS, the example of his devotion, the full remembrance of his coöperation and our gratitude for the joy of having known him as a friend and fellow-worker make for him a lasting memorial wherever these institutions are thought of and spoken of,

Therefore Be It Resolved That the United States Building and Loan League in convention assembled record in permanent form their sense of loss in the passing of him who walked so worthily among us.

LEGRAND W. PELLETT,
President.

MACK-HALE, PAUL—Paul Mack-Hale, of Worcester, Massachusetts, has distinguished himself in the restaurant business, demonstrating be-

yond a shadow of a doubt that a deep interest in all aspects of life is necessary for success in this business. Meeting all types of people he must understand the inner workings of the human mind, and the subtle nuances of personality, of which there are as many varieties as there are human beings in the world. After a broad experience in this line, Mr. Mack-Hale became owner of Putnam and Thurston's Restaurant, in Worcester, where he is now, 1937, doing a very large business. During this time he has had as his guests Theodore Roosevelt, William Howard Taft, and Woodrow Wilson, Presidents of the United States; and has also entertained Will Rogers, Irvin S. Cobb, Rudy Vallee, theatrical and sports leaders, and many others. From Irvin S. Cobb he has what is, in its way, a "bread-and-butter" letter, brief and to the point:

Mr. dear Mr. Mack-Hale—

Thank you!

With sincere regards,

Yours sincerely,

Irvin S. Cobb.

Paul Mack-Hale was born June 11, 1873, at Hopkinton, Massachusetts. Even in grammar school days he was ambitious, working in a box shop on Saturdays and during vacation periods. He spent two years at high school, during which time he was employed in a general store before and after school hours and during the summer holidays. From school he went immediately to New York, where he found employment in different hotels and restaurants. In the summer of 1893 he attended the World's Fair, in Chicago, and served as clerk in an inn there, and in the winter of the same year was employed as steward in the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, Louisiana. In the summers, from 1895 to 1899 inclusive, he was steward at the Wapiti Club, Lake Quinisigamond, Worcester, Massachusetts, and in the winter of 1898 he was assistant steward at the Bay State House under Frank Douglas. Coming to Worcester, he went into business with Charles W. Parker at Main and Elm streets, on December 7, 1899. Each winter from 1895 to 1897, inclusive, he went back to New York, during that preparatory period of his career, and was employed at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, the Manhattan Hotel, the Vanderbilt Hotel, the Hoffman House, the Grand Union Hotel, and the Café Martin, all of New York City.

This wide experience was augmented by three trips to England in 1894, 1896 and 1897, respectively, and by a variety of other experiences. He purchased Putnam and Thurston's Restaurant at No. 381 Main Street, Worcester, on May 6, 1906, and he has spent his time and energies there since that period. Mr. Mack-Hale opened the Italian Room on the second floor in 1908, adding Barristers' Hall at the rear of the main floor in 1910, and



Paul Mack-Hale

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Amen Corner in the basement in 1913. He has expanded and improved the service and it is at Putnam and Thurston's that his talents have been brought into use. On May 7, 1917, Mr. Mack-Hale moved the entire restaurant to No. 27 Mechanic Street, where it is now operated. Here he has also distinguished himself by his ability to plan and direct banquets. The restaurant boasts many different departments—the Empire Room, the Cocktail Lounge, the Purple Room, the Japanese Room, the Gold Room, the Spanish Room, the Main Dining Room, the Carioca Bar and the Hunting Room, each and all furnished and finished in the most attractive manner. The entire building is air-conditioned, and every effort is made to modernize and improve the equipment as the years go on. This eating place has a history dating back to 1858, and its popularity has steadily grown. Entering a wide and imposing central doorway framed in buff Indiana limestone, one is at once impressed by the building front of seamed face Weymouth granite. On each side of the entrance are two huge single windows set flush in stainless steel frames. Though in miniature, the marquee represents in every detail its giant brother at Radio City Music Hall, New York. As the doorman swings back one of four massive oak doors, one passes into the foyer. The Hunting Room is to the left. The Spanish Room, with its gay surroundings, is to the right. Straight ahead, up the Italian travertine marble staircase are the banquet rooms, and the Cocktail Lounge, some of the most modern to be found in all New England. Half the upper floor is given over to the Empire Room, planned and executed after a careful study of the most noted ballrooms and dancing spots in Boston, New York, Chicago, Miami and Los Angeles. Engineers redesigned the entire second floor of the building to accommodate four hundred people. Three fifty-foot steel cross-beams were required just to clear the area of half a dozen small central uprights. The walls are soft gray, with red and silver frescoes. Silver and red-taped Venetian blinds are bordered by scarlet overdrapes. The chairs are upholstered with red leather, and the entire room combines majesty with pleasing warmth. In the center, beneath a beautifully decorated twelve-foot dome, revolves a crystal ball throwing off hundreds of tiny reflections in white and rainbow colors.

Across the hall from the Empire Room is the new Cocktail Lounge—blue and silver, with chrome and orange modernistic chairs and lounges, deep orange drapes, orange and blue Venetian blinds, and a cushioned midnight blue carpet. Blue mirrored glass intensifies the beauty and effectiveness of the room. From five to seven o'clock each day hors d'œuvres are served at cocktail time and special music is provided. The Purple Room, in lavender, purple and ivory tones, accommodates

larger parties, and the Japanese Room and Gold Room are planned for smaller wedding parties and the like.

But Mr. Mack-Hale has turned his attention not only to the beauty of the dining rooms. He has given the very closest attention to the foods served, attending Cornell University each year and taking some course of study related to his business, such as the preparing of special dishes and the instruction of chefs. Milk and cream are procured daily from the best dairies. Vegetables come from nearby farms, oysters from Cotuit, clams from Ipswich Bay, and lobsters direct from the sea to the kitchen. The freshest of meats, chickens and fish and the best of imported and domestic liquors are available to the fastidious palates of the restaurant's patrons. Many famous dishes have prompted even world travelers to come to Putnam and Thurston's—lobster thermidor, Canadian pea soup, boiled dinner, thick sirloin steaks and lamb chops, famous green apple pie, strawberry shortcake, and many others. The famous chefs here were formerly employed at leading hotels and restaurants in Milan, Paris, London, Boston, New York City and Bermuda. Mr. Mack-Hale himself not only attends the Cornell University class for restaurateurs, of which he became a "charter member" when it was organized in 1926, but he also visits periodically many European cities, as well as New York, Boston, Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, to study the leading restaurants and hotels. In 1936 Mr. Mack-Hale went to Europe on the first flight of the German zeppelin "Hindenburg." He left Lakehurst, New Jersey, on May 11, arriving May 13 at Frankfurt-on-Main, leaving Frankfurt-on-Main May 17, and arriving at Lakehurst again on May 19, being the first person to make the round trip. He has often told his friends of one fearful moment when the great air liner nosed down too suddenly, the captain checking the movement by a twist of the controls and righting the ship so abruptly as to topple dishes off the dining room table and turn over small chairs. Aside from that one "scare" the trip was calm. Mr. Mack-Hale took many pictures of his experience on the flight in America and in Germany, and when he returned acted as host to five hundred of Worcester's most prominent people at a "homecoming" in the Empire Room of the Putnam and Thurston's Restaurant, converting the beautiful room into a temporary moving picture theatre and showing his films taken on the trip.

In the course of his busy career many honors have come to Mr. Mack-Hale, including the honorary degree of L. L. D., "Loyal Lover of Dartmouth," conferred upon him in 1914. Since 1918 he has been called the "Mayor of Mechanic Street." On May 25, 1936, Mayor Cookson made him the "official flier" of the city of Worcester. As early

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as 1912 Mr. Mack-Hale made a trip as one of the first passengers in an airplane. He has been deeply interested in sports from an early period in his life, and has supported them enthusiastically and entertained many celebrities in this field of activity. He is a charter member and stockholder of the Worcester Country Club; an honorary member of the Clinton Turn Verein. For ten years he has been part-owner of the Worcester Baseball Club. He is a life member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks of Worcester, and belongs to the Worcester Restaurant Association, the Massachusetts Restaurant Association, of which he was elected president for the year 1938, the National Restaurant Association, the Boston Stewards Club, the Hotel Greeters of America, the Advertising Club of Worcester, and is a captain in the Continentals.

On April 14, 1903, Paul Mack-Hale married Delia A. Manion, who died July 14, 1934.

FOLEY, JEREMIAH THOMAS—As superintendent of streets in the city of Taunton, Jeremiah Thomas Foley brings to the post a wealth of well rounded and practical engineering experience, secured with one of the largest construction firms in the country and one of the finest technical institutions. Though a comparatively young man he has worked extensively throughout the United States and is eminently qualified for the position he now occupies.

Jeremiah Thomas Foley was born in Taunton, March 26, 1901, the son of Thomas and Ellen F. (McCarthy) Foley, both natives of Ireland and also the parents of the following children: 1. Irene, who is a teacher. 2. Mildred, who is married to John Smith and the mother of one son: Paul. 3. Edith, married to Dr. Pitts. 4. Ethel, married to Lawrence Mooney and they have one son: Robert. 5. Frank, deceased. 6. Mary. Mr. Foley's father came to this country from County Cork as a boy, and located in Taunton, where for many years he was employed with the Street Railway Company, starting with this organization in the horse car days and later becoming a motorman for the line. Eventually he became identified with the Taunton Pearl Works.

Jeremiah Thomas Foley received a general education in the public schools of his native community and after completing his studies here matriculated at Notre Dame College in South Bend, Indiana. He then enrolled at the Tri-State College from where he was graduated with a civil engineer degree in the class of 1923. Directly after finishing his training he became associated with the engineering corporation of Stone and Webster, one of the largest construction firms in the United States, and served with them from 1924 to 1931. His work took him to many parts of the country

and he was identified with many large construction projects. During the latter year he was appointed to the office of superintendent of streets in Taunton, an office which he has occupied since and in which he is held responsible for the condition of one hundred and fifty-four miles of roads.

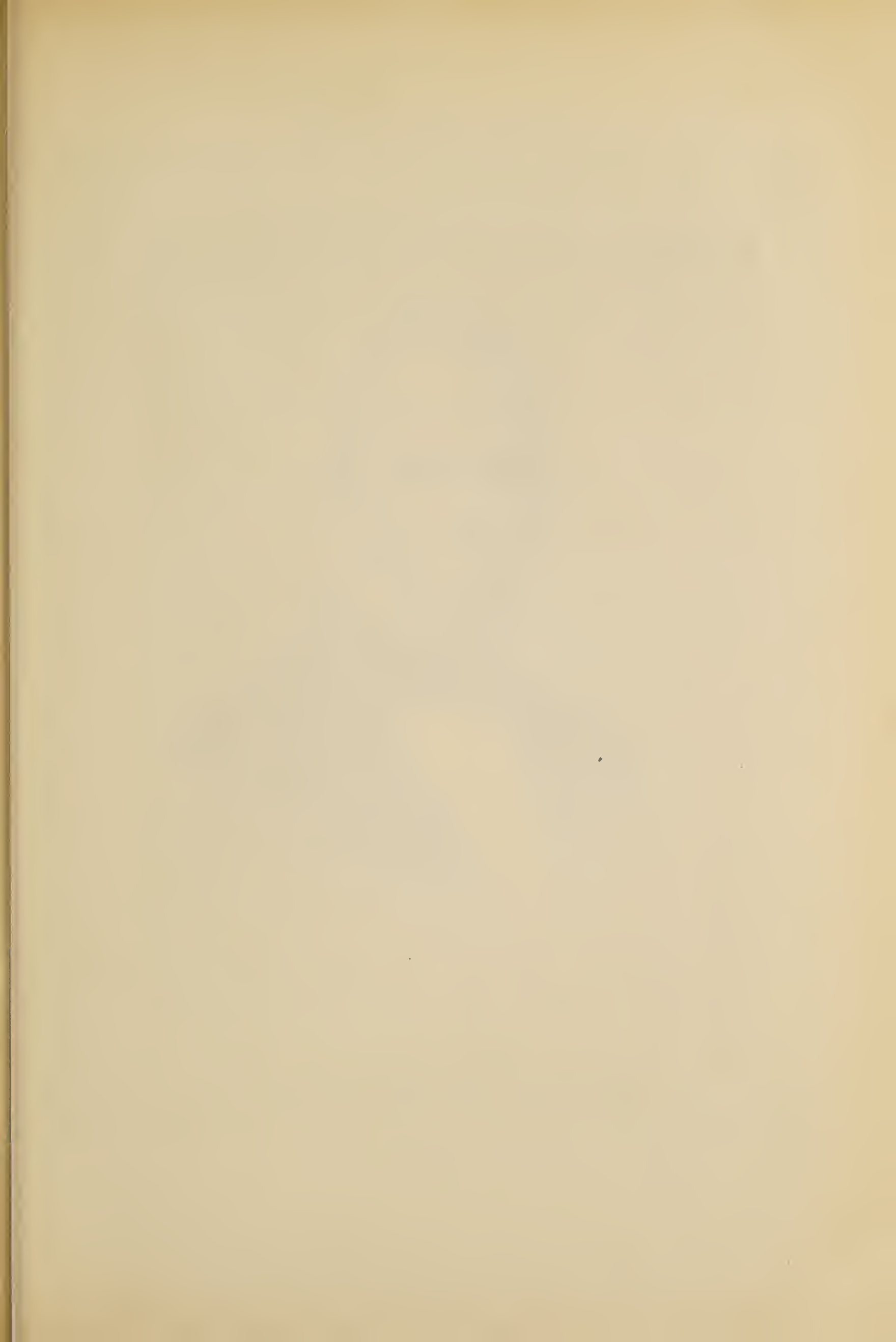
Though below the age limit at the outbreak of the World War, Mr. Foley enlisted in the navy, joining the service at Providence, Rhode Island. He was sent to Newport and later assigned to a submarine chaser where he served until the end of the conflict when he was honorably discharged.

In 1925 Mr. Foley married Ellen McKenney, of Taunton, and they are the parents of two sons: Jeremiah Thomas, Jr., and Edward.

FITZGERALD, JOHN EDWARD—Widely known as one of Taunton's foremost business men, John Edward Fitzgerald occupies a position of high standing in his city and in the estimation of his contemporaries.

Mr. Fitzgerald was born January 8, 1878, in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, son of Edward and Margaret Ann (Harrington) Fitzgerald. His paternal grandfather, William Fitzgerald, lived and died in County Kerry, Ireland. His maternal grandparents were Daniel and Ellen (Conway) Harrington. Edward Fitzgerald, the father of John Edward Fitzgerald, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, about 1838, and there spent his young manhood and received his education. Upon coming to America, he landed in New York, thence proceeding to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he engaged in coal mining operations. Eventually he became superintendent of the mines. In the early eighties he came to Taunton, Massachusetts, where he was still living at the time of his death, which occurred in 1915, when he was seventy-seven years of age. His wife, John Edward Fitzgerald's mother, died in 1921. They were the parents of ten children, of whom four died in infancy. Those who lived to maturity were: 1. Edward F. 2. Catherine F. 3. John E., of further mention. 4. William D. 5. Margaret A. 6. Ellen V.

John Edward Fitzgerald came to Taunton in early childhood from his native city, Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and in the public schools of Taunton received his formal education. Completing his studies, he entered the office of the Cohannet Mills, in Taunton, remaining in the employment of that organization for five years. He then associated himself with the Glenlion Dye Works, in Saylesville, Rhode Island, staying there for four years. At the close of that period of his life he removed to New York City, there becoming a student at the Dodge School of Embalming and being graduated from that institution in 1905. In the same year he started his work in the undertaking business in Taunton. Since that time he has carried on this





David P. Harmon

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same activity with marked success, and his business reputation in the Taunton community is one of leadership and high standing.

Along with his own professional work, which has been both extensive and useful, he has carried on valuable public endeavors. In 1913 he was appointed city auditor of Taunton, and since that year he has acceptably filled this same office. He is a prominent figure in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and has filled all the offices in the order and has had all the honors that it can bestow upon him. He is now an honorary life member of the organization.

John Edward Fitzgerald married, on November 29, 1924, Loretta M. Burke, of Brockton, Massachusetts, daughter of John and Mary Burke. One son, John E. Fitzgerald, Jr., was born to this marriage on December 20, 1926.

HARMON, DAVID PORTER—In the middle of the past century David Porter Harmon, Esq., was one of the prominent citizens of Haverhill, Massachusetts. A wealthy manufacturer, he early retired from business to devote his attention to public affairs and to a hobby, with equal success, for he won more than local fame as a horticulturalist and floriculturalist, and was one of the early abolitionists, the associate of the notable figures of his time in the anti-slavery movement. His name is one of the oldest in New England, members of the family settling in Massachusetts in the early part of the seventeenth century.

The Harmon coat-of-arms was granted to one John Harmon, Bishop of Exeter, England. This church leader was born about 1465 and lived to October 23, 1554. There are numerous spellings and mis-spellings of Harmon, especially in American documents, but all seem to have been derived from the ancient, Heartman, to wit, a man of heart and courage. The first Harmon in New England was John, of Plymouth, Massachusetts (1636), who died without issue. Next came another John and a Nathaniel, traditionally brothers, the first locating in Springfield, and the second in Braintree, Massachusetts; both in 1640. From the Braintree branch, David Porter Harmon traced his descent.

The above mentioned Nathaniel Harmon, in about 1638, married Mary Bliss, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Wheatlie) Bliss, of England, and later of Weymouth and Rehoboth, Massachusetts. Their first son, also Nathaniel, is reputed to be the first Harmon born in America. The original Nathaniel was a freeman (May 10, 1643), of Braintree. His name appears in various Massachusetts records up to 1663, when he had a grant of land renewed at Dedham. It is believed that he returned to England, or died, about 1665. The David Porter Harmon lineage is from this first

Nathaniel, through William Harmon, a probable descendant of Nathaniel, who married Sarah Marquard, daughter of Peter and Sarah Marquard, of Braintree. Their oldest son, Lieutenant William Harmon, born April 3, 1735, in Braintree, died September 14, 1807. He received a gratuity for Revolutionary War services in Canada; was a "tythingman" of Braintree, 1785, and was a farmer and cordwainer. On May 29, 1756, he married Lydia Faxon, daughter of Josiah and Deborah (Thayer) Faxon. The sixth of their nine children was William Harmon, born in Braintree, December 1, 1764, who died in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1820. On May 29, 1796, he married Eunice Balch, daughter of Freeborn and Mary (Perkins) Balch. To them were born eleven children, of whom David Porter Harmon was the third born and second son.

David Porter Harmon saw the light of day on March 11, 1800, in Peterborough, New Hampshire. He was reared on his father's large New Hampshire farm until 1815, when the family removed to Bradford, Massachusetts. He accompanied his parents there and when they went to Haverhill, same State, where the older folk spent their remaining years. David Porter Harmon early became identified with the shoe industry in Haverhill, and for some years was head of the partnership of Harmon and Kimball. He was eminently successful and retired from industrial activities before the middle of the past century, probably because of his very great interest in the abolitionist movement then in its earliest stages of development, and also because he had a great liking for horticulture from the standpoint of its improvement. Just prior to the Civil War, he entered manufacturing again, but his heart was in this internecine conflict, which he supported with all that he had or was, and after its end, turned once more to the land.

Horticulturalists and lovers of flowers would derive a great deal of pleasure from papers, reports, prize lists and personal letters that are still in existence, touching upon Mr. Harmon's activities in the growing, exhibiting and attempts at improving growing things. As a member of the Essex Agricultural Society, of a hundred years ago, he served on many of its committees, was judge of exhibits, and always showed some of his own productions. His apples and pome fruits, sometimes of kinds now almost unknown, won blue ribbons. Peaches, then though unsuited to the Massachusetts climate, received a great deal of his attention. One reads in a Horticultural Exhibition list of 1839: "The Royal George Seedling, of D. P. Harmon . . . comes perfectly true. The specimens were remarkably handsome, fully equal to the finest of the original." Incidentally, at that same exhibition, he won a prize for *single* dahlias. Probably his favorite fruit was the grape, and he

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usually exhibited prize-winning specimens mainly of foreign, or hot-house, varieties. There is, in the possession of a granddaughter, Mrs. Anna O. V. (Harmon) Rich, a letter from Stephen Minot, of Salem, Massachusetts, dated 1837, introducing Ebenezer Mosely, Esq., in which the gentleman intends, at the opening of the railroad to Haverhill, to visit the town "for the satisfaction of seeing your establishment."

The humanitarian phase of Mr. Harmon's career is perhaps the most outstanding, for he was one of the pioneers of the anti-slavery movement, an associate of William Lloyd Garrison, Phillips, Parker, Pillsbury, S. S. Foster, Foss, Douglass, W. W. Brown, and others, champions all of the cause of freedom for the colored race. He began his own endeavors almost a century ago, and his home was a center for the abolitionists until 1865 when the Anti-Slavery Society was dissolved because its work was done. Many a fugitive slave found refuge beneath his roof; and this was at a time when feeling ran high, when not only his business was endangered but his person and his home were attacked. He stood always for the principles of free discussion, and at his own expense hired halls where the forerunners of women's rights and suffrage, such as Lucy Stone and her cohorts, could express their opinions. He gave support to the cause of temperance and to all the humane movements of his age. Personal letters from the great liberal leaders of the middle of the last century have fortunately been preserved and are treasured by his granddaughter, Anna O. V. (Harmon) Rich.

David Porter Harmon, Esq., died at Haverhill, on November 11, 1869, vigorous in body and mind almost to the last hours. The closing paragraphs from the "Haverhill Tri-Weekly Publisher" are reprinted here:

He was the friend of humanity, and gave countenance to all the humane and liberal movements of the age. When the Civil War broke out he gave full and earnest support to the loyal cause, and his sons were given to swell the ranks of the Union Army. The great measure of emancipation was one in which his heart was made glad, and to him as one of the pioneers in the cause of freedom it was a result in which he could heartily rejoice.

Mr. Harmon was an honored and worthy member of the Masonic Fraternity, and on the occasion of the late centennial celebration it will be remembered he was by the side of the venerable man whose eyes have beheld a hundred years of life. Sooner than he, the honored on that occasion, death has called him, but not till he had nearly filled the measure of three score and ten, which is the allotment to man, being in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Harmon was one of our most worthy and esteemed citizens, and as such his departure will be sincerely mourned.

David Porter Harmon married Almira Sargent, daughter of Moses Sargent, of Candia, New Hampshire, and the granddaughter of Moses Sargent, who served during the American Revolution. She was born in Candia, January 18, 1802, and lived to July 13, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon were the parents of five children: 1. Henry, born June 11, 1835, who died January 15, 1855. 2. Walter Scott, born May 10, 1837. 3. George Keeley, of whom further. 4. Mary Frances, born January 4, 1842, who married, June 17, 1868, W. J. Flanders, of Plaistow, New Hampshire, and died July 20, 1901. 5. Edward Willard, born August 16, 1843.

George Keeley Harmon was born on July 2, 1840, at Haverhill, Massachusetts. In March, 1868, he married Cornelia Willis (Vogt) Douglass. She was born June 17, 1841, and was the widow of James Douglass, of Brooklyn, New York. Mr. and Mrs. George Keeley Harmon were the parents of four children: i. David Porter III, born July 28, 1869, who died March 30, 1875. ii. Louisa Livingston, born September 10, 1871, who died October 17, 1872. iii. George Howard, born August 17, 1873, who, on June 18, 1903, married Marion Grant Leslie, of Melrose, Massachusetts; children: a. Howard Leslie Harmon, married Frances Bull. b. David Perry Harmon, married Marie Baumer. c. Leslie K., married Harold Wright Bell. d. Marion Leslie, married Arthur Auburn. e. Jean Leslie Harmon. f. Perry Harmon. g. Alexander Harmon. iv. Anna Olivia Vogt, writer and sculptor, now living, who married Albert G. Rich, and is the mother of two children: Albert Harmon Rich and Louise Livingstone Rich. *must be full year.*

LE SOURD, HOWARD MARION—Dean of the Boston University Graduate School, and professor of religious education in the Boston University School of Religious and Social Work since 1929, Howard Marion Le Sourd has brought to the duties of his position the experience gained in many years of service both in the active ministry and in various educational capacities.

Dean Le Sourd was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on November 18, 1889, a son of Marion and Edith May (Thompson) Le Sourd. He received his early education in Ohio schools and after his graduation from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1911 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, entered Columbia University in New York City, where he took the degree of Master of Arts in 1913. In 1915 he was graduated from Union Theological Seminary in New York and in 1929 took the further degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University.

In 1914 Dean Le Sourd was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church and in 1916 was appointed director of religious education at the

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Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church in New York City. This office he relinquished in 1917 to serve with the Army Young Men's Christian Association. After the war, in 1919, he was appointed pastor at Ohio State University and remained in that connection until 1922. Thereafter, he served as pastor of Ben Avon Methodist Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh and was also instructor in religious education at Western Theological Seminary from 1923 to 1926. From 1926 to 1929 he was professor of religious education at Duke University and in 1927, in addition, was national fellow in religion. In 1929 Dr. Le Sourd was called to the Boston University School of Religious Education and Social Work and has since occupied this chair. He became dean of the Graduate School in 1934.

Dean Le Sourd is also a director of the Davis Foundation; is chairman of the Committee on Social Values in Motion Pictures and a member of various religious and professional organizations, including the Religious Education Association and the American Association of University Professors. In 1930 he was a member of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. He is the author of a number of articles contributed to various publications and of the following published volumes: "Builders of the Kingdom," 1922; "Church School Methods," 1927; "University Work of the United Lutheran Church," 1929; and "The Use of Motion Pictures for Religious Education," 1930.

Dean Le Sourd is affiliated with the Phi Delta Kappa and Phi Gamma Delta fraternities and with the Masonic Order. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the University Club of Boston.

On June 3, 1916, he married Lucile Leonard, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, and they are the parents of two children: Leonard Earle and Patricia.

ROSE, HON. DAVID A.—It is seldom that a young man, just past thirty years of age, comes to achieve the outstanding distinction and success that the Honorable David A. Rose enjoys in the affairs of his surroundings. As special justice of the Municipal Court of the Dorchester District he is the youngest jurist in the State. Prior to assuming this office he had served in the State House of Representatives and throughout his brief, but brilliant career, has been one of the most active and prominent leaders in civic, fraternal and philanthropic work. Professionally he is a partner of the Boston law firm of Holtz and Rose. His success is even more remarkable when we consider that he worked his way through college, an experience that has given him a broad, practical and sympathetic understanding which tends to temper a strictly legal viewpoint. With all he is a popular figure, a magnetic personality who has a capacity

for making and keeping friends; and whose interest, vigor and leadership have been the cardinal factors in the richly merited recognition he has come to enjoy on the part of his professional colleagues and the public at large. On the basis of past accomplishments, Mr. Rose is destined to occupy an increasingly important place in the life of his community, State and Nation.

David A. Rose was born in the city of Boston, March 24, 1906, the son of Morris and Sarah Rose, who settled in the West End District of this city in 1905 shortly after arriving in this country from Cardiff, Wales, his mother's birthplace. Judge Rose received the early part of his general education at the Christopher Gibson Grammar School, attended the Boston English High School and after completing his studies here, matriculated at Boston University, where he was a student in the College of Business Administration. He then attended the law school of this institution from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1927. The following year he took a graduate course at the Georgetown University Law School in Washington, District of Columbia, and in November, 1928, was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar. Directly afterward he formed a professional partnership with Jackson J. Holtz, a former classmate, and the firm of Holtz and Rose was established, which now maintains offices in the Kimball Building.

Throughout his school days Judge Rose was occupied in some profitable activity that aided in defraying educational expenses. He was a newsboy in the Grove Hall section, an office boy for a patent law firm, a bellhop, delivery boy in a florist shop, an assistant cook in a summer girls camp and a machinist helper and timekeeper at the Billerica railroad shops. Later, when he was a student at law school, he served as megaphone man on the Concord-Lexington sightseeing bus and during the evenings clerked in Brookline and Dorchester candy stores. Despite the burden that studies and work imposed upon him, Judge Rose found time to devote to athletics and other extra curricular activities. In high school he excelled as a runner, hurdler and broad jumper and at college won distinction as a debater and orator, a talent that was to bring him recognition from the Delta Sigma Rho of which he is now a member.

His success as an attorney is evidence in his appointment. For a man of his age he displayed a knowledge and understanding of the profession that brought him immediate success. Throughout, he displayed a keen interest in politics and has been one of the most ardent supporters of the Roosevelt program. As one of the most influential members of the Democratic organization he was nominated and elected to the State Legislature as a representative from Ward Fourteen, the largest Jewish

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district in New England, and served in this capacity until his appointment as special justice of the Municipal Court of the Dorchester District by Governor Curley on February 3, 1936. His other political affiliations include that of vice-president of the Ward Fourteen Democratic Club and executive secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Society of Massachusetts, a Jewish Democratic organization headed by Samuel J. Kalesky as president.

Judge Rose is a communicant of the Jewish faith and ranks among the foremost members of this religion in the country. He has been unsparing in his support to Jewish organizations and through his contributions has come to be chosen for a number of important and responsible positions. In this connection he is president of the Amos Lodge of the B'nai B'rith, the largest Jewish organization in the world; is a member and served three terms as president of the Golden Crown Lodge of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham; is treasurer, a member of the board of directors and editor of the Jewish Big Brother Association, an affiliate of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies; and a member of the Administrative Board of the New England Zionist Region. He also is vice-president of the Dorchester Zionist District; a member of the Speakers Bureau of the New England Zionist Region; serves on the executive board of the American Jewish Congress; occupies a similar position with the Palestine Society of Boston; is a director of the Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; is a former national officer of the Phi Alpha Jewish Fraternity; a trustee of the Jewish Council Community Center; member of the Beth-El Brotherhood; and recently served as a delegate to the Washington Conference of the United Palestine Appeal.

Professionally, Judge Rose belongs to the Boston Bar Association and the Massachusetts Law Society. Socially, he is a member of the Brunswick Civic Club and fraternizes with the Michael Hays Lodge of the Free and Accepted Masons as well as the Commonwealth Lodge of the Knights of Pythias.

In commenting on his appointment as special justice in the Municipal Court, a local press dispatch says in part: "His lifelong friends and his associates at the bar are certain that a bright career lies ahead of Boston's newest, youngest jurist. He has already packed a lot of accomplishment into his young life."

ALMY, ROBERT BRAYTON—As a member of the Boston investment firm of Townsend, Anthony and Tyson, Mr. Almy continues to maintain the prominent position his family has held in the industrial, financial and business life of this section for a number of years. He was formerly associated with William Almy and Company, a cot-

ton concern founded by his grandfather, and continued as a partner until the dissolution in 1928, when he retired to join the investment banking firm of H. C. Wainwright and Company. This latter firm he left on February 28, 1937, to join, on March 1, 1937, the firm of Townsend, Anthony and Tyson, located at No. 30 State Street, Boston.

Mr. Almy was born in Brookline, December 1, 1902, the son of William and Elsie H. (Pierce) Almy, the former a native of Boston and the latter of New Bedford. His father, born April 9, 1874, is now living in retirement in Dartmouth, where the members of this family have maintained a farm dating back to the early seventeen hundreds. William Almy headed the family cotton firm during his active business career and was the son of William F. and Alice (Gray) Almy, both of this State, where the former was also a cotton merchant. Mr. Almy's mother, who was born in May, 1875, and died on June 12, 1927, was the daughter of Andrew G. Pierce, of New Bedford, who engaged in the textile manufacturing business and passed away in 1903.

After being graduated from Noble and Greenough, a private school in Boston, Mr. Almy joined William Almy and Company in 1917, and began an association which was to exist for over a decade, during which time he worked in all departments of the concern and eventually was made a partner, continuing in this capacity until 1928, when the partnership was dissolved. During the latter year, as above mentioned, he became associated with H. C. Wainwright and Company, investment bankers, located at No. 60 State Street, Boston, which he represented as a customer's man, until February 28, 1937. On March 1, 1937, he joined the firm of Townsend, Anthony and Tyson. Aside from this connection he is also a member of the board of directors of the Newmarket Manufacturing Company, of Lowell.

Like his distinguished father, he supports the Republican party in politics; he worships at the Unitarian Church. In his social affiliations he holds membership in several organizations, among them the Dedham Country and Polo Club, and he finds his principal diversions in the game of polo and hunting.

On April 25, 1925, Mr. Almy married Mary Rosamond Adie, native of Brookline, daughter of Andrew and Lila (Wright) Adie. Her father, a native of Dollar, Scotland, came to this country during his youth and enjoyed outstanding success as a woolen manufacturer. He died in Brookline in 1931, where his wife is now residing. Mrs. Almy, who was graduated from Miss Winsor's School in Boston, also attended Miss Wright's School in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. She worships at the Episcopal Church in Chestnut Hill, of which church her grandfather, John Wright, was

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one of the founders, and her father, a vestryman for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Almy are the parents of three children: 1. Lila Rosamond, born in February, 1926. 2. Robert Brayton, Jr., born December 3, 1928. 3. Edward Pierce, born in July, 1932. The Almy family reside in Dedham.

MURPHY, JOHN J.—In view of his comparative youth and his accomplishments, John J. Murphy, United States Marshal for the State of Massachusetts, has enjoyed an unusual and notable career. His talents have found expression in the social, civic and business life of his surroundings and through his contributions he not only has become a figure of local and State-wide importance, but national as well. In politics he holds the unique distinction of being the first and only Democratic mayor of Somerville, an office which he held for two terms during which time he reduced the per capita debt of the community to the lowest figure in the Nation for a city of its size, a feat that was accomplished during one of the most serious economic depressions in the country, without Federal aid. He also is credited with promoting a number of measures that have proved highly beneficial to the health and progress of his surroundings, is credited with organizing the first Roosevelt for President Club in the United States and through his administrative activities on behalf of several other Democratic leaders, has come to be recognized as one of the most influential political figures in New England. According to record it was upon Mr. Murphy's suggestion that the first crime conference in the country was held and as a member of this body he is said to have suggested numerous ideas that have since been adopted as an adequate and sane way of dealing with the crime problem. Trained as a lawyer, he has devoted most of his energies to civic and political undertakings though he has also given opportunity for expansion to an inventive genius that has produced several important contributions to science. He pioneered in radio and again, from a political viewpoint, is ranked as one of the first supporters of women's suffrage, a movement which he aided materially during its early struggle for recognition.

John J. Murphy was born in Somerville, November 9, 1890, and received his early general education in the St. Joseph's School of that community. Later he entered the Martin W. Carr School here and after completing his studies at this institution attended the Somerville Evening High School. He then matriculated at the Suffolk Law School from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. At the time he finished his professional training he was already in a navy uniform, having enlisted in the service during 1917. He served for nineteen months and during this period rose from the rank of second class seaman to that

of yeoman, with recommendations for a commission. In the navy he was placed in charge of recruiting for the First Naval District and in this capacity is credited with having recruited thirty-six thousand men for the Naval Reserve as well as enrolling more technicians in this section than all the rest of the country combined. In addition, he had charge of examinations for changes of rating and examinations for enlistment. Later he became the author of the history of the First Naval Reserve.

After the war he became a sales engineer and traveled throughout the length and breadth of the land. It was during this time that he was also to employ his inventive talents, designing and producing a number of mechanical facilities, notably, a silent propeller for airplanes and an improved cell for the confinement of prisoners which could also be employed for protecting goods in warehouses, banks and similar establishments. As an inventor he also devoted a great part of his efforts to the automotive industry, for which he produced accessory equipment.

His active political career might be said to date back to the era of woman's suffrage. It was during this strenuous campaign that he lent his aid to the cause in such an effective manner. Not only was he the first person to secure a State Armory for political purposes but is also said to have introduced the first lady speaker, a Mrs. Hasbrouk, who was advocating woman's suffrage.

At the youthful age of twenty-one years, Mr. Murphy was elected chairman of the Somerville Democratic City Committee and later was named party candidate for the office of mayor, a post he ran for unsuccessfully for ten years, taking part in the campaigns of 1921-23-25 and 1927. In 1929 his persistence and public spirit were rewarded. He was elected to the office and in this capacity attained the honor and distinction of being the first and only Democrat ever elected chief executive of Somerville. The nature of his success during his first campaign is evident through his reelection, in which he registered a substantial gain over the previous contest. Further testimony of his unusual accomplishments during his tenure of office, rests in the contributions he made to the welfare of the community. He assumed the office during one of the worst economic depressions in the history of the world. The city was suffering, yet despite this condition we find him leaving the office four years later, having reduced the tax rate, without Federal aid, to \$32.60, the lowest net per capita debt of any city over one hundred thousand population in the United States and also the lowest funded debt to valuation of any city over eighty thousand population in the State of Massachusetts. In addition he inaugurated many improvements as mayor, among them the installation of the first police radio station in New England. He is also responsible

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for establishing the first dental clinics in Somerville for the care of children's teeth, the first clinics for immunizing children against diphtheria and a recreational and playground system which is said to be a model of its type in the country.

His political prestige has also been enhanced by the work he has accomplished for several personalities of national importance. In this phase he is listed as being the first person to organize the first Franklin D. Roosevelt for President Club in the United States, an organization in which James Roosevelt was a charter member and served as honorary president. Later he went to Maine and managed the campaign which culminated in the successful election of Louis J. Brann as Governor of that State in 1932. In 1933 Mr. Murphy won the acknowledgment and recognition of the chief executive of the Nation, when President Roosevelt appointed him United States Marshal for the State of Massachusetts, an office he has occupied since with outstanding distinction and success. One of the most notable contributions he has made to the welfare of the Nation as a whole, lies in the official recommendation for a crime conference, which he presented to Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings, an event which took place and marked the first gathering of its type in the history of the Nation. At this meeting Mr. Murphy made a number of suggestions, among them that advocating universal civilian finger-printing, a measure that is already gaining popularity.

Socially, Mr. Murphy has taken an active part in the affairs of his surroundings as a member of several clubs and societies. He is a member of the American Legion and fraternizes with the Knights of Columbus, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Loyal Order of Moose and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. He finds his principal diversions in fishing and hunting for big game in the Maine woods. As a hobby he keeps an old coin collection and also collects Indian relics.

Mr. Murphy married Elizabeth Tiffany Stone, of Washington, District of Columbia, and they are the parents of one daughter: Barbara Tiffany.

MURRAY, MARIE—In the musical life of Boston and New England for many years, Mrs. Marie (O'Connell) Murray has played many important rôles, as singer, instructor, director of organizational activities and club woman. Her work as contralto soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, choral clubs and oratorio societies has been particularly outstanding. Music lovers and critics have delighted in her warm, deep voice and acclaimed her "intelligence and poise, emotional insight and dramatic power."

A native Bostonian, she was born May 10, 1892, and received her preliminary education in this city, and was graduated from the Academy of the As-

sumption, Wellesley Hill, Massachusetts, in 1912. Entering the New England Conservatory of Music, she was graduated in 1916 with honors. In 1917 she married Thomas H. Murray, an officer in the United States Army during the World War, and became the mother of four children: Thomas, Jr., Philip, Edward, and Joan Murray.

Immediately after her graduation from the New England Conservatory, Marie Murray began a professional career which even the rearing of a family did not prevent being carried on successfully. Since 1932 she has been contralto soloist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and upon many occasions has appeared with the Handel and Haydn Society, the Apollo Club, the Cecilia Society, and most of the oratorio societies of New England.

In 1931 Mrs. Murray's singing attracted the attention of the late Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink. In an interview granted the Boston papers on her last visit to that city, the world's greatest contralto said: "She has the most wonderful voice—you can see that my praise is disinterested since she is my rival, a contralto, but she sings as an artist, and in all the languages most used in song." Mrs. Murray was asked that year by Mme. Schumann-Heink, who was ill with laryngitis, to take her place on the great Legion programme at Symphony Hall. Writing her, Mme. Schumann-Heink said in her inimitable way, "Dearest Maria, I am very glad you sing for our Beloved American Legion. Nobody fitted better than you, the wonderful wife of one of our heroes, to sing for that occasion. Please give all my love to the dear, dear boys. How I shall think of them, but at another time maybe I can prove my devotion for the U. S. Legion in Boston. I think the world of you as an artist.

"Your faithful friend,

"E. Schumann-Heink."

On February 1, 1936, Mrs. Murray was appointed by the United States Government as director of women's and professional projects in Boston in connection with the WPA program here. She is active in the Zonta Club, the Professional Woman's Club, the West Roxbury Woman's Club, Post No. 167 of the American Legion Auxiliary and Post No. 1 of the Italian Auxiliary. She is a charter member of the Catholic Professional Woman's Club and a member of the Pi Kappa Lambda national honorary fraternity.

BUSHELL, EDWARD J.—Engaged in the practice of law in Malden, his native city, Edward J. Bushell is one of the younger group of professional men who have contributed to the prestige of this important place. Familiar with the people and traditions of Malden, he is able to take a most helpful part in civic, social and fraternal affairs,



Marie Murray

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and is expected to play many parts useful and progressive, in the further development of the city.

Mr. Bushell was born at Malden, February 6, 1899, and received his preliminary education in the grammar and high schools of his birthplace. He spent one year at Harvard University and in 1926 was graduated from the Suffolk Law School with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. During the following year he was admitted to the bar and has since carried on a general practice of his profession. A growing clientele testifies to his abilities and skill.

Mr. Bushell's constructive interest in civic and educational affairs has received recognition by election as a member of the Malden Common Council in 1926; member of the Board of Aldermen, 1927-28; and member of the school committee from 1929 to 1935. Appointed assistant district attorney in 1935 by District Attorney Warren L. Bishop, he held this post for one year, resigning to resume his private practice. In that same year he was a candidate for mayor of Malden, but was defeated by a small majority. During the period of the World War, Mr. Bushell enlisted in the United States Army and was assigned to Camp Lee, Virginia. He is now a captain in Chemical Warfare Service, a unit which was organized after the World War. In his fraternal affiliations, Mr. Bushell is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, Knights of Columbus, Ancient Order of Hibernians, and the American Legion. He keeps in close touch with professional colleagues as a member of the American Bar Association, Middlesex County Bar Association, Law Society of Massachusetts, and the Bar Association of the District Court of Eastern Middlesex. Mr. Bushell's favorite recreation is golf, which he enjoys as a member of the Union Country Club. He is also a member of the Army and Navy Club.

On September 1, 1924, Edward J. Bushell married Ita Kelley, of Malden, and they are the parents of two daughters: Elizabeth and Joan.

GIROUX, ARCHIBALD R.—During his varied and active career Archibald R. Giroux has devoted his unusual abilities to several enterprises of importance and has become a well-known figure in Boston business circles. When the United States became involved in the World War he gave up his university studies to serve in the American armies, but during his long stay overseas was a member of the Royal Air Corps and made a notable record.

Mr. Giroux is a native of Somerville, born October 19, 1897, and received his preliminary education in local schools. Graduated from the Somerville High School in 1916 he entered Dartmouth College, but after six months transferred to Harvard University. He was about ready for his junior

year when he enlisted in April, 1917, for World War service and soon was sent overseas. He was with the American Field Service in the French armies for half a year and spent a year in the Royal Air Corps receiving his commission as a second lieutenant with the British organization, and was mustered out in England in 1919. His active service at the front lines was confined chiefly to the summer of 1917, from April to October. His brother, Ernest A. Giroux, a first lieutenant of the 103d Reservist Squadron, United States Army Air Service, was awarded the American Distinguished Service Decoration and the French Croix de Guerre. He was killed in battle, on May 22, 1918.

Upon his return to the United States Archibald R. Giroux completed his college studies and being graduated, in 1922, went to Paris, France, where he engaged in business for a year. He then came to New England and for a year and a half was connected with the Lockwood Green Corporation at the company's cotton mills in Plymouth, Massachusetts. There followed a year in the lumber business which kept him in the South, and upon his return North, he entered the employ of the George McQuesten Company, dealers in lumber. Before long Mr. Giroux formed the Giroux Lumber Company which he operated for several years, going out of business only after the demand for Southern pine and other lumber had greatly diminished. Since 1930 he has been a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, his brokerage headquarters being at No. 52 State Street.

Mr. Giroux makes his home in Lexington, Massachusetts, where he has taken an active interest in civic and social affairs. He was elected a member of the Lexington board of selectmen in November, 1935, and is chairman of the Citizen's Committee. He is president of the Old Belfry Club, Lexington; a member of the American Legion, and national chairman of the National Constitution Day Committee.

Archibald B. Giroux married Audrey MacDougall, of Flushing, Long Island, New York, and they are the parents of three children: Ernest A., Audrey M., and Robert S. Giroux.

KIRK, JUDGE PAUL GRATTAN—Although Judge Paul Grattan Kirk was admitted to the bar little more than a decade ago, during a comparatively brief but brilliant career, he has taken a place among the leaders of his profession. In December, 1937, Governor Hurley appointed him judge of the Superior Court, an honor generally recognized as deserved. The interest he has displayed in social and civic affairs earlier led to his appointment as Commissioner of Public Safety for the State, an office he has filled since 1934 with outstanding distinction and success.

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Judge Kirk was born in East Boston, September 25, 1904, the son of John and Maud A. (Johnson) Kirk, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of this State. His father, who passed away July 2, 1916, came to this country during his boyhood and later became chief engineer for the city's steam and electric plants. Judge Kirk attended the public schools of Boston and completed his preparatory education at the Boston English High School in 1922. He then matriculated at Harvard College, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1926. He then entered the Harvard Law School, receiving his Bachelor of Laws degree with the class graduated in 1926. That same year he was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar and began the practice of his profession with the firm of Hale and Dorr, Boston attorneys, with whom he was associated until September, 1934, when he was appointed by Governor Ely, Commissioner of Public Safety for the State of Massachusetts. In this connection he is thought to be the youngest man ever to occupy this post. As already indicated, he was appointed by Governor Hurley, on December 15, 1937, a justice of the Superior Court, itself a tribute to, and an acknowledgment of his ability. Professionally Judge Kirk is a member of the American Bar Association and the Massachusetts State Bar Association.

Throughout his life he has maintained a deep interest in the social and civic affairs. He is a member of the board of trustees of the St. Vincent's Infant Asylum of Cambridge, and holds memberships in the Harvard Club of Boston, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, the Union Boat Club, and is president of the English School Alumni Association. In 1922 Judge Kirk enlisted in the 101st Infantry and served through the different grades until he was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel of the National Guard of Massachusetts, the rank he holds today.

On September 19, 1934, Paul Grattan Kirk married Josephine O'Connell, of Newton, and they now reside at No. 99 Franklin Street, in that community.

GULLIVER, LUCILE—The career of Lucile Gulliver, of Boston, has been filled with a variety, color and importance that has been possible for a woman to achieve only during the past few decades. Educator, author, club leader, editing head of a large publishing house, pioneer in the recognition and development of books for children, a popular figure in civic, cultural and humanitarian circles, and directly connected with the Military Intelligence during the World War—she has acquitted herself well in all these varied activities, and won an enviable reputation.

Miss Gulliver was born in Somerville, May 30, 1882. She attended Martin Grammar School in

Boston, and was graduated from Chauncy Hall. Matriculating at Boston University, she was graduated with the class of 1906, a Bachelor of Arts, and four years later received her Master of Arts degree. In 1913 and 1914 she was abroad on a Fellowship, Boston Women's Education Association, studying the European peoples from which Americans are sprung. Miss Gulliver founded and was head of the Children's Book Department of Little, Brown and Company from 1927 to 1933, and was editor-in-chief of the publishing house of Lothrop, Lee and Shepard, from 1934 to 1936, the only woman ever to hold such a post, with the exception of Mrs. Margaret Sydney Lothrop. She now, 1937, conducts a literary bureau of her own, and since 1932 has been an instructor in Children's Literature, and Writing for Children in the Massachusetts State Department of Education, University Extension Division, her courses being the first on these subjects to be given State recognition and State credit for a degree.

Miss Gulliver takes a keen interest in helping beginning authors to perfect their work as well as placing it on the market.

She is a member of Boston Authors' Club, Twentieth Century Club, Boston University Club, Boston University Women's Council, American Library Association, Association for Childhood Education, Phi Beta Kappa, Pi Gamma Nu, and Alpha Phi. During the World War, Miss Gulliver served with the Military Intelligence, War Department, office of the Chief of Staff, Washington, District of Columbia. She acted under Colonel Charles Wellington Furlong, and among her associates were such notables as James Truslow Adams, Ellsworth Huntington, Sumner Cushing, and others. In 1910 and 1913 she went abroad to attend the Peace Conferences of those years.

LIVINGSTON, HENRY D.—For more than six decades of their lives, the Livingstons, father and son, were identified with the police department of Billerica, Massachusetts, the sixty-three years being about equally divided between Everett W. Livingston, and his son, Henry D. Livingston, a record of law enforcement service approaching the unique. Both men headed the department and the membership of the two on the force overlapped. Father and son were also engaged in similar industrial and business activities, and figured prominently in local life.

Henry D. Livingston was born in Tewksbury, in 1872, son of Everett W. Livingston, and came with his parents to Billerica as a small lad. His father established a cider and vinegar mill under the name of the Livingston Company, and the son early worked in the mill, although later branching out for himself in the teaming business. He was employed over long periods at a time on various con-



Mgr. M. A. Desrochers

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tracts throughout the State, and did a great deal of work in connection with the installation of a water system in Billerica in the late 1890's. Eventually he took over and long operated the cider and vinegar works founded by his father.

Everett W. Livingston was chief of police in the town for more than thirty years prior to his death in 1911. In 1904 Henry D. Livingston became connected with the force as a special officer. When his father died, he became a regular officer, his post being equivalent to chief, after passing the civil service examination required by law. He did not become actual head of the police department until 1914, when the late Martin Conway resigned, and served in this capacity until 1928. After an interim of nearly a year, Mr. Livingston was appointed chief, a post he held until his death, although his later years were marred by ill health.

With the growth of the town it became necessary to enlarge and reorganize the police department several times, and Chief Livingston's recommendations were invariably accepted by the selectmen. He built up a department that won a repute that extended far beyond the boundaries of Billerica. A friendly critic wrote of Mr. Livingston:

The chief was highly esteemed and through his kindly manner had acquired a wide circle of friends not only in town, but throughout the State. In his work he was always thorough. He never presented a case in court unless he was absolutely sure of his grounds. He went about his duties in a quiet manner and never used his authority except when necessary. To young law breakers he took the rôle of father and many times saved youths from taking up a career of crime. He was called upon to settle home disputes in all sections of the town and in such cases was instrumental in bringing about reconciliations. His charitable deeds were unlimited as he helped countless people in many ways. To his men he was known as one of the best bosses in any department. His last official act for his men was to appear before the selectmen requesting an increase in pay for them.

To strangers who called at the station for advice the chief outdid himself to help them. To the press he was always ready and willing to give information. In managing his department the chief was calm under all circumstances and never filed a case until it was properly cleared up. He was on the job, night and day, and his faithful service was commended by town officials many times. In handling the finances of his department there was never a question of his ability, as year after year he spent his money for the best interests of all.

Judge James E. O'Donnell, of the District Court, in paying a tribute to Mr. Livingston, said:

I have known Chief Livingston for the past fifteen years and always admired him for the dignified and intelligent manner in which he conducted himself in the scores of criminal and civil cases with which he was identified in his official capacity. I found him always thoroughly dependable; always helpful, not only

to the plaintiff but to the accused when circumstances warranted it. He was a man of excellent judgment and a splendid type of official. His loss will be keenly felt.

Henry D. Livingston was a member and president of the Billerica Police Association, member of the Massachusetts Police Association, and fraternally was affiliated with Thomas Talbot Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Shawsheen Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and the Billerica Business Men's Club. He was a foremost citizen of the town, his influence being felt in all sections of the community and by all classes. His philanthropies were as unostentatious as they were numerous.

Henry D. Livingston's death occurred on January 7, 1938, from a heart attack, and he is survived by his wife, Mrs. Maude (Wilkins) Livingston, a daughter, Mrs. Fred Hargraves, of Boston; a son, Percy D. Livingston, of Billerica; and a grandson, Richard E. Hargraves.

A local writer gives an impression of the feeling the passing of this notable citizen caused when he commented:

The Town Hall draped in black surmounted by the national colors in memory of the late Henry D. Livingston, chief of police here for many years, gave mute testimony of the esteem in which the deceased officer was held by his fellow town officials. In all parts of the town today many incidents were related with regard to the numerous kind and charitable acts performed by him during the twenty-seven years he had been connected with the local department. Seldom conspicuous but rather retiring in his demeanor toward his fellowmen, he served the people of Billerica in a manner that was above reproach. He performed his duties without any show of display and many minor cases settled by him were never known even to the members of his own department.

For the past several years he had not been in the best of health. He knew that it was necessary for him to take things moderately and go carefully in order to conserve his strength, yet despite this fact he was on duty each day at headquarters to take active charge of the department. He loved his work and he was never more pleased or happy than when doing favors for others. In the enforcement of the law he tempered justice with mercy although that did not prevent him from being a nemesis to lawbreakers who attempted to operate in this town. Nor did it stop him from being a strict disciplinarian in the handling of his department, which was one of the most efficient in any town in Middlesex County.

Today as hundreds from this and other towns and cities visited his home in Billerica Centre and gazed upon his features for the last time, they did so with the thought that Billerica had lost one of its best beloved citizens. The entire community sympathizes with those he leaves behind.

DESROCHERS, RT. REV. MONSIGNOR M. A.—Father Desrochers is a Canadian by birth, born December 6, 1861, and is a graduate of Joliet

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Seminary. He was ordained to the priesthood in 1887 and was appointed to a professorship in the seminary where he had been educated. In 1891 he went to the Springfield diocese and was at St. Mary's, Spencer, from July, 1891, to July, 1893. Seven years as pastor at the Church of the Precious Blood, in Holyoke, followed, then four years at Shelburne Falls, after which he organized the parish and built the Church of St. John the Baptist, at Ludlow. From 1909 to 1933 he served the Church of the Sacred Heart at Webster, in the latter year being called to Notre Dame at Southbridge, his present charge. In 1937, with appropriate ceremonies, Monsignor Desrochers celebrated the Golden Jubilee of his priesthood and continues a notable and outstanding service to a parish which worships in one of the most beautiful churches in Massachusetts.

PERRY, WALTER I.—One of those modest and unassuming men whose devotion to business and to the best interests of the community seldom receive full recognition by the average citizen, Walter I. Perry, of Newbury, Massachusetts, was an industrial leader in the shoe manufacturing at Newburyport for more than thirty-five years. He had the sense of loyalty and responsibility to the city with which his enterprises were identified that is typical of New Englanders of the old school, and who in their passing leave places in life and affairs that cannot be filled.

Mr. Perry was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, January 4, 1869, son of Jonathan A. and Sarah (Adams) Perry, both of whom are deceased. His father was a native of Danvers, while Mrs. Perry was born in Topsfield, Massachusetts. Walter I. Perry was a genuine Newburyporter, for he was but a few months old when he was brought to this city. After attending the local grammar and high schools, he secured employment in a shoe manufacturing plant and spent a lifetime learning the manifold details of the shoe industry and taking his place among its important executives. He was associated with N. D. Dodge and Charles A. Bliss in the trade, and gradually became an outstanding factor in the industrial life of Newburyport.

On March 15, 1892, Walter I. Perry married May Welch, daughter of Benjamin C. and Mary A. Welch, and they were the parents of three children: 1. Beatrice, who married (first) Thomas Chalmas, who died, and they were the parents of a daughter, Beatrice Jean; she married (second) James Shattuck, and they have two daughters: Marquita and Mayellen. 2. Donald I., educated in the local schools and Amherst College, who was associated with his father in the shoe manufacturing business and is also a banker; he married Lois Whitney, and they are the parents of three children: Donald I., Jr., Pauline, and Deborah. 3.

Norman, educated at Deerfield Academy, who is identified with Jordan and Marsh, Boston merchants, as an interior decorator; he married Marion Kemp Lyons, and they have one daughter: Joyce Perry.

The death of Mr. Perry occurred on January 16, 1936. An associate of many years is the author of the following simple, heartfelt memorial:

The late Walter I. Perry was a very quiet man and not good at self-advertising, but he left a great many close friends who mourn his loss. The younger generation know little of this modest man, but older men know that he was a conspicuous figure in the industrial life of Newburyport for thirty-five years or more He was a very generous man and rarely got credit for it. He matched the gifts of more prominent men and preferred that nothing be said about it.

Mr. Perry for thirty-five years was the kind of manufacturer that we need so much today. In fact we shall never obtain our former level of prosperity until we have more industrialists of his type. He loved this city and felt he had a duty to perform toward his fellow-citizens. He lived here and he wanted to help create a better city. Our later class of manufacturers are not natives here and do not have the feeling of loyalty and responsibility towards the citizens of Newburyport.

Mr. Perry was a very able and successful business man whose judgment was respected by all. He was interested in every forward civic movement and backed up every one of the movements in which his associate Charles A. Bliss, was interested

HUSTED, MAJOR CLIFFORD MACKAY

—The engineer has become an increasingly important factor in the development of our modern life, and the scope of his work has enlarged with each generation. Where engineers foregather the name of Major Clifford M. Husted, late of Worcester, Massachusetts, is brought often into discussions as one who not only was a skilled exponent of his profession, but had also the qualifications of an able organizer and administrator. He could plan and he could complete, taking care of all the multitudinous details that inevitably encumbered progress from the beginning to the end. He gave distinguished service during the World War at a most difficult post of duty. Not many months before his demise while in the prime of life, he had been called upon to administer the activities occasioned by one of the most disastrous floods in the history of Massachusetts, and was in line for important office and higher honors.

Major Husted was born in Buffalo, New York, October 6, 1886, son of Edwin and Flora (Mackay) Husted. Through his maternal ancestry he was descended from the Scottish clan Mackay, an arms-bearing line of ancient record. Edwin Husted was the son of Edwin Seymour Husted, born in Norwalk, Connecticut, March 29, 1828, and Edith Hambleton (original spelling of Hamil-

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ton), born in Boston, New York, July 29, 1834, descendant of Alexander Hamilton. His grandparents on the maternal side were John Mackay, born in Dumfries, Scotland, May 26, 1814, and Matilda (Macdowell) Mackay who was born in Kemptville, Ontario, Canada, May 6, 1822. His education and professional training was gained in city schools and the Cornell University School of Engineering, from which he was graduated, Class of 1908. He had advanced rapidly in his profession when the United States entered the World War and, volunteering his services, he was assigned as a member of the United States Engineers and Quartermaster Corps, to stations at Sea Girt, New Jersey; Norfolk, and Newport News, in Virginia. Particularly important was his assignment at the Port of Embarkation. Here he handled the supplies, routing and preëmbarkment training of the thousands of doughboys who sailed for France through Hampton Roads—just outside of which there lurked for some months during the war, Germany's deadly U-boats. He served from August, 1917, to December, 1918, and was listed for promotion to lieutenant-colonel when the Armistice came.

Following his war service, Major Husted was superintendent of the Eagle Works of the Standard Oil Company, Jersey City, New Jersey, where he remained several years. While with the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey he supervised construction work amounting to approximately \$25,000,000, and built the Humble Oil Refinery in Texas. When Major Husted signified his intention of leaving the Texas Oil Fields on an indefinite leave of absence, the heads of the various departments at the refinery presented him with a silver tea set service as a token of their esteem and appreciation. The house organ of the company referred editorially to the work he had done there in these words: "Its accomplishment in the short space of a little over two years required a level headed, quick thinking and dynamic leader of a capable organization." Moving to Worcester, Massachusetts, Major Husted became president and part-owner of the Boston Pressed-Metal Company, later was associated with the former E. D. Ward Company, builders and contractors, as an engineer.

In the fall of 1934, Major Husted was appointed by Joseph P. Carney, Massachusetts administrator of the then ERA, to go to Texas to study slaughtering and canning in connection with a project to ship into Massachusetts thirty thousand to forty thousand cattle, menaced by a drought. In recent years he was connected with the Federal Housing Administration.

The organization and administration work in the Red Cross Society by Major Husted was especially noted and notable. During his seven years' residence in Worcester he had become a

recognized leader in many phases of the society's activities. Immediately before his death he had sponsored the introduction and multiplication of first aid stations along the highways, and had been chosen vice-chairman of the Highway First Aid, for the Worcester Chapter. As a staff assistant, he was in the midst of a lecture series on first aid when death ended his work. He came prominently into the foreground of Massachusetts affairs in the spring of 1936, when floods assumed disaster proportions. Realizing before others the necessity for immediate action, he proffered his services and engineering experience to Dr. E. L. Hunt, then Worcester chairman of the Red Cross.

Major Husted was made superintendent of the quickly organized warehouse-and-disbursing system, on Foster Street, Worcester. Commanding scores of Junior League members, American Legionnaires and their auxiliaries and Boy Scouts, as well as members of the Red Cross, the Major managed the receiving and disbursing of some one hundred tons of donated clothing, bedding, furniture, and food. This was hurried by donated trucks to the hardest hit of the Massachusetts flood area, Hadley and Springfield.

Dr. Hunt paid high tribute to Major Husted, to his engineering and administrative experience, and to the efficient operation of his system during the flood and in the highways' first aid stations. "He was, furthermore," said Dr. Hunt, "a highly prepossessing person—a man of gracious personality, with a keen sense of humor and fondness for a good joke; a friend who never failed, with a smile and a helping hand for the less fortunate." His slogan was "Help thy brothers' boat across and lo! thine own shall reach the shore." All who knew him say, "He was a gentleman foursquare."

Major Husted was a member of Worcester Post No. 5, American Legion, the Military Order of the World War, the Officers Reserve Training Association, the Army Ordinance Association, and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Fraternally he was affiliated with Sigma Alpha Epsilon.

Major Clifford M. Husted's first wife was Louise Cuthell, who lived but a few years. He later married Arleen Hackett, a member of old and noteworthy New England families. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Colonial Dames and the Alden Society, by reason of her descent from John Alden, Richard Warren, "Mayflower" passengers, and Thomas Mayhew, born in Tisbury, England, 1591-92, who came to Watertown, Massachusetts, 1633, removing to Martha's Vineyard, in 1647, where he became governor of this historic island. Mrs. Husted, a graduate of Emerson College of Oratory, starred on the New York stage and, in her strikingly versatile career, has always been keenly interested in the creative

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arts. There is a son, Chester C. Husted, of Waterbury, Connecticut.

Major Husted was not yet fifty years old at the time of his sudden demise on September 29, 1936. Rather than quote from the many tributes and appraisals of his personality and achievements coming from the press, associates and friends, the following verses from the pen of Arleen (Hackett) Husted are given:

THEY'VE CLOSED YOUR EYES.

They've closed your eyes, so peacefully you lie,
Your mother's first-born son, her boy grown tall—
Who's played a game called Life, and now at eve
Has gone to sleep, just tired—that is all.

No mortal hand can ever lift the veil
That hides the mystery, all else defies,
A shadow cast, that fades, and vanishes—
A memory—for they have closed your eyes.

All sere the garden where we used to walk
No birds sing there, for Summer days have fled,
The frost has choked the heliotrope's sweet breath,
The pool is frozen, and the lillies dead.

The bittersweet hangs ragged on the wall,
Where wind has fretted, and a mist complete
Has drenched its flame—they seem to know and weep—
Gray wall, gray mist and ragged bittersweet.

The house once warm with hospitality,
Is cold and changed without the smile that cheers,
The endless clock tick tocks, tick tocks, tick tocks,
The minutes, hours, that are a million years.

Your dog who used to meet you with a rush,
And quiver with delight in every hair,
With head between his paws in muted grief,
Lies waiting, waiting by your empty chair.

They've closed your eyes, and say I must not weep.
If it be wrong, then please forgive me, dear,
I wonder if the light went from their world,
They'd miss the glowing sun of yesteryear.

They've closed your eyes to earth's heartaches and fears,
And now you know they were no part of you,
Like moving pictures flashed upon a screen
They vanished when the might of Truth shone through.

A Beautiful Adventure, thine today,
Old ways made new, all changed within a thrice.
I try to see you, walking tall and straight,
Beneath a rainbowed arch to Paradise.

They've closed your eyes, dear, tired, earth-worn eyes—
The dreamer and the dream forever gone.
My love, in God's own Image, wake to meet
The wondrous splendor of His Perfect Dawn.

(To my husband who left September 29, on that far journey that has no returning.)

DEVLIN, JUDGE JAMES HENRY—

James Henry Devlin was long an outstanding figure in the life of his native city—Boston. An able, upstanding, humane, just judge; an alert, conscientious, broad-visioned public servant; he was in private life a devoted family man, a lovable companion, a sincere loyal friend.

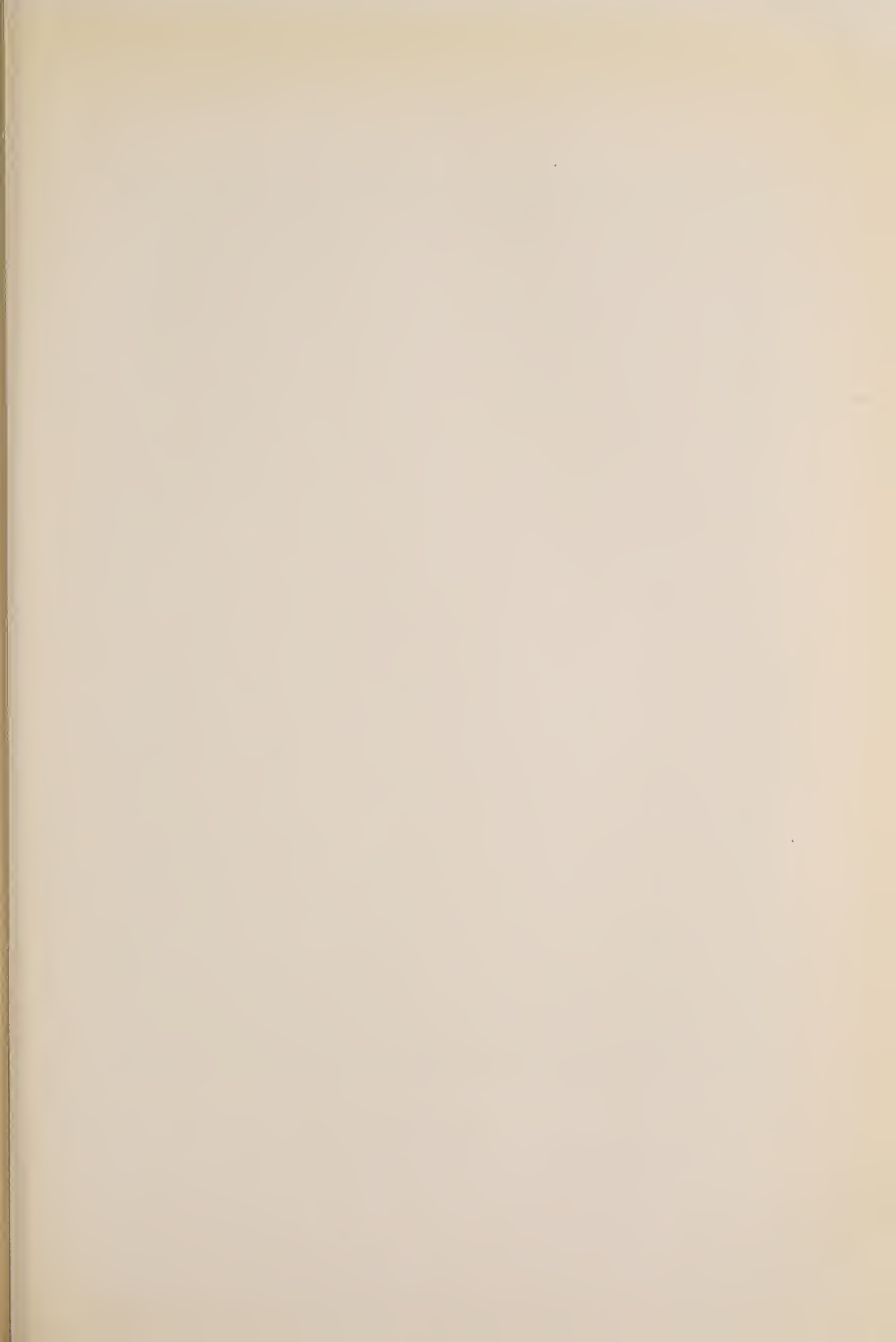
He was born in the Dorchester district of Boston, July 21, 1877, the son of James H. and Hannah (Hickey) Devlin. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Milton and Dedham, where his family took up their residence in his early life. Later he attended Boston College Preparatory and Boston College, from which he was graduated with honors and the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1897. He next matriculated at Harvard University Law School, taking the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1900. Shortly thereafter he was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts, later to the Federal bar, and immediately launched into the active practice of his profession in Boston.

His uprightness and professional standing were speedily recognized and when the office of Legislative Counsel for the city of Boston was established his services were sought and he held this important post for twelve years under several administrations.

When the late Stephen O'Meara became Police Commissioner of Boston, succeeding the Board of Police Commissioners, he selected Judge Devlin as his Secretary and Counsel. He retained this post under Commissioner Edwin U. Curtis, who succeeded to the office upon the death of Commissioner O'Meara, and was a strong support of his chief during the difficult days of the Boston Police Strike.

He was appointed as Assistant Attorney-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts by Attorney-General J. Weston Allen in 1922, continuing in office under Attorney-General Jay R. Benton. During his incumbency of this office he was entrusted by his superiors with much of the most important work of the department. He represented the Commonwealth before the U. S. Shipping Board and Interstate Commerce Commission on the Railroad Rate Differential, Port Differential, Railroad Rate Transportation of Anthracite Coal, and Interstate Motor Bus Lines cases. He prosecuted the Cattle Fraud cases and passed upon contracts of the Commonwealth for the various State departments involving hundreds of thousands of dollars.

His effective work in this department came under the notice of Governor Alvan T. Fuller, so that when a vacancy occurred on the bench of the Boston Municipal Court in 1926, Judge Devlin was named for the post, serving until his sudden and untimely death on December 7, 1936.





Marion L. Deeron

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Judge Devlin found time during his busy career at the bar, on the bench, and in the public service to become affiliated with and active in various professional and humanitarian organizations. He was a member of the American Bar and Massachusetts State Bar associations, of the Boston College Alumni Association, the Catholic Alumni Sodality, and the Massachusetts Catholic Order of Foresters. He held various offices in the Charitable Irish Society of Boston (a benevolent organization founded in 1837) and served one year as its president.

On September 10, 1910, he married Eleanor Travers, daughter of Joseph F. and Erina J. (Hanson) Travers. There were born to them eight children, four daughters: Mary, Eleanor, Frances, and Jane Devlin; and four sons: James Henry, Jr., Joseph, Arthur, and John Devlin.

Judge Devlin had deep and solid religious convictions and was modestly devout in his adherence to and practice of the tenets of his faith. Quietly too and unostentatiously he was a contributor to many worthy charities. On the bench he was acclaimed a learned, upright, impartial judge, kindly, sympathetic and just. He enjoyed the respect of his associates on the bench, the confidence and esteem of the members of the bar, the affection of a wide circle of friends, and the good-will and gratitude of the public he served so well. Such a man well deserved and is accorded a place in the traditions of his community which time cannot dim.

CUSHMAN, THADDEUS LYON—In the years of a long life, Thaddeus Lyon Cushman rose to a high place in finance, industrial and civic leadership and support of education in Massachusetts. He was president of the Monson National Bank, with which he had been identified for more than forty years; a former town treasurer for a quarter of a century, and from youth had been prominent in the affairs of Monson Academy.

Mr. Cushman was born at Monson, October 3, 1865, the fifth son of the late Solomon F. and Candace (Packard) Cushman. He received his early education in Monson, in what was known as the "Little Academy," and was graduated from Monson Academy in the class of '82. He later attended the Bryant and Stratton School in Boston and, upon returning to Monson, became associated with his father and brothers in the woolen business. He retired from business in 1912 when the woolen manufacturing property was sold to the Heimann and Lichten Company. Mr. Cushman was elected town treasurer in 1898 and served that office for twenty-five years. He had been a member of the Library Corporation since 1895 and its treasurer for thirty-eight years.

Mr. Cushman had always had a vital interest in

Monson Academy and gave freely of his time and money in its support, being donor of Cushman Hall and of the iron gateway at the entrance to Cushman Memorial Field. He was elected to the board of trustees of the Academy in 1899; had served as treasurer of the board since 1901; and chairman of the Prudential Committee since 1924. In 1932 the alumni presented him with a volume of letters of appreciation for his forty years of service as secretary-treasurer of the alumni association.

Mr. Cushman was a member of the First Congregational Parish and had been a member of the Pledge Card Committee since 1900 and its chairman since 1921. He was always much interested in young people and for many years had a class of boys in the church school known as "A Ten Crew," and through them did much for the Grenfell Mission in Labrador. He had a long connection with the Monson National Bank, being elected a director in 1902, vice-president in 1914, and had served as president since 1923. During the World War he gave freely of his time and effort in all civic committees formed to support charitable and governmental projects. He was a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants, his line coming from Isaac Allerton, and was in the ninth generation from Robert Cushman.

Thaddeus Lyon Cushman died on February 27, 1937, at the age of seventy-one years, and was survived by his sister, Hattie F. Cushman, with whom he made his home; a brother, Robert H. Cushman, both of Monson, and many nieces and nephews. Six of the latter acted as bearers at his obsequies. His life had been one of steady achievement and constant usefulness to the community, to education and to the welfare of his fellowmen. He wielded his great influence for the benefit of all worthy causes, guided by the high ideals which were obviously his. The spirit which actuates a noble life survives the event of death, living on in the careers of those whom it has affected.

DECROW, MARION L.—Seldom is a woman privileged to occupy the unique position held by Marion L. Decrow, president of the Boston marine supply house of James Bliss and Company, Incorporated, which is over one hundred years old and boasts a colorful existence in the maritime history of the Nation. The firm, organized in 1832, by James Bliss came to be the leading ship chandlery on the Atlantic coast during the Clipper ship and schooner period. At this time it supplied such famous fleets as those owned by W. S. Palmer, John S. Emery, Crowell and Thurlow and Rogers and Webb. Upon the death of James Bliss in 1876, Israel E. Decrow, father of Miss Decrow and a native of Lincolnville, Maine, who

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had come to Boston and joined the firm at the age of sixteen, became a partner of J. F. Bliss, son of the founder. He continued to be actively associated with the business, and with the passing of the younger Bliss, in 1923, became sole owner of the concern, serving in this capacity until his death in 1931. It was during his tenure of office that the firm was incorporated, this status being acquired in 1925. Since the passing of her father, Miss Decrow has directed its activity as president. Since the passing of the sailing era and the introduction of steam, the company has devoted its efforts in supplying tanker and coast-wise shipping. More recently, under the direction of Miss Decrow, it has founded a department of marine hardware for small boats and yachts, and latest of all a department of authentic ship models, parts, blue prints, hull sets and complete kits to build the decorative ship models of the day, and which has enjoyed an extensive patronage. In the management of the company Miss Decrow has been ably assisted by Charles F. Adams, a boat builder by trade, and Francis G. Ramsdell of Marblehead, who had been associated with the firm for forty-five years and occupied the post of vice-president at the time of his passing. Also associated with the Bliss Company is J. Edgar Crowell, popular figure along the Boston waterfront for nearly half a century, and Edwin A. Hall, who for over a decade has been in charge of the bookkeeping department. The youngest member of the establishment is Allen Dorr Willard, native of Groton, Connecticut, whose grandfather, William H. Allen, was one of the most widely known and highly esteemed captains of the "Clipper Days." In a recent article published in the "Boston Review," we find the following comment: "The policy of the firm has always been and still is to keep an even keel, steer a straight course, and meet changing currents with a firm hand on the wheel."

Marion L. Decrow was born in the Back Bay section of Boston, January 21, 1891, the daughter of Israel E. and Carrie L. (Russell) Decrow, both members of old and prominent Maine families. Her mother, who was born in Camden, Maine, in 1860, and passed away in 1925, was a very active figure in civic and patriotic affairs throughout her life. She was among that group of ladies who were instrumental in having the Dorchester Woman's Club house erected and was identified with a number of clubs and societies in this section. Miss Decrow received a general education in the public and private schools of her native city and like her distinguished mother had assumed a prominent place in the affairs of her surroundings. She has been a leader in the Girl Scout movement of this section, being the

founder of this organization in Dorchester, serving as chairman of the committee on Girl Scout education, holding the post of Deputy Commissioner for the Boston Council, and acting as secretary of the metropolitan division of this institution. For the past twenty-five years she has served and been associated with the Dorchester Woman's Club and been a leading figure in patriotic organizations, particularly the Boston Tea Party Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution for which she served as regent for three years. She also is a member and vice-regent of the Ex-Regents D. A. R. Club of Massachusetts and belongs to the Daughters of Colonial Wars. She has been a member of the State board of the former organization for four years and at present occupies the office of State auditor.

Miss Decrow is a member of committees identified with the New England Hospital for Women and Children and the Mount Pleasant Home. For a number of years she has been associated with the local branch of the Young Women's Christian Association and been a director of the Dorchester Community Health Association. During the World War, and since that time, she has been an ardent supporter of the American Red Cross. On the basis of her achievements in both a business and social capacity, Miss Decrow deserves to be ranked among the leading women of this section of the State.

AMUNDSON, PAUL—In his professional specialty, Paul Amundson has become one of the most widely known and highly esteemed copyright attorneys in the eastern part of the United States and in this capacity has come to represent some of the most famous American composers, publishers, playwrights and theatrical interests. He has maintained offices in the city of Boston, and is prominent in social and civic affairs.

Mr. Amundson was born at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, September 22, 1893, the son of Bernhard and Dorothea (Pederson) Amundson, both natives of Norway who came to this country about 1885 and settled in Wisconsin, where his father engaged in farming. Mr. Amundson spent his boyhood there, received a general education in the public schools and completed his high school studies at Black River Falls as valedictorian of his class. Matriculating at Lawrence College in Appleton, Wisconsin, he excelled in scholarship and was a leader in college activities, being elected president of the student body. He graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree, *magna cum laude*, and departmental honors in economics in the class of 1914. He then entered the Harvard Law School, where he belonged to the Moody Law Club, also Ye Olde Bailey, and served on the Harvard Legal

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Aid Bureau. He was awarded a Bachelor of Laws degree from this institution in 1918. The following year he was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar and established himself in the practice of law at Boston which he has conducted since with outstanding distinction and success. Early in his career he began to specialize in copyright law, a phase of the profession in which he has since become famous. In this connection he serves as general counsel for the Boston and New England States branches of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. He has been admitted to practice in the Federal Courts, including the United States District Court, United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and the United States Supreme Court. He is a member of the American Academy of Air Law, for which he serves as a member of the copyright committee. He belongs to the Boston Bar and the American Bar associations, and has been active in the Boston Chamber of Commerce and in other community organizations.

He belongs to the Harvard Club of Boston; the Sigma Phi Epsilon Fraternity; the Acacia Club of Harvard, of which he has served as alumni adviser, trustee, and president of the Boston alumni; Tau Kappa Alpha, of which he has been a national vice-president; and is affiliated with several Masonic organizations. He is president of the New England Association of Lawrence College Alumni and a member of the board of trustees for Lawrence College.

MAXWELL, REV. FRANCIS J.—The Rev. Francis J. Maxwell has effectively contributed to the spiritual life of West Fitchburg in his capacity of pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, in this city. Here he has, since assuming his duties in July, 1933, distinguished himself by good works and earned the love and affection of his parishioners and his fellow-citizens.

Father Maxwell was born in Hinsdale, Massachusetts, and received his education in the public schools, at Holy Cross College in Worcester, and at St. Bernard's Seminary, Rochester, New York. He was ordained to the priesthood and, by special permission of the bishop, was assigned to a charge in Brooklyn, New York. For six years he remained in Brooklyn as an assistant, then returned to Massachusetts. In this New England Commonwealth he has since been connected with different churches, including St. Mary's, Southbridge; Holy Name Church, Chicopee; Sacred Heart, Springfield, where he remained for eight years, and St. Thomas, at Adams, for two and one-half years. Made pastor of St. Ann's parish, in Southboro, he remained there for six years, at the conclusion

of which he came to his present parish, the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fitchburg.

The Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fitchburg, has about 2,000 communicants; also a school of 230 pupils, presided over by the Sisters of Presentation. Before 1878 this church belonged to the mother parish of St. Bernard's, but in that year it was made a separate parish. Early in 1878 land was bought for the church site by the Rev. Father Garrigan, pastor of St. Bernard's. On this property, situated at Vernon and Cottage streets, the cornerstone was laid on July 21, 1878, by the Very Rev. John J. Power, V. G., of Worcester, and on that occasion the Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, of Worcester, preached a sermon. The church was completed early in 1879 and was dedicated on June 22 of that year, under the name of the Sacred Heart, by the Right Rev. Bishop Reilly, with the Rev. C. J. Cronin, of Westboro, as celebrant of the Mass. The first Mass said in West Fitchburg in June, 1879, by the Rev. P. J. Garrigan, was offered in the still uncompleted church building. When the parish was set apart, in 1880, the first resident pastor was the Rev. James Canavan, of Milford, who served until May of the following year. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Donohoe, who was pastor for six years. During his pastorate, the parochial residence was built. His successor was the Rev. John L. Tarpey, who came in September, 1886, and died in 1893. He was succeeded by the Rev. James Norris, who died October 11, 1896. In 1900 the Rev. Thomas S. Hanrahan came to the Church of the Sacred Heart, and, after more than three decades of continuous service to this one parish, he died in April, 1933. In July of that year the Rev. Francis J. Maxwell took over his duties here.

He has aided in an outstanding way in promoting the well-being of the church and of the city of West Fitchburg. Many of the institutions of the church, including the school and the Holy Name Society and other groups, are being directed by Father Maxwell, who has brought to this parish and the community a wealth of experience. He has effected many notable repairs at the church here, and has done much to improve both the rectory and the convent. The church property is today in a most substantial condition, and the interior of the church has been redecorated in the most artistic manner, to the delight and satisfaction of the parishioners.

Father Hanrahan, his predecessor, born in Albany, New York, came to Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in boyhood, and later studied at Alleghany College, and at Baltimore, Maryland. He was ordained at Holy Name Church, in Chicopee, Massachusetts, in 1883, and was curate at Greenfield,

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Massachusetts, and later at St. Paul's Church, Worcester. He came to West Fitchburg in 1900, remaining here for the rest of his life, which ended April 2, 1933. He was a man greatly beloved and a priest who served well.

Another priest who has done outstanding work at this parish was Father Tarpey, who was born May 31, 1849, and who was responsible for completing the school, convent and rectory at the Church of the Sacred Heart, in West Fitchburg. He was graduated from St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and ordained December 21, 1878. Serving as curate at St. John's, in Worcester, until June, 1885, he was later at Millbury, and in 1886 came to West Fitchburg, where he was made pastor on September 1, 1866. He died in 1893.

Father Maxwell today carries forward the work of such leaders of the church, and he reveals himself constantly as a worthy successor to these priests of former days, earning the love and affection of all his associates.

BOUTIN, REV. HERMENEGILDE A.—

On January 1, 1886, the French Canadians of Northampton numbered about 1,000 souls, and Bishop O'Reilly united them into a congregation, appointing the Rev. Father Rainville as their first pastor, who on the above date said their first Mass in the old frame church in King Street, used by the English-speaking Catholics until their new church was finished, and then put at the service of the new Canadian congregation. Five years later, in 1891, Father Rainville built the present chapel, purchasing for this purpose property valued at \$2,200. Although considerable debt was created by this project, before his death he had reduced the indebtedness of the parish to about \$8,000. The parish school opened in 1891, with ninety-five pupils in attendance, and four Sisters of St. Joseph came from the mother house at Chambéry, France, to take charge of this work. Father Rainville himself was a native of St. Marie de Monnoir, Province of Quebec, Canada, and was there educated and ordained at the seminary. His ordination as priest took place in November, 1875. In 1883 he came to this diocese, and for two years was pastor at Holyoke. Then he came to Northampton.

The Sacred Heart Church today, with Father Hermenegilde A. Boutin as its pastor, is one of the imposing parishes of the diocese. It is a beautiful structure, built by the Rev. Phileas Trottier in 1915, in light and dark red tones. Just at the rear of this edifice is the old church, now used as a recreation center and as a noon-time dining room for the children attending the parochial school. The school itself stands in front of this recreation building and at the right of the present church. It also is of brick construction, splendidly matched and adapted to the needs of modern education.

At the front entrance of the main church building rise four white marble columns. One approaches this entrance up four granite steps. At the outer doors are niches for two statues. On entering the church one finds the large auditorium, seating about 800 people. On either side of the large central altar is a smaller altar. The floors inside the altar rail are of polished oak, and over them is laid a dark green velvet carpeting. Five columns of brownstone support the square ceiling, in which are set fourteen electric lighting fixtures. The columns at the top form six archways on either side of the church, and above each arch are three small windows. Below the windows are paintings of the saints. The confessional boxes are at the rear, and on either side, near the center of the church, are two alcoves, in one of which is the statue of St. Theresa, the "little flower" saint. In the other are the relics obtained by Father H. A. Boutin, the present pastor—small bones of more than 800 saints, framed in gold cases and beautifully arranged. The church interior is fashioned to resemble the European churches, notably those found in France. The Rev. Noel Rainville, founder of this parish, died in 1912. He was followed by the Rev. Phileas Trottier, who built the new church in 1915. The third pastor was Father Guillet.

Father Boutin, now pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, is the fourth priest in charge of this church. He found much work awaiting him when he first came to Northampton. Every building had to be gone over, inside and out, and the church itself needed decoration and alterations in construction. He determinedly went to work and had the different buildings, including the rectory, the school and the Sisters' home, redecorated and repaired all in a similar manner. These buildings are now among the finest of their kind to be found in the diocese. In all his efforts Father Boutin has been ably assisted by his parishioners, who dearly love him, as do the citizens of the community.

Along with his other achievements, Father Boutin has distinguished himself by his artistic contribution to the different churches where he has served as priest, doing much to beautify the surroundings. With true regard for historical significance, he has kept the original altar of this parish at the right of the vestibule of the new church so that one passes it on entering the church. Fond of music, he has encouraged its employment and development at the Church of the Sacred Heart, where a fine pipe organ furnishes music for the services. The choirloft seats a full vested choir. Beauty has been brought similarly into the physical surroundings of church, parsonage and other buildings. These edifices all radiate the spiritual strength of the congregation. The school accom-

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modates about 400 pupils, who are taught by fifteen Sisters, residents of the Sisters' home constructed for their use. The Sunday school is a real force in the community.

The interior of the parsonage is an indication of Father Boutin's love of beauty and his devotion to the beautiful as an adjunct to the true and the good. This structure, warm and homelike in character, has fifteen rooms, several of them furnished with antique or Chinese furniture. Father Boutin has for years been a collector of rare china and earthenware vases, beautiful chairs, and works of art. The rectory reflects these interests of the priest. Entering the front door of the parsonage, one finds the pastor's study at the right, a room most beautifully furnished. The great red and gold easy chairs are masterpieces of workmanship. Silk curtains, draped over the long windows, reach down to the floor, and are topped with a goldleaf moulding, creating a most exquisite effect. Across the hall, is a large room where are to be seen many antiques of rarest design, including magnificent carved teakwood pieces, and also a huge chair beautifully and carefully carved in the rarest manner. In this chair is built a switch, and by pressing the proper buttons, one may switch on varicolored lights, revealing under the exquisite effect of a myriad-lighted glow many beautifully carved tables from Japan, China and other countries of the world. A wonderful lamp is here seen, its shades depicting scenes of the seasons as one utilizes the lighting switch system, unfolding spring, summer, autumn and winter to the onlooker's gaze. The splendid dining room has beautiful tables and a sideboard of intricately carved black walnut. On it are to be found many beautiful pieces of cut glass, as well as china imported from the leading countries of the world. In the sideboard drawers are to be seen full sets of silver, and flat ware, much of it with gold inlay, of the most beautiful and rare design. This collection is said by experts who have seen it to be one of the finest in the United States. Many of the pieces have been given to Father Boutin by friends in the different parishes where he has served and so are very dear to him.

YOUNG, BENJAMIN LORING—As an attorney, business man, public official and civic leader, Benjamin Loring Young has achieved distinction. He has practiced in the city of Boston since 1911 when he was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar. As a public official he has been active in the life of his surroundings being elected to responsible municipal and State offices, among them that of representative in the State Legislature, where he served for nine years and was Speaker of the House from 1921-24. He has been a leader in penal reform methods and contributed substan-

tially to the parole system. Apart from the aforementioned activities he has also won an enviable reputation as a business man, serving in an executive capacity for many large industrial and utility concerns throughout the country. He belongs to the leading professional associations and is widely known socially.

Benjamin Loring Young was born in Weston, Massachusetts, November 7, 1885, the son of Benjamin Loring and Charlotte Wright (Hubbard) Young. He prepared for college at the Noble and Greenough School in Boston and after completing his studies here matriculated at Harvard University, from where he was graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in the class of 1907. He then determined to pursue a legal career and enrolled in the law school of this institution, where he was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws, *cum laude* in 1911. Prior to becoming a law student he had worked for the firm of Stone and Webster, being a member of their finance department in Boston from 1907 to 1908. In March, 1911, he was admitted to the Massachusetts State bar and shortly thereafter embarked on a professional career that has since been marked for its distinction and success. At this time he became associated with the Boston law firm of Ropes, Gray and Gorham, and continued with this firm until 1925, when he became a member of Ropes, Gray, Boyden and Perkins. Since that time he has also been the United States referee in bankruptcy for the county of Middlesex. Professionally, Mr. Young is a member of the American Bar Association, the Massachusetts State Bar Association and the Bar Association of the City of Boston.

Through his legal activities he has become a prominent figure in business and financial organizations. He is a member of the boards of directors of the following concerns: the Second National Bank of Boston; the Hamilton Woolen Company; Incorporated Investors; the Weston Water Company; the Sierra Pacific Electric Company; the Galveston-Houston Electric Company; the New England Power Service Corporation.

Mr. Young's activity in public affairs dates back to 1910, when he became a member of the board of selectmen in the town of Winston. He is still a member of the board. It was during this part of his career, in 1915, that he was elected to the State Legislature, which he came to head as Speaker from 1921 to 1924. Prior to this he had been appointed a member of the Massachusetts State Board of Parole and Advisory Pardons, serving in this capacity from 1913 to 1915. Later he served as chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Probation from 1927 to date. A leader in Republican affairs, he was chosen delegate to the National Convention of that organization in 1928, and was that party's candidate for the United States Senate

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in 1928, but was defeated by the Hon. David L. Walsh.

In social and civic affairs Mr. Young was, from 1922 to 1928, a member of the board of overseers of Harvard University. He is affiliated with the Colonial Society of Massachusetts, the Massachusetts Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Harvard Club, the Somerset Club and the Tavern Club of Boston, as well as the Harvard Club of New York.

On March 3, 1908, Mr. Young married Mary Coolidge Hall, of Boston. They have four children: Mrs. Barbara (Young) Hamlen; Charlotte Hubbard, wife of Allston Boyer, of New York; Lorraine, wife of Robert Livingston Hollins, of New York; and Benjamin Loring Young, Jr., of Weston.

MUIR, JOSEPH N.—Joseph N. Muir was for many years an important and familiar figure in Worcester life. Founder of Muir's Laundry, Inc., and of the Muir's Coat and Apron Supply Company, he became one of the substantial business men of the city and extended the scope of his influence through many civic connections. He was well known as a sportsman and as a practical philanthropist whose generosity touched and enriched the lives of hundreds and won for him a secure place in their regard.

Mr. Muir was born in Burlington, Vermont, on August 12, 1875, a son of David and Alphonsine (Roy) Muir. He was brought to Worcester, Massachusetts, by his parents at the age of two, was educated in local public schools, and at an early age showed a marked understanding of business. As a young man, he established his own manufacturing plant, making coats and aprons for the hotel and restaurant trade. While Muir's Coat and Apron Supply grew steadily under his management, he expanded his interests by founding Muir's Laundry, Inc. Later he bought several other coat and apron supply companies and merged them under the name of the Worcester Coat and Apron Supply. Mr. Muir was an energetic leader in the capacity of president of the corporation. He gave his personal attention to every branch of the business, finding an accurate knowledge of detail essential to the proper coördination of departments. The plant on Bellevue Street was equipped with all the latest machinery and devices for cleaning and it was a point of pride with the owner to maintain the highest standards of service at the lowest possible cost. Though the beginnings of his company were modest, he utilized his ingenuity in full measure to develop the enterprise and did not neglect the powerful aid of modern advertising. His slogan, "We Soak the Clothes and Not the Customer," made him famous in the laundry trade.

Quite aside from his business interests and their importance to the city, Mr. Muir fully met the duties of good citizenship and lent his hearty support to advance the cause of civic progress and

the welfare of community institutions. He was active for a time in public life, serving as alderman in 1923 and 1924 and exercising a considerable influence in local councils of the Republican party. He was also active in Alhambra Council, Knights of Columbus, was a member of Worcester Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Wachusett Country Club, the Harmony Club and Worcester Council of the United Commercial Travelers.

Mr. Muir was equally well known for his interest in sports, which he followed with the enthusiasm of the born sportsman. He was a ringside figure at wrestling and boxing bouts in the city and attended practically every home game of the old Eastern Baseball League. Frequently he visited New York to witness championship matches in boxing or wrestling or important major league baseball games, usually the World Series. At Worcester sporting events he was often surrounded by a group of men whom he had met outside and for whom he had purchased tickets.

Such generosity was characteristic of him. To those in need he was always a sympathetic friend and it afforded him real satisfaction to be able to extend a helping hand to the poor. His charities were innumerable and served to lighten the burden in hundreds of homes. Mr. Muir was especially interested in underprivileged children. For years he conducted outings for the city's poorer boys and girls, particularly the orphans, at his Woodland Street home, entertaining usually about 250 young guests. These occasions, which were held twice each year, became an institution of the city. Traffic was rerouted in the neighborhood of the Muir home and the streets were given over to games and athletic contests. A band furnished music and the climax of the entertainment came with refreshments for everybody, young and old. It was a day of great happiness made memorable by many little surprises which the host arranged, and was shared by children of all nationalities and creeds. Even after ill health compelled him to discontinue these affairs at his home, Mr. Muir retained his interest in the children, making substantial donations to the orphanages at Christmas and supplying them with ice cream and toys at their annual outings.

Mr. Muir was a devout Roman Catholic and was very active both in the work of his parish and in the wider interests of the church. He was a profound believer in progress through education, and strongly supported the development of education and the schools.

On October 20, 1907, Joseph N. Muir married Mabel Elizabeth Robinson, of Exeter, New Hampshire. The Robinsons were of English ancestry and Mrs. Muir's father was for many years a well-known photographer. In taking over her husband's large interests following his death, she has demon-



Joseph L. Miller

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strated her sound judgment and unusual business capacity. Mr. and Mrs. Muir became the parents of one daughter, Elisabeth, a graduate of Bancroft School and Wellesley College. She is now president of Muir's Laundry, Inc., while Mrs. Muir serves as treasurer. Both are members of the Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church in Worcester and the mother is a member of the local Woman's Club and the Women's Republican Club. Miss Muir belongs to the Wellesley College Club, the Worcester College Club and other organizations.

Joseph N. Muir died in Worcester on May 29, 1936. The value of his citizenship was recognized throughout the entire Worcester community and the termination of his career was a source of deep regret to the city's people. The business organization which he built and the civic institutions which he aided remain as monuments of his life, but perhaps he will be remembered best for his rare personal kindness and broad human sympathies. Thus a columnist writing at his death in a Worcester paper, remarked:

The death of Joseph N. Muir, veteran laundry man, removes from our midst one whose charitable works must have filled pages in the Golden Book. Few men in this city have been as consistent in their contributions to the needy and no one has done it more quietly or with as little fanfare. Families too poor to pay for their laundry have had it done every week with no charge. Many destitute persons have been fed and clothed by Joe Muir, who preferred to work quietly but nonetheless effectively when he went about his happy task of bringing cheer and joy to uncounted families. While he lived he might have been embarrassed to have Saunterer write these few lines, but those who know him can attest the good that he has done. His passing is a distinct loss.

DAVIS, JUDGE CHARLES THORNTON

—The death of Judge Charles Thornton Davis left a void in the judicial system of Massachusetts that will be difficult to fill. He was the second judge of the State Land Court; one of the oldest judges in point of service in Massachusetts; and at the time of his appointment was one of the youngest men on the bench. The span of his judicial activities extended over a period of thirty-eight years.

Judge Davis was born in Concord, New Hampshire, January 12, 1863, son of Dr. Charles Augustine Davis, a practicing physician, who died early in his career, and Mary Parker (Thornton) Davis. His maternal grandfather was James B. Thornton, son of James Thornton, son of Matthew Thornton (1714-1803), physician and jurist, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Judge Davis prepared for higher education in the schools of Newton, Massachusetts, and entered Harvard College, from which he was graduated in 1884. Two years later he was admitted to the Worcester, Massachusetts, bar, and within a year he formed a partnership with James D. Colt, in Boston. While

a young man in Worcester he took an active part in social and fraternal affairs; affiliated with several bodies of Masonry; and began the habit of taking long walks, which extended throughout his life. Mountain climbing was one of his recreations, but the simple going afoot, whenever time and occasion permitted, no doubt contributed to his fine health and clarity of mind.

When what is now known as the Land Court was organized in 1898, Charles Thornton Davis was appointed to its bench. Of this court and Judge Davis' connection with it Harold Williams has written, in part:

There is no more cherished property than the property in land, and the law confers no greater benefit than the guaranty of valid title in one's own land. The Land Court was formed to determine and protect such rights. It was a new departure in our jurisprudence, and it was a matter of vital importance that the right man should be called upon to chart its course and guide its destiny. Entrusted to a narrow, legalistic and obstructive mind, the principle of land registration would have been of but little practical value. Sound knowledge was not enough; breadth of view and administrative ability were needed. It was our great good fortune that brought Judge Davis to this pioneer task for which he was so particularly equipped. The scope of his learning and experience was wide, far wider than his own specialty, and to his profound knowledge of the law, he added that understanding of its meaning and purpose which exalts knowledge into wisdom. Beyond this, his keen and kindly nature and his equable temperament marked him as the born jurist; a judge who would have adorned and lent strength to any court in the land.

The Land Court in the beginning called for even more than this. Like courts of probate and bankruptcy, the Land Court has its administrative and business functions as well as those strictly judicial. Judge Davis' wholesome good sense and administrative capacity developed the ideal of land registration into practical and useful reality. He shaped the course of the Land Court for all time to come; an inestimable service not only to this Commonwealth, but to the states who followed in his trail.

On September 12, 1888, Judge Charles Thornton Davis married Frances Perley Anderson, daughter of John Farwell and Marcia Bowman (Winter) Anderson, of Portland, Maine, and they were the parents of five children: 1. Mary Thornton Davis, head of public welfare work in Greenfield, Massachusetts. 2. Thornton Davis, who graduated from Harvard University, class of 1915, and from Columbia University; he married Angeline L. Hodges; is now engaged as a mining engineer and geologist in San Antonio, Texas. 3. John Farwell Anderson Davis, who also graduated from Harvard University, class of 1918; he married Margerie Abbott Thomas, in 1922, and they have the following children: Huston Thomas, Thornton, Margerie Abbott, and Mary Gardner. 4. Lieutenant-Commander William Sewell Gardner

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Davis, United States Navy, graduate of Annapolis, who married Maude Duke Parker, and they have two children: William Sewell Gardner Davis, Jr., and Maude Frances. 5. Marcia Winter Davis, who married Francis deL. Cunningham, of Pittsfield, and they have one son, Francis deL. Cunningham, Jr.

The death of Judge Davis occurred on September 4, 1936, his passing being nationally recognized as a major loss to the court he had served so notably, both as a pioneer and as an established jurist. Rather than attempt a further appraisal of his great achievements, paragraphs from a tribute concerned with his personality may better be quoted. After indicating how important the contributions of the Judge of the Land Court had been to American Commonwealths, Harold Williams concluded:

In the intricacies of our Colonial and Provincial history, where his work so often led him, Judge Davis was deeply versed, and his vivid humaneness enabled him to understand, and to interpret the thought as well as the expression of those earlier days. His contribution to the body of our law in this field alone would suffice to establish his lasting reputation.

The many at the bar who learned to revere and love him through the long years of his quiet but vigorous service, will always value the memory of the charming modesty which made him so approachable to all men, the gayety of his humor, the heartiness of his good-will, and above all his happy faculty of blending rigid fairness with sympathetic understanding. All unconsciously this fine, unassuming gentleman built his own monument in his unique and distinguished service to his Commonwealth.

SWAIN, HOWARD TOWNSEND, M. D.

—In the New England metropolis, noted for the advanced standing of its professional men, the late Howard Townsend Swain, M. D., was a prominent physician for many years. He came to Boston forty years prior to his demise there, to study medicine; remained to become identified with two of its great hospitals; taught in his *alma mater*, the Harvard Medical School; and was a widely known specialist in obstetrics. There are said to be two types of medical men; the scholarly which is primarily interested in acquiring and extending the knowledge of medical science and art; the "practical" who is supposedly interested in research or scholarship only in their application to patients. Dr. Swain was a happy combination of both types, a man who was not only interested in the scientific aspects and educational features of his profession, but in his clientele as very human individuals in need of help.

Dr. Howard Townsend Swain was born in a Hudson River town, on May 16, 1868, son of William Dexter and Millicent (Niver) Swain, his mother being a native of New York, born July 26,

1846, and his father, born in Rowe, Massachusetts, April 9, 1827. His grandparents were Richard and Salome (Hall) Swain of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire. The Swain family in New Hampshire goes back to Richard, born in England in 1601, who came to New England in 1635 and settled at Rowley, Massachusetts, before removing to what is now Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1639.

In 1893 Dr. Swain was graduated from Phillips-Exeter and came to Boston where he entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he was graduated in 1897, a Doctor of Medicine. For a year he was an interne in the Massachusetts General Hospital, and during the five following years he was identified with this institution and the Boston Lying-in-Hospital, the most of the time as resident physician. He became a junior in the out-patient department of the Boston Lying-in-Hospital, in 1900; was made a senior in 1907; and from 1916 to his death, two decades later, was visiting surgeon of the institution. Dr. Swain was also a member of the Harvard Medical School staff, being an instructor in obstetrics from 1900 to 1915. His affiliations with professional organizations included the local Medical Society, the Massachusetts State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Massachusetts Medical Club, and others. He was a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons, admitted in 1914. He was a member of the Harvard Club, the University Club, the Algonquin Club, Union Boat Club, the Country Club of Boston, and he was a Mason. Of the Congregational faith he attended Old South Church, and was liberal in his support of religious and humanitarian activities. Many knew him as an expert collector of old clocks, coins and stamps.

On October 7, 1903, Howard Townsend Swain, M. D., married Harriet French, of Exeter, New Hampshire, born May 28, 1868, daughter of Sperry and Harriet N. (Robinson) French, the latter a native of Exeter. Sperry French, born at North Hampton, January 9, 1823, was the son of Jonathan and Mary (Shaw) French, and a grandson of one of the first directors of the Phillips Andover Academy. Dr. and Mrs. Swain were the parents of three children: 1. Helen, Vassar College, 1927, who married C. Rodgers Burgin, of Milton, Massachusetts, in 1931, and is the mother of two children: Helen R. and Harriet S. 2. Margaret, Vassar College, 1928, wife of Dr. Henry K. U. Beecher of Boston. 3. Howard Townsend, Jr., who married, in 1934, Lindsay Field Williams, of Rutland, Vermont, and is a resident of Denver, Colorado.

Through the death of Dr. Swain on December 6, 1936, Boston lost one of its important citizens and professional men. He was an honor to the medical fraternity, highly trained and broadly experienced in his specialty, a doctor who kept abreast of research and discoveries, methods and science. More than a member of a great profes-

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sion he was a progressive and patriotic citizen and, above all, one whose philosophy of life was the service of humanity.

JACQUES, REV. J. A.—At Fiskdale the Rev. J. A. Jacques is in charge of the churches of St. Anne and St. Patrick. His work in the community is one of spiritual influence, earning for him the respect and affection of the local citizenry of the town, as well as the members of his parish.

The first church at Fiskdale was built in 1883 by Father John Kremmin, of Southbridge, for English-speaking Catholics, and in the same year Father Brochu erected a frame building for the French people. In 1887 Fiskdale was made a parish in itself, with the Rev. Jules Graton as the first pastor. He served the people until 1890, being then succeeded by the Rev. Amable l'Heureux, who served until, in 1893, he was succeeded by the Rev. A. M. Clement. Father Clement held his first service in Fiskdale on August 24, of that year. St. Anne's Church now boasts a beautiful shrine to which people come from all parts of the United States as pilgrims. It is estimated that in the summer months as many as 100,000 people attend this church for this reason alone, and many conversions result from the large attendance. From July to September the activity at the parish is very extensive. The grounds are among the most beautiful to be found anywhere. High Mass is held every Sunday at 10:30 and 2:30 o'clock, with services in both French and English. At times St. Patrick's and St. Anne's churches, which have always been very closely associated, hold a combined service.

Very dear and near to the hearts of the godly members of St. Anne's parish is the Relic of St. Anne, which the pilgrims, the weak and the suffering regularly ask to see in the belief that immediate relief will come to those pained in body and soul. Tradition has it that, in 1892, Cardinal Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, asked the Pope for a fragment of bone from the wrist of St. Anne for the sanctuary of St. Anne de Beaupré. The Pope granted the request, and Monsignor Marquis was given the mission of delivering it. The prelate landed in New York with his precious treasure in May, 1892, staying for several days among the Canadian people there while the church at Fiskdale was being dedicated to St. John the Baptist. From New York Monsignor Marquis came to Canada, and was made the center of a magnificent reception. Some time later he was approached by Father Triganne, who was a curate at Adams and later at Notre Dame in Southbridge. He wanted the Fiskdale parish to possess a relic of St. Anne. Father Clement, curate of Fiskdale, a friend of Father Triganne, felt that the friendship among the priests should bring this favor, and the relic was accordingly sent to Fiskdale with the sanction of Cardinal

Taschereau. Tradition has it that on the arm of St. Anne, whence this relic was taken, once rested the head of the Virgin Mary, who at the age of four years attempted, the story relates, to escape from it in order to climb alone the steps of the temple and consecrate herself to God.

Not only has the presence of the relic of St. Anne brought pilgrims from widely scattered areas, but the two churches of St. Anne and St. Patrick, which are combined under the headship of Father J. A. Jacques, together perform a work of significance in the community of Fiskdale. Together they comprise about four hundred souls. It was on September 11, 1865, that Father Barret came to Sturbridge, Charlton and Southbridge. He was the first resident pastor at Southbridge, and at the same time took charge of the Catholic work in the other two communities. In 1870 the Rev. John M. Kremmin was made pastor of St. Mary's, Southbridge, and he also took charge of the English-speaking Catholics of Fiskdale. Fiskdale then had but a small number of residents, most of them laborers, and in his loving solicitude for their souls Father Kremmin built a church for them in the center of the village, on the main highway. This church, erected in 1883, was to be known as St. Patrick's. In the same year Monsignor Brochu built St. Anne's for the French-speaking people, as already indicated. Father Kremmin administered to the people of St. Patrick's for three years until his death on July 18, 1886. In 1887 St. Anne's and St. Patrick's churches were placed under the zealous direction of the Rev. Jules Graton, the first resident pastor of Fiskdale, who remained in charge until 1890.

Monsignor Brochu had in his charge the spiritual welfare of the Canadian population when he was pastor of Notre Dame Church at Southbridge and a leader in church affairs at Sturbridge. As the numbers of French-speaking worshippers increased in the vicinity of Sturbridge, he realized the need for a new Catholic center. His health became impaired, and Father Brochu then made a promise to St. Anne to spread her gospel if she would secure for him an amelioration. St. Anne agreed, and Monsignor Brochu immediately undertook to fulfill his promise. At first he busied himself with the purchase of land near Sturbridge, there to erect a church to be dedicated to St. Anne. The Canadian Mission was organized in 1879. The large room of a wooden building, which was then a school, was transformed into a temporary chapel, and a new school was built to replace the older structure. It stands only a short distance from the present church.

This temporary arrangement lasted for four years, during which Monsignor Brochu was busily engaged with the work of the church. The Fiske Mills, after which the village was originally named,

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had offered to donate a part of the land bordering on the Brimfield Road, from the west side of the factory then occupied by the Hamilton Woolen Company. Monsignor Brochu did not, however, find this proposition agreeable to him. Nor did he approve the purchase of land at the foot of St. Ann Hill, the length of Main Street, which the parishioners seemed to favor. Perhaps, in this latter case, he met with a refusal to sell on the part of the owner. Be that as it may, conferences were called, and the present site was acquired. A bill of purchase was signed at Southbridge, and in 1883 St. Anne's Church rose into being. It was destined to become famous in the annals of Catholic New England. Monsignor Brochu must have had an intuition, as it were, of the miracles that the good St. Anne was to have worked later. Today this church is the mecca for pilgrims who come to sing the praises of the good saint to whom the church is dedicated.

Father J. A. Jacques, after completing his theological course, was assigned to his first charge as a curate in 1900. He spent some months at St. Augustine parish, then two years at North Adams. Afterward he served at Notre Dame Church, in Pittsfield, then at St. Philip's Church, in Grafton. For twelve years he remained in Grafton before being sent to Millbury to take charge of the French Church of St. Mary. Remaining there for five years, he built a beautiful school and otherwise improved the parish and its related organizations. At Fiskdale he was placed in charge of both St. Patrick's and St. Anne's churches, and he continues today to head these two parishes. He has taken a prominent part in the encouragement and development of a number of church societies. Honored and loved by his parishioners, he holds the very high esteem and respect of his fellow-townsmen in the Fiskdale community, which he has notably assisted in the development of the spiritual life.

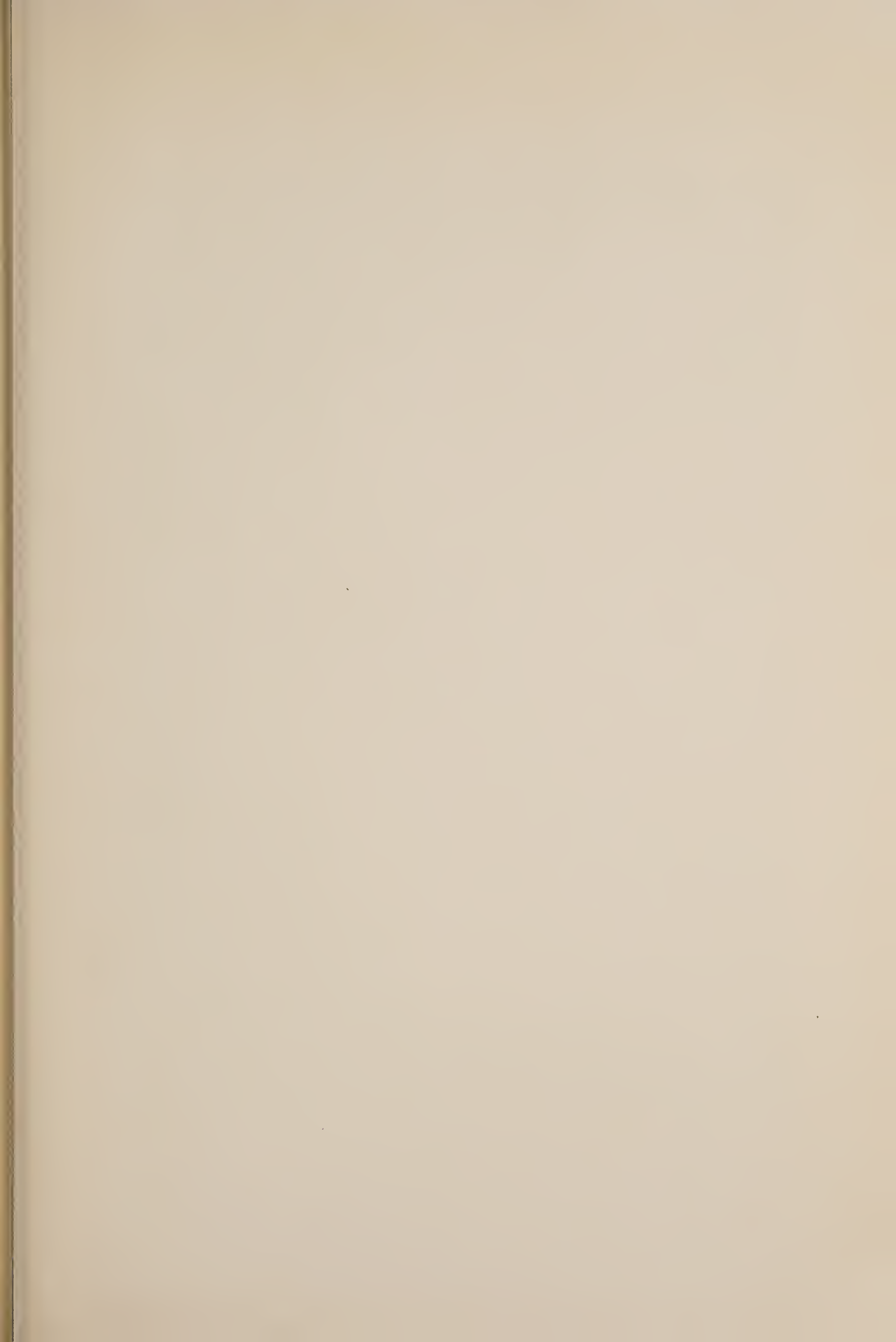
✓ **SHELDON, THOMAS COWDIN**—In the industrial city of Fitchburg, Massachusetts, Thomas Cowdin Sheldon was the beloved "dean of manufacturers." His unusually long career started with construction work and continued through civil engineering to mill operations. In his eighty-sixth year he was actively engaged in the management of the Fitchburg Duck Mills, of which he had been an executive for more than four decades. As a citizen he had been one of the outstanding leaders in the development of the city, a former municipal official, a prominent Mason. "In every field," said a contemporary, "he displayed the same qualities of intelligence, perseverance and fairness."

Mr. Sheldon was descended from two of the city's oldest families, and, as well, from John Fitch of pre-Revolutionary fame, for whom the place

was named. There were several Sheldons in earliest New England history, one of the most conspicuous of whom was Godfrey Sheldon, born in old England in 1655, who came to the Massachusetts Colony with his wife, Alice, in about 1660, settling at Scarborough in what is now Maine, where he died in 1671. One of their two sons was William, born in England about 1630, but for the most part he lived in Scarborough, or Saco, until his death. One of his sons was Ephraim Sheldon, who married, at Lynn, Massachusetts, in 1694, Jane Peard, and among their children was Ephraim (2), born about 1708, and lived for the most part in Reading, Massachusetts. His son, Nathaniel, born about 1725, was among the earliest settlers of Ashby, adjoining Fitchburg. He married, about 1749, Anna Fitch, born March 20, 1729-30, daughter of Zachariah and Abigail (Davison) Fitch. Of a preceding generation was John Fitch, noted in Colonial history for his capture with his wife, Susannah, by Indians and held prisoners in Canada for several months. His wife died on the journey back, on Christmas Eve, 1748. Both in his early days and last years he dwelt in or close to Fitchburg, which was named in his honor.

Third of the children of Nathaniel and Anna (Fitch) Sheldon, was Zachariah, born in Reading, Massachusetts, March 10, 1754, and died in Fitchburg, in 1815. He was a Continental soldier and important citizen. He married Mary Polly Jones, of Andover, and their second son, Samuel, followed agriculture in a farm bordering the "Sheldon Road," close to Fitchburg, where he died September 7, 1859. On June 3, 1819, he married Tamer Pratt, of Dublin, New Hampshire, and the oldest of their four sons was Francis, father of Thomas Cowdin Sheldon of this record.

Francis Sheldon was born March 25, 1820, in Fitchburg, and in his youth became a millwright, "the foremost man in his line." He built many of the manufacturing plants in that section of Massachusetts, often taking charge of them after construction. His partner, in later years, was Charles Nash, the firm being known as F. Sheldon and Company. Mr. Sheldon represented Ward Three in the Common Council, from 1873 to 1878, and was alderman during 1878 and 1879. For fully half a century he was connected with the firemen of the city when they were still volunteers, and held most of the higher offices at one time or another. Fraternally, he was one of the oldest Free Masons, a member of Aurora Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Thomas Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; and Jerusalem Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar, of Fitchburg. He was a Unitarian in his religious faith, assessor of the Unitarian Society. His death occurred on April 25, 1896. He married, on March 31, 1846, Martha Sophia Cowdin, daughter of Captain Philip Farrington and Eunice (Sawyer) Cowdin. Their only





ST. ANNE'S CHURCH
FISKDALE, MASS.



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH
FISKDALE, MASS.



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child was Thomas Cowdin Sheldon, born November 20, 1850, in Fitchburg.

As a boy, Thomas Cowdin Sheldon became associated with his father in the construction of mills and dams. Then he studied civil engineering under George Raymond, and for many years followed that profession, for six of them serving as city engineer of Fitchburg, succeeding Mr. Raymond, in 1875. Since about 1881, Mr. Sheldon had been interested in textile manufacturing, first with the Lancaster Mills, in Clinton, Massachusetts, as a mechanical engineer, and later as superintendent of the spinning department. In 1893 he went with the Fitchburg Duck Mills as agent. When the Mills were incorporated on January 6, 1905, he became treasurer of the company. From 1908 he was general manager, secretary and treasurer, and was elected president in 1910. Within a few years he resigned as head of the Mills to serve thereafter to his death as manager, secretary and treasurer. The Fitchburg Duck Mills were built in 1844, and have specialized in the class of textiles of which cotton felt is the most used.

Thomas Cowdin Sheldon was a director of the old Wachusett National Bank, of Fitchburg, and a trustee of the Worcester North Savings Institution. In 1905 he became a member of the Fitchburg Water Board, its chairman for a number of years, and continued as a water commissioner until 1916. From 1906 to 1921 he was an associate county commissioner of Worcester County. Like his father he was fraternally affiliated with Aurora Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; Thomas Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Jerusalem Commandery, No. 19, Knights Templar; and had been a member of Clinton Lodge, No. 1999, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Clinton. He was a member of the Fitchburg Historical Society, the Fay Club, the Chamber of Commerce, the United States Society of Civil Engineers, his identification with the latter organization extending over a half century. He had been named by Mayor Greenwood, in 1936, a member of the Nashua Flood Control Committee, a deserved recognition of his experience and training as an engineer, and of his devotion to the best interests of his city, county and State.

On September 25, 1877, Thomas Cowdin Sheldon married (first) Florence Wendell Stevens, of Fitchburg, daughter of Abel and Lydia Ann (Phelps) Stevens, who died March 29, 1894. He married (second), on November 17, 1913, Helen Bartlett Smith, of Provincetown, Massachusetts. She is the daughter of Francis Perry and Fidelia Parker (Dunham) Smith, her father being over a long period the proprietor of the Atlantic House, at Provincetown. Both Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon were members of the Unitarian Church of Fitchburg, of which he had been treasurer for many years.

Mr. Sheldon was nearly eighty-six years old at the time of his death, which occurred October 16,

1936, in his home where he had lived since a boy of four. Few men's lives were so filled with useful achievements and crowned with higher esteem by his fellow-citizens. His abilities were such as would assure him success in almost any field; his friends were legion; his impulses of heart kindly and helpful. In all the diverse relationships of life Thomas Cowdin Sheldon acquitted himself with credit and his name will remain indelibly written upon the pages of Fitchburg history.

✓ **SWEET, FRANK ROYDEN**—In the history of Attleboro, Massachusetts, the name of Frank Royden Sweet will be recorded as that of its sixth mayor, elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for this office, and the first head of the city government to die while in office. His régime was unusually efficient and progressive, and so recognized by all familiar with civic affairs. Few realized that he undertook this great responsibility with the knowledge that he had but a few years to live, yet gladly made his contribution to Attleboro's best interests whatever the effect upon himself. A farmer boy who never lost his affection for the soil, a successful business man and industrial leader, his ability, public service, and unselfish devotion to civic service were honored by the electorate with the highest municipal office within its gift.

Frank Royden Sweet was born in Somerset, Massachusetts, October 3, 1880, while his mother was on a visit to her former home. He was descended from good Yankee stock, the son of William O. and Florence (Hood) Sweet. His mother's sister was the mother of Clifford Holland, famous engineer of the Holland Tunnel, with whom he played as a boy. Clarence A. Barnes, Boston lawyer and noted Yale athlete, was another of his youthful companions. His father, a lifelong farmer of West Mansfield, Massachusetts, to whose place the son was early taken, and which farm Frank Royden Sweet maintained to his death, was a man of enterprise and skill. William O. Sweet made a name for himself in horticultural circles, and is credited with being the first in America to import the Italian bee to this country, where it now dominates apiculture.

Never endowed with rugged health, Mayor Sweet nevertheless acquired a wiry strength on the farm and later by hunting that was used to the limit in his career. Agriculture did not provide scope for his ambitions, however, so early in life he became an apprentice with the A. H. Bliss Company, where he earned eight cents an hour learning jewelry manufacturing. He was later employed in North Attleboro jewelry factories as a toolmaker and mechanic, and, designed and built on the West Mansfield farm the first machine with which he made chain. At the beginning of this

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century he came to Attleboro and had since resided here. In the early 1900's he founded the Electric Chain Company with Thomas Bennett and Harry Allen. This company operated in small quarters in the rear of the present L. G. Balfour plant. After a few years Mayor Sweet sold his interest to his partners. A short time later, he founded the Sweet Manufacturing Company, in what is now the Saart Building, in Forest Street. In 1907 he erected the firm's present plant at the Speedway and Dunham Street. Of this company he was president and treasurer. The New England Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmith Association, of which he was a member, went on record as saying at the time of Mr. Sweet's death:

Mr. Sweet was a pioneer in the manufacture of machine made chain. He developed many improvements in chain-making machinery, and for years was a prominent factor in his particular line. During the operation of NRA Mr. Sweet took a leading part in working for his particular group, to the benefit of the entire industry. The association's loss is also the industry's loss.

There was a restless energy in Mayor Sweet that throughout his life had to find an outlet. While his city business was expanding, he was also maintaining the old farm, although he made his home on his Attleboro estate. Here, and at his hunting lodge in Denton, North Carolina, he kept elaborate dog kennels and was widely known as a breeder of pedigreed bird dogs that won numerous medals and gained fame as expert hunters. He also bred prize-winning Rhode Island Reds and fancy cattle, that were shown with success in New York, Boston, and smaller places. In 1914 he was the founder of the New England Field Trial Club, and for five years was its president. It was the pioneer organization of its kind in this section of Massachusetts. Since the age of nine, he had increased his skill with gun, rifle and pistol, and never lost his love of hunting. He had fished from Maine to Cape Cod, and often in Southern waters.

Recreation and business, both necessary to his well-being, absorbed the most of Mayor Sweet's time and energy. In a later year, 1934, he took on additional work and responsibility when, at the insistence of friends and citizens of Attleboro, he became a candidate for the mayorship of the city. "I know nothing about politics," he said repeatedly, and began his campaigns as he would initiate any new business, with care, foresight, vigor, and with a broad delegation of powers to those capable of using them well. He was elected to the office on the largest vote ever cast in Attleboro, and was the first mayor in the history of the city who received a majority when more than two candidates had been nominated. Upon taking office he went about his work as mayor in the same fashion that he labored as head of his industrial plant—running a

city he considered a business affair. Into the details of his accomplishments as mayor it is not necessary to go, but a single sentence of tribute from four preceding mayors at least will give a consensus of opinion on this subject: "He was an earnest and studious public servant . . . who gave too much of his strength to the study of civic problems." "During his term as mayor, he won the respect and admiration of everyone by his quick grasp of conditions and his determination to overcome all difficulties that stood in the way of Attleboro's progress." "Being given the highest position within the gift of the city, he devoted every effort to the difficult task he had assumed . . . Frank Sweet loved work and his success in public life as well as in business was due to that." "Frank Sweet has made his cherished contribution to Attleboro and a sorrowful and grateful public recognizes his sacrifice and will ever hold in high regard his brief but efficient conduct of our city affairs."

Mayor Sweet was affiliated fraternally with St. James Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Mansfield, was a member of the Commandery, Knights Templar, of Attleboro, and was a thirty-second degree Mason. He also held membership in Orient Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He attended the Murray Universalist Church.

In 1904 Frank Royden Sweet married (first) Harriet E. Pitman, of West Mansfield, who is deceased. They were the parents of three children: 1. Herman, now an instructor at Harvard University. 2. William, a student at the Middlesex Preparatory School. 3. Geraldine, a social worker in New York City. In 1932, at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, he married (second) Mrs. Kathleen (Phillips) Shoemaker, of Fall River, and they were the parents of Frank Royden, Jr.

A heart, already weak, failed to stand the strain of added burdens, and Mayor Sweet died on May

Said Acting Mayor Winslow Brown:
27, 1936.

Attleboro has lost not only a mayor but a real leader and a friend of every man, woman and child here. A sturdy son of a sturdy stock, a worker all his life, a self-made man who had no college training and yet was graduated from the university of a busy life-time, Frank R. Sweet gave to his city that whole-souled devotion and untiring energy which had already won him a signal success in the business world. He always found time to be friendly; to do his share toward making the world better as well as happier. He was direct and frank; he never knew and never wanted to know how to employ honeyed words. He thought his own way along, hearing suggestions from many but making up his own mind and thereafter being unchanged and unchanging. In his make-up, loyalty was a prime virtue; he was loyal to his city and to his friends but never once did friendship stand in the way of what he had figured out as his duty. His charm of manner, his delight in the rôle of friend, made him



W. H. Clark

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outstanding. He always said that he knew nothing about politics, without realizing that his frank sincerity was an asset far more valued than any political artistry. We who knew him best realize what a loss our community has sustained and unite in sympathy for his bereaved family. His going touches the heart-strings of our people; some way must be found to attach his name to some city memorial that will stand to recall his name and his deeds and serve as an inspiration for the future city.

CLARK, WILLIAM H.—After ten years in the newspaper business as a reporter and feature writer, William H. Clark in 1929 resigned from his several engagements to devote himself to publicity work and to writing. In the years which followed, he has contributed many articles to magazines and newspapers and has had three books published.

William H. Clark was born in Revere, Suffolk County, May 6, 1901, a son of William Alexander and Blanche (Gilchrist) Clark. William Alexander Clark, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1875, was the son of William Clark of Aberdeen, a landed proprietor and descendant of a family whose ancestry is traced to 1066 when the first William, le clerc, was in the retinue of William, the Conqueror, at the Battle of Hastings. Blanche (Gilchrist) Clark, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, in 1875, a daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Belyea) Gilchrist. The Gilchrist family settled in Canada in the early 19th Century from Edinburgh, Scotland. The Belyea family, of Dutch origin, established themselves in Rhode Island about 1650 but, during the Revolution, electing to remain loyal to the Crown, migrated to New Brunswick, where they were given the township, known as Belyea's Cove, on the St. John River below Frederickton.

William H. Clark was educated in the Revere schools and attended Boston University for three years and Harvard for two years. For a time he was lieutenant in the United States Army Reserve Corps, Intelligence section. In 1919, he was employed as a copy boy on the "Boston Globe" but, within a year, was a staff reporter. During the following ten years he covered many assignments in New England. Resigning in 1929, he has remained as a contributor to the "Globe" and has also contributed many articles to the "Transcript" and "Herald." For fifteen years, he also has been a book reviewer for the "Transcript." Publicity work for various organizations and firms has occupied much of his time and he has also organized and directed many financial campaigns for organizations, raising more than \$2,000,000 in the past ten years. Of late years, however, he has given himself more and more to writing, particularly of a series of volumes based on American history.

William H. Clark, married, August 21, 1925, Evelyn Atherton Floyd of Winthrop. She is a graduate of the Metcalf Hospital and is a daughter of George Franklin and Lillian A. Floyd of Winthrop and Hollywood, Florida. The Floyd family is one of the oldest families in Suffolk County, having as its first American member Ensign David Floyd who lived in what is now Revere and figured in the militia rolls of Boston in 1634. The Howard family traces its descent through Revolutionary officers to John Alden and Myles Standish as follows: 1. Myles Standish, married at Plymouth in 1623 to a Barbara (name unknown), who came to Plymouth on the "Anne" in 1623. 2. Alexander Standish, married Sarah Alden, sixth child of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens. 3. Ebenezer Standish, 1672-1755, married Hanna Sturtevant. 4. Hannah Standish, 1703-78, married Deacon Seth Staples. 5. Hannah Staples, 1723-1815, married Abraham Gushee, 1712-83 of Taunton. 6. Abraham Gushee, 1743-75, married Silvea Fobes, 1749-1823. 7. Almond Gushee, 1773-1859, of Appleton, Maine, married Nancy Robbins, 1782-1853. 8. Nancy Gushee, 1802-53, married Ambrose Arnold of Hope, Maine, 1801-55. 9. Leantha Almeada Arnold, 1829-65, married Joseph Ewell Howard of Appleton, 1825-1906. 10. Charles Wilmot Howard, 1849-1901, of Hallowell, Maine, married Ada Persis Beals, 1851-1926. 11. Lillian Ainsleigh Howard, 1872-1935, married George Franklin Floyd of Winthrop, 1871-—. 12. Evelyn Atherton Floyd, 1900-—, married William H. Clark, 1901-—. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have a son: William Floyd Clark, born May 25, 1926.

MITCHELL, WILLIAM S., D. D.—A nationally known figure in American Methodism, whose name was mentioned for the episcopacy, William S. Mitchell, D. D., had an active career which spanned the distance from circuit rider in the Middle West to the pulpits of outstanding churches in the East and leadership in the New England Conference. A colleague has said of him:

His work was creative of material values. In Worcester a Cathedral Church of rare beauty and of noble lines stands to adorn the city and to memorialize his pastorate. For years, perhaps for centuries, it will remain to enshrine his name in the very heart of the Commonwealth and in the history of the New England Conference. His work was creative of intangible values. From the beginning he dedicated himself to the creation in youth of those invisible elements, which, combined and disciplined and consecrated to noble purpose, come to flower in that which we know as Christian character. Early in his ministry he developed a notable boys' work and was called upon to speak on this subject all over the country. The one thing above all else that recommended his thought here at Centre Church, at Malden, was the Christian education of

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childhood and youth. In these he beheld the future and as many know he cherished a dream of an adequate building which would afford the most modern means and methods of instruction.

Pastoral faithfulness marked his ministry. Those insistent words of Jesus used to test the love of Peter, "Then feed my lambs," "Then be a shepherd to my sheep," "Then feed my sheep," were remarkably fulfilled in the faithfulness with which he performed his pastoral duties. As a preacher he was far above the ordinary. With impressive dignity, clarity of thought, orderly arrangement, a rare combination of teaching and spiritual fervor, not given often to impassioned oratory, but a style most acceptable to the more thoughtful listeners, he poured forth his message in a stream of chaste English.

Dr. Mitchell was a native of Iowa, born in Bloomfield, September 27, 1877, son of William S. and Emma K. Mitchell; his mother is now a resident of Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, having made her home with her son for some years. His formal education was acquired in local schools and Iowa Wesleyan College, from which he was graduated at the beginning of the present century. For a year he preached to a four-point Iowa circuit of the Methodist Church, and then matriculated at the Boston University School of Theology, being graduated a Bachelor of Divinity, in 1904. He then took a year of post-graduate work. Three institutions honored him with the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in later life—Grove City College, Allegheny College, and his *alma mater*, Iowa Wesleyan.

The early charges of Dr. Mitchell were at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was assistant pastor of Epworth Methodist Church, the largest of the denomination in the city where he remained for three years; Stone Church, Meadville, Pennsylvania; Grace Church, of Oil City, Pennsylvania; Plymouth Church, Buffalo, New York, where, during his stay of five years he led in raising a \$50,000 indebtedness upon the church and \$60,000 for the Methodist Centenary Movement; Calvary Church, Philadelphia; and then a decade as pastor of Wesley Church, Worcester, Massachusetts, where he led successfully the great building enterprise which resulted in the present magnificent edifice. Since 1933 he had been the pastor of Centre Methodist Church, of Malden. Dr. Mitchell had been a pastor for more than three decades and his preaching extended over an even longer period. Between his pastorates in Buffalo and Philadelphia, he held the chair of evangelism in the Boston University School of Theology.

"Zion's Herald" in writing of Dr. Mitchell as "A Shepherd Preacher," paid tribute to his work as "a faithful pastor, a discerning preacher of the Gospel and a tireless evangelist." He was the author of three books: "Elements of Personal Christianity," "A Seven-Day Church at Work," based on his pastorate at Worcester, and "Christ and Our

Changing World." He was also a frequent contributor to the religious and secular press. Fraternally, he was a thirty-second degree Mason, affiliated with the Oil City, Pennsylvania, Lodge of Perfection, the Pittsburgh Consistory, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite, and was chaplain of Mt. Vernon Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, at Malden. Dr. Mitchell was a member of the Kiwanis Club, of Worcester, and the Rotary Club, of Malden; Beta Theta Pi Fraternity, and Beth Resh Mem, a Hebrew letter fraternity of which he was a founder. While in Pennsylvania he was chaplain of the 16th Infantry, National Guard, with the rank of captain. He was widely traveled in America and Europe.

On September 27, 1905, William S. Mitchell, D. D., married Axie E. Lute, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, daughter of John H. and Samantha (Kurtz) Lute, her father engaged in the insurance business. Mrs. Mitchell survives, with two sons: Alan L., a post-graduate student of the University of Chicago, and William S., Jr., a student at Bowdoin College.

In the prime of manhood, Dr. Mitchell suffered a heart attack at his summer home on Pine Island, Lake Winnepesaukee, New Hampshire, and died on September 17, 1936. Regret was universal in the community, hundreds mourned his passing, and all of his ministerial brethren paid heartfelt tributes to his personality and achievements. Especially revealing were the closing paragraphs of the eulogy pronounced by his classmate in seminary and intimate associate, the Rev. Dr. T. Franklin Knotts, in which he drew attention to three traits of character in Dr. Mitchell:

As a man I take time to mention three conspicuous character traits. He loved beauty. It was a part of his very being. Art, music, letters, poetry, a sunset, a bird's songs, a stately tree, a lake sleeping in the cradle of the hills, all moved him profoundly. His library, his conversation, his friendships, indicated this. He was the author of three books and the titles are significant and revealing, "Elements of Personal Christianity," "A Seven Day Church at Work," and "Christ and Our Changing World."

Again, he was intensely loyal to duty. As he conceived his duty he was unwavering in its performance. Embarrassment, inconvenience, suffering, nothing stood unsurmountable in the way. In this respect, he reminds me of what a distinguished Scotch scholar once said to us in the Theological School thirty years ago. He said a student examining the original State papers of Napoleon and of Wellington discovered the following remarkable difference. In the papers of Napoleon the word glory appeared in paragraph after paragraph but the word duty could not be found; in the papers of Wellington the word glory did not at all appear.

Further, he had a passion for spiritual reality, especially in personal life. His book, "Elements of Personal Christianity," attests this profound interest. He gave the impression of a deep spiritual nature. It per-

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vaded all that he did. More than anywhere else it was manifested in his home. Here he was at his best. His love and thoughtfulness knew no bounds. But at this moment this door we must not enter.

Lying for days, his strength receding like an ebbing tide, in moments of a wandering mind, when control was released, he talked of the church and of the things of God, eloquent revelation of the hidden interests of his life. It is evident that a divinity stirred within him which shrank not away from seeming destruction. Death cannot wreck a noble life. The invisible part of such a life which moves majestic and invincible is the immortal part of it.

WEST, ARTHUR WEBSTER—Philanthropist and man of affairs, Arthur Webster West was for many years an important and familiar figure in the life of Salem. He inherited wealth and distinguished position but he keenly felt the responsibilities which accompany them, and his fine public spirit and enlightened social conscience made his career beneficial to his community.

Mr. West was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on August 24, 1861, son of Benjamin A. and Nancy (Downing) West. His father was a leading merchant of Salem at the height of the city's commercial prosperity, and his vessels plied the seas in the China and East Indian trade and visited the ports of the world.

Arthur Webster West was educated in Salem public schools and subsequently spent two years at Harvard University, Cambridge. He inherited his father's large estate but never engaged in business, devoting himself to the management of his private interests and to the many civic activities in whose constructive influences it was the privilege of his community to share. Mr. West was a member of the Salem Board of Aldermen over a long period and for a dozen years or more was an overseer of the poor. He brought to these duties the fidelity and fine talents which always distinguished him and when he resigned from the board he was given a testimonial dinner at the Salem Club by his associates, in appreciation of his unselfish service. As one of the "City Fathers," he was always progressive in his outlook and it was largely through his insistence that hospital treatment was furnished, when needed, for the inmates of the city home.

Mr. West was deeply interested in the Salem Hospital and his efforts on behalf of this institution endeared him to all the people of Greater Salem. For twenty years he was a trustee and later was president of the hospital. Mr. West not only formulated the forward-looking policy of the institution, but personally kept in charge the overseeing of all details and finances of the hospital. He gave unsparingly of his time and energy in this work and made many substantial contributions to the cause. This was also true of his activities as

overseer of the poor, and one he filled effectively for some years. During his régime the city poor house was completely modernized, a nurse was provided, and every effort was made to create a real home. His talents as an organizer and as a leader of the varied community interests of Salem were well recognized.

Mr. West had numerous other local connections. For fifteen years he was a director of the Naumkeag National Bank and at the end of that time assumed the duties of the presidency, serving to fill a vacancy until a permanent successor could be elected. Thereafter, he continued to give his valuable counsel and sound judgment to the management of the bank's affairs. In 1894 he became a trustee of Harmony Grove Cemetery and in 1902 was chosen president, an office he occupied until his death. In this, as in his other active interests, he served with devotion and success, and was instrumental in having the chapel and the crematory of the cemetery built. Their usefulness in later years proved his foresight and judgment many times over. Mr. West was also a member of the Essex Institute from 1880 until his death and was a director of the society. He was a member of the Salem Marine Society and was always very proud of that membership, in which he succeeded his father who was active in the society for many years. Mr. West attended the North Church of Salem, later known as First Church. He was generous in his support of all worthy causes, whether or not they occupied his personal attention, and was a constant friend to the poor and needy of the community.

On April 13, 1886, Arthur Webster West married Emily C. Fessenden, of Salem, daughter of Dr. Joseph P. and Anna (Titcomb) Fessenden, who survives him.

Mr. West died in Salem, Massachusetts, on April 20, 1925. Endowed with large abilities, he was successful in whatever he undertook, and in all the activities of his life exemplified the highest type of citizenship. To a rare degree he enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his fellows and was greatly beloved for his tenderness of heart, his ready sympathy and unfailing kindness.

GRYNKRAUT, ADOLF O., Ph. D.—Chemist of noteworthy ability, widely known linguist, scientific investigator extraordinary, these were features of the well-rounded career of Adolf O. Grynkrout, Ph. D., vice-president of the Dimond-Grynkrout Kid Manufacturing Company, of Peabody, Massachusetts. He was credited with being the "world's most famous kid tanner," and was a prominent figure in scientific and industrial circles, and withal a public-spirited citizen.

Dr. Grynkrout was born in Warsaw, Poland, son of Felix and Natalie (Kruger) Grynkrout,

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both natives of Switzerland. Taken as a child to the country of his parents he began his preliminary education in the schools of Switzerland. After attending the leading universities of Europe, including the Friederichs Polytechnicum University at Coethan, Germany (1905-09), he received his degree in civil engineering. Later he studied chemistry at the University of Zurich, in Switzerland, and was later a professor of chemistry in this institution. He was a Doctor of Philosophy of the University of Zurich. In 1920 Dr. Grynkrut came to Lynn, Massachusetts, where he continued thereafter to make his home. Becoming identified with the leather industry of this section of the State, he quickly established himself as a scientist and industrialist of great foresight, abilities and training. For many years he maintained a private laboratory at the Peabody factory of which he was an executive, and conducted numerous experiments and original investigations, several of which were of unusual value, and utilized to great advantage by the Dimond-Grynkrut Company. As indicated, he was vice-president of this concern, specializing in kid leather production, and rose to be a supreme authority on this type of leather.

Dr. Grynkrut was a member of the American Chemical Society, the Tanners (Council of America), the Arts and Science Club, of Boston, and the Engineers and Science Club of Boston, and addressed these bodies on his work in the laboratory and in practical production. He was a member of the Research Committee of the Tanners' Council, in which capacity he took an active interest in the research program of this organization. Quoting from a letter from a member of the faculty of the University of Cincinnati, Ohio:

Dr. Grynkrut through his liberal and intelligent knowledge of the benefits of basic research, established and maintained a Fellowship at Lehigh University. He counselled the researches conducted there and did a part of the investigations in his laboratory. He was the joint author of a number of published reports, among which may be cited: "Hydration of Goat Skins," March, 1931. No scientific paper of any consequence presented at the American Leather Chemists Association meetings failed to receive some constructive thoughts from Dr. Grynkrut. . . . He was also chairman of several committees in the Leather Chemists Association.

A linguist of exceptional gifts, he spoke and read eight languages. He was a member of the Peabody Rotary Club, of Peabody, and of the Salem Country Club, also a charter member of the Peabody Chamber of Commerce. In his own quiet way he was active in local affairs, generous in his support of civic and philanthropic activities.

It was in Switzerland that Dr. Grynkrut met and married the former Marguerite de Meurisse,

daughter of Count and Countess Alfred and Jean Marie de Meurisse, of New York. Mrs. Grynkrut, at this time, was in Switzerland, pursuing language studies. A daughter, Marguerite, and two sons, John and Francis, were born to Dr. and Mrs. Grynkrut.

Dr. Grynkrut died in the J. B. Thomas Hospital, Peabody, Massachusetts, on March 28, 1936, after a brief illness. Hundreds of his friends and associates attended the last rites and there were delegations from many of the organizations in which he had figured. The chemist has become so important a part of industrial life of the world, that it is to be regretted that the career of Dr. Grynkrut came to an end when he was but reaching the fullness of his knowledge and contributions to science as a whole, and the leather trade in particular. His labors had been productive of widespread benefits and advantages, and he joined the ranks of those "immortal dead who live again in the lives made better by their presence."

GRYNKRAUT, B., M. D.—Radiology, that branch of science which related to radiant energy and its applications, is one of the most alluring of modern medical developments both in its limitless range of possibilities and practical results. It especially attracts men with the talent for research in the abstract and unknown combined with genius for the use of knowledge in the concrete. Among the names of those who have come to the front in Radiology is Dr. B. Grynkrut, whose investigations, discoveries and compilations have been outstanding, particularly in the field of cancer control. Fellow-scientists very recently indicated their appreciation of his work by inviting him to present the results of his research before the International Congress for the Fight Against Cancer, held in Brussels, Belgium, in September, 1936.

Dr. Grynkrut was born in Warsaw, Poland, on September 15, 1888, son of Felix and Natalie (Kruger) Grynkrut, both natives of Switzerland. He is the brother of Adolf O. Grynkrut, Ph. D., late of Lynn, Massachusetts, a nationally known expert in the tanning of leathers, "the world's most famous tanner of kid skins," a chemist and investigator extraordinary. He died on March 28, 1936, and a biography of him is published preceding this. Dr. B. Grynkrut underwent his primary and secondary education in Warsaw, and as a university student specialized in science at Liege, Belgium, where he received high honors, and medicine in Paris, where he also gained early experience as a dresser and house surgeon in Parisian hospitals. Having received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from the University of Paris, he remained in the French metropolis as a practicing physician for a time.

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When the World War made its demand upon the best men of the nations, Dr. Grynkrut served, at first, with the Foreign Legion, but later was assigned to a French battalion, as chief battalion physician. After peace had been declared, he continued his work in the medical profession, but in 1922 removed to Warsaw as a specialist in radiology after long preparatory studies in Paris as an associate of Guillemot Haret, with whom he published several works concerning radiological sciences. Dr. Grynkrut has been particularly active in investigations identified with radiology, and one of the results of his immense studies of scientific works is his publication of a special study and compilation of these, some of which may serve as a source of discovery in the realm of the fight against cancer. In addition to being invited to address the International Congress for the Fight Against Cancer, at Brussels, in 1936, he is expected to accede to the request of the International Congress of Radiology, which will meet at Chicago, in 1937. There he will speak on the latest results of his extended research and work. He is a member of the Council of the Medical Radiology Society, of Poland, and is a former president of the society, in Warsaw. Upon numerous occasions he has been an official delegate to international congresses.

Dr. B. Grynkrut, on April 23, 1936, married, and his wife, who is a Licentiate of Natural Science, works at the hospital in an official capacity, with her husband. She serves in the laboratories of serology, from which have appeared, as the result of their efforts, remarkable achievements in this field of science.

CONANT, JUDGE SAMUEL DIMICK—

Like many of the lawyer-jurists who have graced the corridors of the law in Massachusetts, Judge Samuel Dimick Conant, of Greenfield, joined to an eminent professional career the distinction of cultural contributions to the community. For more than half a century he was a highly respected attorney and judge, and for some two decades was president of the Franklin County Bar Association. Hand in hand with his work was a steady devotion to such local organizations as the Greenfield Library Association, and his collection and preservation of invaluable historic material, now available to the student and the reader.

It was perhaps natural that Judge Conant should be interested in the past and the annals of New England, for he was of Pilgrim ancestry on his father's side, a descendant of Roger Conant, son of Richard, and grandson of John Conant, born in Devonshire, England, in 1520, whose family had become seated in Devonshire probably as early as the fourteenth century. The progenitor of the American family, Roger Conant, came to Plym-

outh, Massachusetts, in 1623 and ultimately settled in Salem, Massachusetts. On the maternal side one ancestor was Mary Chilton, who arrived in America on the "Mayflower," and became the wife of John Winslow.

Judge Conant was born on January 9, 1851, in Lyme, New Hampshire, son of Jonathan Josiah and Octavia Bosworth (Howard) Conant. His boyhood was spent on a small farm, where Spartan discipline and hard work were the rule for all, and his formal education was obtained in the Thetford Academy, the Randolph Normal School, and Norwich University, Northfield, all situated in Vermont towns. His upright walk, even when the burden of years was heavy, no doubt was the mark of military training at Norwich, whose reputation in this respect was noteworthy.

After his graduation from Norwich University, in 1872, it was necessary for Judge Conant to immediately set about making a livelihood, and he secured employment with the Millers Falls Company, at Millers Falls, Massachusetts. Not content to remain a bookkeeper for this concern, he began the reading of law with an uncle, Chester Cook Conant, of Greenfield, Massachusetts. In 1877 he entered the Albany (New York) Law School, completed its courses of study within a year, and in 1878 was admitted to the bar. He formed a partnership with his uncle, Chester Cook Conant, under the name of Conant and Conant, with offices in the old First National Bank Building on Clay Hill. Judge Conant practiced law there for fifty years, until the building was torn down. He had an office in the Burnham Block on Main Street for several years, before retiring from active practice in 1933. He continued to advise old clients who came to him at his home on Grinnell Street, and even appeared as late as 1935 in court in the settlement of the estate of the late Frank H. Reed, a lifelong friend and classmate at Norwich University. He was also Associate Justice of the Franklin County District Court from 1899 to 1926. Judge Conant preferred Probate Court work to the trial of cases and in later years this occupied most of his time. He organized and carried through the work of consolidating, recording and indexing the records of the registry of deeds. This work, covering the period from 1787 to 1889, required three years for completion with a staff of twenty young women working under his supervision. The work was finished in 1894, and it is said that no major error has ever been found.

For forty-two years Judge Conant served the Franklin County Bar Association in various capacities, resigning in 1931 after twenty-one years as its president. He served as counsel for Marshall Field in the building of the Field Memorial Library at Conway, and as counsel for the county commissioners and for the town at various times.

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He was one of the original trustees of the Farren Memorial Hospital. One of his great services was rendered during his term as assessor of the Green River Cemetery Association, when he caused to be made a map of the company's property and a record of gifts, bequests and funds of the company. A member of St. James' Episcopal Church, he had served the parish in many capacities. He was instrumental in acquiring the land on which the parish hall now stands, with wise foresight buying the property himself and holding it until the parish was able to purchase it through legacies and gifts. Judge Conant was also trustee of the Greenfield Savings Bank and a former treasurer of the Franklin County Agricultural Society. In previous years he had served on the school committee and was a member of the Greenfield Historical Society, a charter member of the Franklin County Norwich University Club, and resigned the presidency of the Greenfield Library Association in May, 1936, an office which he had filled since 1917. A contemporary remarked that "Judge Conant had diverse abilities. He was a good surveyor, excellent bookkeeper and fine penman and acquired a knowledge of shorthand and typewriting when they were not usual accomplishments. He had a remarkably true ear for music and a fine tenor voice. He played the flute, guitar and piano for his own and family's entertainment." His personal hobby was the study of biography and history, especially original documents or materials.

On April 18, 1878, Samuel Dimick Conant married (first) Mary I. Ketchum, of Randolph, Vermont, who died in 1907. On January 6, 1910, he married (second) Mary A. Howard, of Randolph, Vermont, who survives him with two children by his first wife: 1. William Chester Conant, of Greenfield, Massachusetts; he married Erma Perry, and six children have been born to them: Samuel Dimick Conant, 2d, David Perry Conant, Chester Cook Conant, Roger William Conant, Eleanore Stoughton Conant, and John Bosworth Conant. 2. Octavia, now Mrs. Alden C. Drew, of Boston, Massachusetts.

Judge Conant died on November 10, 1936, and among those who bore him to his last resting place in the Green River Cemetery were four grandsons: Samuel Dimick, David Perry, Chester Cook, and Roger William Conant. No immediate evaluation can be made of a life so extensive in scope and usefulness as his; he did so many things well whether upon the bench or at the bar, as private citizen or public official. When time dims the memory of some of his achievements, it may be that his lasting memorial will be the library which he served so long and well. In this connection, and also because it discloses other facets of his personality, are the following excerpts quoted from an editorial in the

"Greenfield Recorder," headed "Of Sterling Qualities." Said the writer in part:

We saw him most intimately in connection with the affairs of the Greenfield Library Association, although until the last year it was a frequent delight to meet him almost daily on the streets and exchange greetings and comments. The library derived much benefit from his close interest in its affairs. It was here that he revealed himself to us as carefully conservative, willing to spend endless effort in perfection of detail, and conscientious in every relationship.

Although he never complained and his activity belied his years, Judge Conant realized when he entered his 'eighties that his years were numbered. So before resigning the presidency of the association, he brought about codification and republication of its by-laws, reviewed its financial and legal position thoroughly, preserved its records carefully, and then passed the responsibility along to a board of directors that includes his son. . . .

A gentleman of the old school, he was brought up strictly with ideas of frugality, and the training of those early years, no doubt helped to develop the self-reliance and independence of thought that characterized his whole life. His forethought for public good was remarkable. It is due to him that Greenfield now has a public file of its newspapers unbroken from the date of first publication in 1792, and that the Parish House Building adjoining St. James' Episcopal Church has its central and commanding situation. In each case he acquired the property and held it until funds could be raised. . . .

He was an American first. He never cared to go abroad but traveled the length and breadth of this country, was fond of touring New England in his own car, and had visited the West Indies and Hawaii. Yet he was far from narrow. He studied French when French-speaking clients came to him and retained the hobby so strongly that he always kept a French prayer book in his pew and a French Bible in his home. . . .

KEENE, HORATIO NELSON—The all too brief career of Horatio N. (H. Nelson) Keene, of Dedham, Massachusetts, was filled with the activities characteristic of his generation—education, service in war and achievement in business. He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 22, 1896, son of Albert A. and Alida (O'Brien) Keene, and the great-grandson of Edward O'Brien, famous in the past century as the builder of clipper ships at Thomaston, Maine.

Mr. Keene came to Massachusetts with his parents when he was ten years of age and acquired his elementary education in local schools. After being graduated from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with the class of 1917, he enlisted in the United States Army for World War service. He was with the American Expeditionary Forces overseas for a year and a half in the Chemical Warfare Corps, acquitting himself with high

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honor. Upon his return to civilian life, Mr. Keene went with the Plimpton Press, of Norwood, Massachusetts. He was, over a long period, the director of this important printing firm, and won for himself repute as an enterprising and substantial business man, progressive in outlook, practical in action. He was a member of the Dedham Country and Polo Club, a lover of horses and horsemanship. His religious affiliations were with the First Parish Unitarian Church of Dedham.

On September 21, 1920, Horatio Nelson Keene married Edith Rich, daughter of Frank Bowman and Emma S. (Young) Rich, and they were the parents of two children: 1. Nancy Bowman, born May 2, 1922. 2. Henry Rich, born April 27, 1925.

Regret was universal when Mr. Keene died in 1936, at Dedham, for his personality and accomplishments had won him a high place in the esteem and affection of all who knew him well. He had given ample proof of his business ability and constructive citizenship. His memory must in the years to come be a source of inspiration, his life an example worthy of emulation.

COUCH, ALBERT I.—The late Albert I. Couch played a wholesome and constructive part in the life of Lawrence, Massachusetts. His career was typical of the best American tradition, since it began as a boy who knew toil, and after securing a sound education progressed through the years until he had attained more than ordinary success in finance, won esteem for his leadership in civic affairs, and had become beloved for his liberal support of humanitarian enterprises.

Mr. Couch, a native of Webster, New Hampshire, born July 12, 1867, a son of Walter S. and Sarah (Webster) Couch, came to Lawrence, Massachusetts, as a boy, where he was graduated in 1885 from the city high school. His first employment of any note was as bookkeeper for the Edison Electric Company, of Lawrence, for four years. Eventually, he entered the Essex Savings Bank, with which institution he remained throughout the rest of his life (with the exception of the period 1901-02, spent as treasurer of the Lawrence Savings Bank), rising by merit to the position of president, in 1925. He had been teller, treasurer, an executive who learned finance through experience, and became widely recognized as an expert along this line. He had been a president of the Lawrence Morris Plan Company, a director of the Bay State Merchants National Bank, liquidating trustee of the Bay State National Bank, director of the Massachusetts Savings Central Fund and treasurer of the Massachusetts Savings Bank Association.

Despite his close attention to business and the many demands upon his energies, Mr. Couch made the time to be active in public life, and to further

the progress and prosperity of his city. He was a member of the advisory board of the Lawrence General Hospital, trustee of the Lawrence Home for Aged People, and a director of the Young Men's Christian Association. He had been a president of the Lawrence Rotary Club and a member of the Boston City Club. Music was his chief artistic interest and he had served the Lawrence Street Congregational Church over a long period as organist. He was also a past president of the Chadwick Club, a musical organization.

Albert I. Couch married, June 17, 1896, Alice Mabel Eaton, daughter of William F. and Sarah (Young) Eaton, of Lawrence, who survives his passing.

Mr. Couch died at his home in Lawrence, on August 12, 1936. His had been a life noteworthy for altruistic service, uplifting and inspiring in its influence. He was ever ready to undertake the most exacting endeavor so long as there was some definite, high objective to be reached. His benefactions were as practical as they were generous. A genuine love of humankind motivated his whole career.

MINOTT, CHARLES VINCENT—The career of Charles Vincent Minott spanned the days between the old and the new and was illustrative of the later development of former Yankee ingenuity and enterprise as exemplified in modern business and finance. With his father, he helped build what is reputed to be the last wooden vessel of its type launched in this country—the "Aryan." He went on to become a director of banks, a town official and a representative and Senator in the Legislature.

Mr. Minott was a native of Phippsburg, Maine, born September 12, 1867, son of Charles Vincent Minott, and the inheritor of a name ancient as Old and New England. The Minott family traces its ancestry to George Minott, son of Thomas Minott, seven generations from Thomas Minot, of Saffron, Walden, County Essex, England, who was the Archbishop of Dublin in 1363. George Minott, the American progenitor, was born in Saffron, England, 1592, and is on record as a freeman of Dorchester, Massachusetts, 1634. It is interesting to note that Miss Minott, sister of Charles Vincent Minott, of this review, saw the record of this early ancestor while visiting England. Charles Vincent Minott, Sr., born in Bowdoin, Maine, October 13, 1826, was of the rugged old-time type who could turn his hand to almost anything and make, and conserve, money where opportunities were seemingly absent. As a young man he operated a store that was really a trading post where he would sell "anything from a button to a merchant ship." In mature years he was widely known as a shipbuilder.

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Charles Vincent Minott was given the advantages of a sound education and by his scholarship won the Phi Beta Kappa key in Bowdoin College, from which he was graduated in 1891. He was active in undergraduate life and a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity. As indicated, he became associated with his father in business, and upon the death of the older man took over all his affairs. The shipbuilding activities were continued until the World War wrote the doom of wooden vessels. The two men were partners in a large shipping business in the days when Maine craft were familiar features of world trade. The Minotts constructed the ships that carried on this commerce.

Under changing conditions, Mr. Minott, the younger, devoted his attention to other things, and at the time of his death, was a trustee of the Bath Trust Company, a director of the First National Bank of Bath and was financially interested in a variety of industrial and commercial enterprises. He had the honor of representing his district in the Maine Legislature, in 1901, and was elected a State Senator in 1909. He was also a selectman a number of times. It was said of the father that "At one time or another he held practically every public office in Phippsburg, and was town treasurer for thirty years." In like manner it was true of the son that he also was elected to nearly all offices in the Maine town in which he played so many outstanding rôles. His unquestioned integrity, progressive outlook and skilled efficiency, won a large following in civic affairs, and his quiet, sincere manner and personality gained the loyal friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

On December 17, 1919, Charles Vincent Minott married Rebecca Goodwin Brown, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, daughter of Rufus Gilmore and Ada (Ferguson) Brown, and they were the parents of a daughter, Ada Catherine, born December 13, 1923. After his marriage, Mr. Minott resided in Roxbury during winters, living in his wife's family home. So far as business was concerned he was practically retired, but his active mentality turned to other interests and, among other accomplishments, he became a skillful student of genealogy and history, especially of original documents relating to his family.

Mr. Minott's death on March 8, 1936, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, marked the end of a notably useful and varied career. His success he earned; his prominence he deserved; and his activities had furthered the progress of his day and the betterment of his fellowmen. He loved his native Maine and the people there with whom he had been associated for years. And this serious, unassuming gentleman, always kind, always to be depended upon by those in need, is held in kindly memory by a legion of friends.

PLUNKETT, THEODORE ROBINSON—

Senator Plunkett is a son of William Brown Plunkett, who died October 25, 1917, and of Lyda (French) Plunkett, who died October 7, 1907. William Brown Plunkett was a prominent cotton manufacturing official, who also occupied a leading place in affairs of State Government, and in the business associations of the State capital. He was treasurer of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company, treasurer of the Greylock Mills, and president of the Greylock National Bank, all of Adams; president of the Home Market Club, in Boston; trustee of the New York Life Insurance Company; and a member of the Council of Governor Roger Wolcott, of the State of Massachusetts.

Theodore Robinson Plunkett was born May 10, 1882, at Adams, where he attended the public schools. His academical courses were taken at Phillips Exeter Academy, and at Riverview Military Academy, where he graduated in 1901. He was in Williams College, at Williamstown, in 1902. Upon starting out in his business career, Mr. Plunkett was manager of Greylock Mills, at North Pownal, Vermont, from November, 1910, until April, 1915. He was superintendent of the Berkshire Cotton Manufacturing Company, at Adams, from April, 1915, until November, 1918, and he was president of the Greylock Mills Supply Company at Adams from 1919 to 1923 then continuing in the mill supply business, under the name of Theodore R. Plunkett. He was elected to the board of directors of the Greylock National Bank in January, 1918. In 1936 he was elected, as a Republican, to the State Senate for the term of 1937-38.

Mr. Plunkett's fraternal affiliations are those of the Free and Accepted Masons, and he is a Knight Templar of St. Paul Commandery, No. 40; Massachusetts Consistory of Scottish Rites, of the thirty-second degree; and Aleppo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; he was first Exalted Ruler of Adams Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, from May, 1916, until April, 1919; he is a member of the Kappa Alpha Fraternity of Williams College, and of the Adams Colonial Club, Forest Park Country Club, and North Adams Country Club. His religious fellowship is with the First Congregational Church, of Adams.

Mr. Plunkett married, January 3, 1905, at Adams, Bessie H. Daniels, a daughter of Arthur B. and Ida (Millard) Daniels; and they are the parents of: William Brown Plunkett, born January 18, 1906; Douglas Robinson Plunkett, born February 16, 1909; Theodora Plunkett, born December 31, 1917.

✓ **MARSH, DANIEL L.**—As president of Boston University, Dr. Daniel L. Marsh heads one of the principal institutions of higher education



J. R. Hunslett





Daniel L. Marsh

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in New England. He assumed this office twelve years ago, after an active career in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is well known for his many interests in the sphere of religious effort, in education and in civic affairs.

Dr. Marsh was born in West Newton, Pennsylvania, on April 12, 1880, a son of George W. and Mary (Lash) Marsh. He was educated at Northwestern University, where he took the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Master of Arts in 1906 and 1907, respectively, and in the following year received the degree of Bachelor of Sacred Theology at Boston University. He also studied at Garrett Biblical Institute, the University of Chicago, the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Geneva in Switzerland, and at Oxford University, England. He has received many honorary degrees in recognition of his distinguished career, including the degree of Doctor of Divinity conferred upon him by Grove City College in 1913; the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pittsburgh in 1926; the degree of Doctor of Letters from Northwestern University in 1927; the degree of Doctor of Humanities from Cornell College in 1929; the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Bologna, Italy, in 1931; the degree of Doctor of Science in Education from Iowa Wesleyan College in 1934; the degree of Doctor of Both (Canon and Civil) Laws from Illinois Wesleyan University in 1936; and the degree of Doctor of Civil Law from Ohio Northern University in 1937.

Following his ordination to the ministry, Dr. Marsh served five years in the pastorate of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He then, in 1913, was elected superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church Union of Pittsburgh, a responsible executive position in charge of educational, charitable, philanthropic and missionary work conducted by the denomination in Greater Pittsburgh. This position he held with pronounced success until January, 1926. On December 30, 1925, he was unanimously elected president of Boston University, and on February 1, 1926, he entered upon the duties of this office, an office for which he was thoroughly qualified and which he has since successfully administered. He serves, in addition, as a trustee of Boston University.

Dr. Marsh has become a well-known figure in American education. He has not confined himself to his immediate duties as president of Boston University, but has continued to be active in his church and in many other organizations of varying aims and scope. He is a member and vice-president of the curriculum committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and chairman of the committee on courses of study for young people; a member of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was a member of the

Quadrennial General Conferences of his church from 1916 to 1936, inclusive. He is a trustee of the Public Reservations of Massachusetts and the Colegio Ward of Buenos Aires, Argentina; vice-president of the Scientific Temperance Federation and the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; was founder and first president of the Friends of China Society of Boston and the Phi Beta Kappa Association of Greater Boston; and is a member of the committee on university extension and summer school of Harvard University. He is also vice-president and a director of the Ministers Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, and a director and member of executive committee of the Presbyterian Fund for Life Insurance, Philadelphia. Dr. Marsh is the author of many articles dealing with religion, education and other subjects of general interest, and of the following published volumes: "The Bible as the Book of Wonders," 1912; "The Challenge of Pittsburgh," 1917, which is used as a textbook by all Protestant denominations in Western Pennsylvania; "Regular Fellows," 1918, a book of which hundreds of thousands of copies were distributed by the Young Men's Christian Association to American soldiers in France; "The Faith of the People's Poet," 1920, a study of the religious value of James Whitcomb Riley's poetry; "The Youth of America," 1923, a textbook for the Epworth Leagues of America for the year 1923; "The Rights of Young Methodists," 1924; "Higher Education Plus the Highest Education," 1927; "The Art of Fine Living," 1929; "Bell, Benefactor of Mankind," 1930; "Eliot and Warren," 1931; "Three Solid Men of Boston," 1933; "The Quest of a Better Tomorrow," 1933; "Full-Orbed Education," 1934; "The Patriotism of a Mature Mind," 1935; and "The Indispensable Element in Genuine Education," 1936.

Dr. Marsh is a Fellow of the American Geographical Society; a member of the national council of the National Economic League; a life member of the National Education Association; member of the American Council on Education and of its committee on education and government; Association of American Colleges (legislative representative); the American Academy of Political and Social Science; the Academy of Political Science; the League of Nations Association; the Boston Chamber of Commerce; the honor scholastic society, Phi Beta Kappa; the Phi Delta Kappa, Pi Gamma Mu, Phi Gamma Delta and Beta Gamma Sigma fraternities; the Boston City Club, the Algonquin Club; the University Club (both of Boston and New York), the Boston Rotary Club, the Boston Authors Club and several others. He is a prominent Mason and has received the highest distinction of the order, election to the honorary thirty-third degree of the Scottish Rite. In 1933 the Northwestern University

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Alumni award was conferred upon him "for distinguished service to education." President Marsh is in constant demand as a speaker at civic, educational and other cultural gatherings.

On August 22, 1906, Dr. Marsh married Harriet Truxell, of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, and they were the parents of the following children: Mary, Marjorie, Madeleine, and Harriet. Mrs. Marsh died on July 15, 1937.

President Marsh's permanent residence is 230 Buckminster Road, Brookline, Massachusetts. His summer home is "Feith Druim-in-Marshfield," Marshfield Hills, Massachusetts.

BARDWELL, HENRY D.—Bearing a name which has appeared in the annals of Massachusetts since the seventeenth century, Henry D. Bardwell achieved a career in Turner's Falls, in that State, which was worthy of ancient tradition and an example to the generation of today. He engaged in business for many years, retiring after substantial success. He made a record as a town official that has few equals. Both were accomplished, unmarred by petty ambitions or craving for public approval. His was the New England conscience and the recognition of a citizen's duties. Few men were better known or were held in higher esteem in the district he served so long and well.

Mr. Bardwell was born in Hatfield, Massachusetts, October 24, 1856, son of Charles P. Bardwell, and was brought to Turner's Falls, as a boy of thirteen, by his parents. Charles P. Bardwell, over a long period was "mine host" of The Old Tavern, one of the old-time popular social centers and comfortable stopping places for visitors. It was located on the site now occupied by the Western Massachusetts Companies. Henry D. Bardwell attended the local schools, and early began making his own livelihood. As long ago as 1880 he was appointed express agent for the old United States and Canada Express Company. He served this company and their successors for thirty-four years. In conjunction with the express duties he also conducted a trucking business. For a short time he was with F. H. Brown in what was known as the Corner Book Store. In 1886 he bought the book and stationery store of John Eppler on Second Street, running this until he again entered partnership in the Corner Book Store with the late W. H. P. Gilmore. This partnership lasted until 1899, when John Haigis bought Mr. Gilmore's interest in the store. In 1908, John Haigis sold his interests to his brother, Fred Haigis, who took the store over as well as the trucking business of Bardwell, when he retired from active business in 1914. John W. Haigis, the "Newsboy Candidate for Governor" of Massachusetts in 1936, as a lad of nine was employed by Mr. Bardwell who took him in as a partner

the year the younger man cast his first vote, and their names were together over their place of business for eighteen years.

Mr. Bardwell's activity in public life began in 1889, when he was elected water commissioner. He served in this capacity for twenty-four years. For many years he also acted as first assistant engineer in the local fire department. In 1891, he served one year as selectman. In the following year, although Democratic in a Republican district, he was elected to the House of Representatives. He held the office for one term. Under the late Sheriff Kimball he was appointed deputy sheriff and served for three years. In 1895 he became town clerk, continuing in that capacity until his retirement in 1936. Each year he was elected to the office of town clerk with little or no opposition, fulfilling his duties with courage and determination. He was a master of detail and political law besides having the history of the township at his finger tips.

Fraternally, Mr. Bardwell was affiliated with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, being one of the last two charter members of the organization at the time of his death, and had been its first treasurer. He was also a trustee of the Crocker Institution for Savings, and long had been an active figure in the old Unitarian Church.

In 1888, Henry D. Bardwell married Mary Sauter, of Greenfield, who survives with a daughter, Mrs. Gertrude (Bardwell) Hall of Turner's Falls, wife of Richard C. Hall, proprietor of the Mansion House at Greenfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. Bardwell was well along in his eightieth year at the time of his death on August 26, 1936. This dean of local officials was sincerely loved by a legion of friends. Pages might be written of him, his sterling character, his attractive characteristics, his kindly spirit and humane qualities. He served his day and generation constructively, and Turner's Falls and its people are the better for his life.

ANGERS, PIERRE—In the material development of modern Springfield, Massachusetts, the veteran builder, Pierre Angers, was one of its important pioneers. A native Canadian, imbued from boyhood with the will to succeed, he entered New England as a region of opportunity. When he found it no "land of milk and honey," undismayed he remained to achieve a career marked with vision, courage and practical ability that brought him a success not to be measured only in terms of wealth or power. Public-spirited, always possessed of a keen pride in civic progress, the value of his contributions to the community was freely acknowledged by all familiar with his life. He was especially fortunate in having three sons who are car-

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rying on the activities which the father began more than four decades before his demise.

Born in L'Ange Gardien, Province of Quebec, Canada, November 20, 1869, Mr. Angers was educated in the primary schools of the Province. At seventeen he was running a combination sawmill, planing mill and machine shop in his native town, twenty miles outside Montreal. His decision to come to the United States followed the visit of an American to his native town who had created an impression of great wealth. From the first he made his home in Springfield, where he started learning the fundamentals of the building business as an employee of John Provost, a fellow-countryman, and became a carpenter, cabinetmaker, and foreman on contracting jobs. After two years, or in 1889, he established a partnership with C. I. Gagnier, which was not dissolved until thirty-seven years later. During this long period they erected eight hundred and thirty-seven buildings in Springfield, and one thousand and seventeen throughout Massachusetts and Connecticut, more particularly in such cities as Boston, Cambridge, Worcester, Holyoke, Chicopee, Westfield and Hartford. In the single year, 1892, the firm put up seventy-nine structures.

In Springfield, Pierre Angers was largely responsible for the development of most of the Forest Park residential section, and residential streets including Union, Spring, High and Worthington. In the early years of the partnership, the larger part of their business was centered in the construction of single, double and three-family houses. By the turn of the century they were specializing in the building of apartment houses, the type of work that was continued for the life of the partnership. Nearly fifty apartments were erected in the old Outing Park section in the south end of Springfield. The Kibee property was developed on a grand scale. Although never a schooled architect, Mr. Angers designed most of the buildings erected, although he usually confined his activities in this connection to an advisory capacity where churches and large stores, public buildings or industrial plants were concerned. In 1902, the firm contracted for the organization and construction of the Trois Pistoles Pulp and Lumber Company, in the Province of Quebec. A year later they organized the Watkins Lumber Company, wholesale lumber dealers, in New York.

In October, 1926, Pierre Angers purchased the total assets of the partnership, not for himself, but to turn over to his sons, Henry E., George W., and Laurent A., of whom later mention will be made. The business was incorporated under the title, H. E. Angers and Brothers, Inc., with H. E. Angers, president; George W. Angers, treasurer; and Laurent A. Angers, vice-president. The sons are also interested in a brokerage wholesale con-

cern, known as William G. Angers and Company. Pierre Angers retired to a well-earned freedom from the responsibilities of business, and the enjoyment of things for which he had previously had but small opportunity. He was appointed a member of the Board of Appeals, Department of Buildings, by former Mayor Dwight R. Winter, and had been reappointed by Mayor Henry Martens. Fraternally, he was affiliated with the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Société St. Jean de Baptiste and was one of the oldest members of St. Joseph's Parish.

Pierre Angers married (first) Mary Adams, who died in 1922; and (second), in 1924, Maria Ryan, of Three Rivers, Province of Quebec, Canada. To his first marriage four children were born, three sons and a daughter: 1. Henry E., who has been engaged all his life in the building business. He was first associated with Albert J. Gagnier, continuing that business partnership until the present company of H. E. Angers and Brothers, Inc., was incorporated. During the World War he served overseas for eighteen months as first sergeant in a Hospital Train of the Army Medical Corps, and he is now a member of the American Legion. He also belongs to the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Columbus. On May 30, 1920, he married Annette Berube, of Ware, Massachusetts, and they have three children: i. Henry E., Jr. ii. Eugene G. iii. Jacqueline Angers. 2. George W., who, in addition to his work as treasurer of H. E. Angers and Brothers, Inc., is secretary and president emeritus of the American Air Mail Society, which he founded in 1923. He served in the Engineer Corps during the World War, having been with the 437th detachment of engineers, with the rank of first sergeant. He is a member of the American Legion, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and the Springfield Stamp Club. He married, on January 26, 1920, Margaret Fealy, of Washington, District of Columbia, and they have two children: i. Jeanne. ii. Marjorie Angers. 3. Laurent A., a graduate of Holy Cross College, who also took a course at the Harvard School of Business and Finance. He has been engaged in the building business throughout his active career, and for a time he was district manager of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation. He is also a member of the American Legion and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and belongs to the Charter Club. He married, in 1924, Mariette Letourneau, of Fall River, Massachusetts, and they have a son: i. Pierre Angers, 2d. 4. Yvette, who became the wife of Dr. E. J. La Liberte, of Worcester, Massachusetts, where she now makes her home.

The founder of the important Springfield family of Angers died on May 19, 1936, at the age of

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sixty-six years. Pierre Angers will long be remembered in more ways than one. Springfield and the State cannot forget his work as a builder, his major contributions to the progress of a dozen municipalities—these abide as a part of their history as monuments to his achievements. His conspicuous success argues for the possession on his part of noteworthy abilities, foresight, integrity and sound judgment, qualities which were well recognized and admired. Some will remember him as a consistent supporter of meritorious civic enterprises and a liberal giver to benevolent causes. Others will recall him with deep affection as a genial, helpful friend, a lover of home and family, a man who had made the world better because of his own exemplary life.

PHILLIPS, FRANK ELMER, M. D.—As an active physician, Dr. Frank Elmer Phillips, of North Chelmsford, enjoyed an extensive practice which his varied talents, solid attainments and long experience well merited. His achievements were such as to bring him distinction in Northeastern Massachusetts, and his fine traits of character won him friends in all walks of life. He was a native of Cheshire, Connecticut, born January 28, 1871, son of Addison and Emily (Rice) Phillips.

Although a member of old American families, he was obliged to earn his way through educational institutions. After preparing for college in the public schools of his birthplace, he completed his formal education in Yale University. After being variously engaged for some time, he went to the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Maryland, from which he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine with the class graduated in 1903. Dr. Phillips had some of the qualities of the inventor, a genius for mechanics that might well have brought him success in other fields of endeavor. It was with electrical devices, and with electric street cars that he was employed while

gaining the means to pay for his education. It should be recalled that his work along these lines was at the period when electric power was first being applied to city transportation systems.

After an internship in Baltimore, Dr. Phillips went to Hyde Park, Massachusetts, where he established a general practice of medicine. After two years he went to Wells, Maine, where he followed his profession for thirteen years. He had been in North Chelmsford for some seventeen years prior to his death. He was a member of the Massachusetts State Medical Association, the American Medical Association, the Alumni Association of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and the Yale Alumni Association. Fraternally, he was affiliated with Ocean Lodge, No. 142, Free and Accepted Masons, of Highpine, Maine. If he had a favorite recreation it was the making of things with his hands, especially delicate productions identified with electricity, and he maintained a small shop for this purpose. He gave a great deal of his time to local civic and betterment movements, and substantially promoted the progress and welfare of the community.

On February 15, 1905, Dr. Frank Elmer Phillips married Anna M. Bayles, daughter of John C. and Sarah E. (Wardell) Bayles, and they were the parents of a daughter, Annabelle M. Phillips.

The death of Dr. Phillips occurred on August 27, 1936, after a long period of illness. Few men had contributed more solidly to the maintenance of high professional standards and to worthy ideals of citizenship. He was widely known for his skill and complete willingness to sacrifice his own interests to further those of his profession and patients. He held the esteem and affection of countless friends, for he was at home in any company, entertaining and enlightening in his conversation, a generous supporter of all that made for the benefit of the town. His passing was a great loss to the place which had been his home for many years.



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